

**PROJECT DOCUMENT****[Kyrgyzstan]**

Project Title: "Building national capacities for establishing the animals' identification and tracking in Kyrgyzstan"

Project Number: ID 00097283

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic

Start Date: January 1, 2016

End Date: January 1, 2017

PAC Meeting date:

Brief Description

In 2015 Kyrgyzstan accessed the EuroAsian Economic Union (EEU). Among the other benefits EEU membership means that the Kyrgyzstan producers will obtain access to the markets if they meet certain mutually agreed and approved requirements. Food safety requirements are the main requirements set up for products of vegetable and animal origin, covering the areas of sanitary, phytosanitary, and veterinary regulation and animal identification (SPhVR&AI). Absence of modern laboratory and other equipment, technical specifications and standards, as well as insufficient qualification of the personnel of the relevant agencies to work with modern analysis tools, are becoming major challenges for trade and economic integration. Creating an effective, modern and meeting the EEU requirements *animal identification system* in the Kyrgyz Republic is an important part of not only the country's participation in EEU, but also an important factor in improving food security, epizootic situation, strengthening control and prevention of the spread of animal diseases, and improvement the situation in the veterinary sector as a whole. Animal identification also creates conditions for improving the competitiveness of agricultural producers in the Kyrgyz Republic and facilitates its free access to the EEU and other countries markets.

The issues of identification of animals, capacity building of the national partners were incorporated into the treaties and agreements signed and ratified by the EEU member states, as well as into the Road Map on Kyrgyzstan's accession to the Customs Union of the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. They are also reflected in the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the provision of technical assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic during the process of accession to the EEU as of March 31, 2015.

The project proposal resulted from intensive consultations with the representatives of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, Prime Minister's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic. The proposal was also consulted with the experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It contains recommendations on building national capacity that will be involved in the implementation of the system of identification and tracking of animals.

Key directions of the national capacity building in the area of cattle identification and tracking were discussed between the Government of Russian Federation and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and will include:

- Training of IT personnel to manage the system of identification and tracking of animals (10 workshops for up to 33 persons);
- Training on registration of animals and business entities (10 workshops for up to 2000 persons);
- Trainings on the uploading data into the system of animal identification and tracking, like registration of animals and businesses, anti-epizootic measures, artificial insemination, accounting meat and milk production, etc. (20 workshops for up to 2000 persons);

- Trainings on tagging and chipping of animals (10 for workshops up to 2000 persons).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic will serve as principal Project partner. The overall coordination of the Project implementation will be with the Prime Minister's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic.

UNDAF/CPD outcome #5: By the end of 2016, population, especially vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent and productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security
Indicative Output(s): National capacities built to maintain the national animals' identification and tracking system in Kyrgyzstan

Total resources required:	USD 450,000	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	USD 450,000
	Donor:	
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

In August 2015 Kyrgyzstan joined the EEU. The Kyrgyzstan's accession involves the use of a uniform regulatory framework, standards and technical regulations, mechanisms and control procedures within the framework of free movement of goods (including industrial and agricultural goods), services and labor of the EEU member states. EEU membership means that the Kyrgyz producers will be benefiting from free access to the EEU members' markets on a provision that they meet a number of mutually agreed and approved requirements. Among those, the safety requirements are the main requirements that were established for products of vegetable and animal origin, covering the areas of sanitary, phytosanitary, and veterinary regulation and animal identification (SPhVR&AI).

Absence of modern laboratory and other equipment, lack of technical specifications and standards, as well as insufficient qualification of the personnel of the national agencies to work with modern analysis tools, are creating major challenges in the trade and economic integration. Creating an effective, modern *animal identification system* in the Kyrgyz Republic that is fully compliant with the requirements of the EEU is also an important factor of improving food security, epizootic situation, strengthening control and prevention of the spread of animal diseases, and improvement the situation in the veterinary sector as a whole. Successful animals' identification and tracking system also creates precondition for improving the competitiveness of agricultural producers in the Kyrgyz Republic and facilitates easy access to the EEU's and other markets.

The issues of identification of animals, capacity building of the national partners were incorporated into the treaties and agreements signed and ratified by the EEU member states, as well as into the Road Map on Kyrgyzstan's accession to the Customs Union of the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. They are also reflected in the Agreement signed between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the provision of technical assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic during the process of accession to the EEU as of March 31, 2015.

Situation with animals' identification in Kyrgyz Republic

During Soviet time the livestock breeding was predominantly managed by state and collective farms, state breeding farms, cattle-breeding complexes etc. These entities were conducting a registration of animals and their identification by marking tags, tattooing, branding and other means. Animals under private ownership were not a subject to identification. Export of breeding cattle, bringing animals to slaughter houses and meat processing enterprises, drifting to pastures were carried out based on an inventory of transported animals with specification of their individual identification signs. This allowed to exercise control over their movement and prevent substitution in transit, depersonalization of the produced livestock during the veterinary and sanitary examination.

After dissolution of collective and state farms the majority of animals were transferred to the use of private owners and the system of identification and registration in the single state register was almost completely lost. Every owner branded his/her animals in his own way or did not maintain identification at all. In overall, the lack of the system of identification and tracking of animals in Kyrgyz Republic led to the following key problems:

- Increased cases of cattle rustling;
- Prohibited import and export of animals, which in some cases contributed to the spread of particularly dangerous animal diseases and, as a result, brought to shortfalls to the budget and growth of corruption among some personnel from relevant state agencies;
- Lack of accurate record keeping of animals to determine the scope of preventive measures for animals, leading to increased budget expenditures for anti-epizootic measures;
- Problems related trade and economic cooperation development also affecting the export of meat and dairy products to other countries;
- Increased risks of food insecurity.

Memberships of Kyrgyzstan in the regional economic platforms like EEU, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Office International des Epizooties and others require Kyrgyzstan to adopt animal health protection measures, harmonized with the international standards (including ones on the issues of animal identification) to guarantee the safety of exported goods.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic developed a draft law "On Identification of Animals." The law passed by the Jogorku Kenesh on April 25, 2013 and was signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on June 6, 2013 № 91. The Law stipulates (Article 14) different timeframes for different categories of animals – for cattle since November 1, 2014, for horses - since November 1, 2015, small cattle — since November 1, 2016, for poultry and bees - since November 1, 2017.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in cooperation with the development partners have put significant efforts to accelerate the process of rolling out the national identification system. In early 2014 with technical and methodological support from FAO, the Government identified key strategic priorities:

1. To focus the first phase of establishing the national animals identification system only on cattle¹;
2. To conduct the testing phase at the end of December 2015 after designing a software and setting up the information system at the end of 2015 software. The testing phase will start in one of the selected districts and help to verify potential faults and assess the risks of launching the system across the Country;
3. Widespread rolling out of information system is expected at the beginning of 2016;
4. The regulatory framework will be further enhanced to determine a clear set of measures to strengthen the system, such as determination of the structure of animal identification number, verification and approval of official tags, as well as a possibility of transferring certain functions to other organizations.
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic is assigned to perform the functions of an authorized body for establishing the national information system of identification and tracking the animals. As a next step, the Government will establish an independent structure (National System Operator) to maintain the system

In early 2014, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sub-contracted the experts from qualified IT Company "SENOE" to make the system design. In addition to FAO experts helped to develop the National Concept of the animals identification system with consequent action plan. The system's software was designed in early November and FAO trained a group of selected professionals (38 experts) on system's management.

¹ The Law of the KR "On Identification of Animals" dated June 6, 2013 № 91 ((with subsequent amendments) stipulating (Article 14) that it is effective for entities engaged in growing cattle since November 1, 2014, for horses - since November 1, 2015, small cattle — since November 1, 2016, for poultry and bees - since November 1,

However, due to lack of national capacity of authorized state organizations and lack of professionals, who are able to maintain equipment and technologies, the transition to new animals identification system is hindering. To follow up on inter-Governmental agreement the Russian Federation has supplied sufficient number of sets of modern equipment. However, the system requires engaging fully qualified users.

There is a desperate need to launch massive capacity building programme for IT specialists and veterinarians in the fields to give the specific skills on animals' registration, data entering and tracking the animals move. In addition, the Project proposes a series of orientation trainings on EEU requirements related to proper maintenance of animals' identification system.

The proposed Project was designed as a result of intensive consultations with the representatives of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, Prime Minister's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic. The proposal was also consulted with the experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It contains recommendations on building national capacity that will be involved in the implementation of the system of identification and tracking of animals.

II. STRATEGY

The Project will contribute to **UNDAF/CPD outcome #5**: "By the end of 2016, population, especially vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent and productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security"; and respective CPD **Output 4.1**: "Government able to accelerate and sustain progress towards achievement of MDGs" and **Output 4.2**: "Local authorities are able to expand opportunities for income generation and employment among vulnerable groups with the focus on environmental security and gender equality".

The Project links to **UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-17**, and more specifically on the role that UNDP takes on **building of country capacities** to manage the process of structural economic transformation, focusing on key policy guidance and management institutions at national and sub-national levels, and across the sectors.

The **Goal** of this project is to contribute to building national capacities to maintain the animals' identification and tracking system to meet the requirements of EEU and provide an access of farmers to EEU markets. The ultimate goal of the Project is to make a contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable human development as at the end the Project when national capacity for animals' identification system is properly built this in longer-term will provide the thousands of agricultural producers with sustainable access to international markets to raise additional income.

The detailed capacity-building programme will be designed by national experts, also taking into account the existing best practices and experience on maintenance of animals' identification systems in EEU member countries. As a first step, the Project will establish the core experts group and enhance their knowledge. Each member of this group will be engaged at the different stages of the Project implementation and then become a national resource group to continue transferring the knowledge and skills after UNDP is phased out.

UNDP will engage national and international expertise to make sure that IT specialists and veterinarians are fully equipped with practical knowledge on how to conduct tagging and upload data into the system. Training programs will also deliver in-depth knowledge on day-to-day managing of the system and tracking of animals' movement.

The Project will use the best UNDP's comparative advantages and previous experience in organizing the massive national capacity building across the country (UNDP Elections Project may

serve as a good example). As a majority of training events will be taking place in the fields, the implementation will also benefit from the existence of area-based development offices in Osh\Jalalabat, Batken and Naryn.

Strong communication with the national partners both at the central and sub-national levels is a critical factor. UNDP will coordinate each steps with respective departments at the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation as well as with the local administration. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will be taking a leading role in identifying the target groups and a content of the training programmes.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The ultimate goal of the Project is to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable human development through provision of thousands of agricultural producers with sustainable access to international markets to raise additional income. This will be achieved by delivering a package of coherent measures to address national capacity gaps.

The main **result** of the Project implementation will be strengthening the national capacities to maintain the implementation of the National Animals' Identification and Tracking System "Maalymat".

UNDP consulted with respective specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Kyrgyz Republic and FAO experts and agreed on the following stages of the Project implementation:

- The Project will engage 38 specialists already trained by SENOE in October 2015 as resource persons. Among those, the Project will identify the core experts group consisting of 10-12 specialists and organize another advanced practical training with an aim to test the functioning of the system. The testing phase will take place in one or two selected districts.
- After the advanced training, the core group will be working on adjusting the Guidelines for implementation of animals' identification and tracking activities that was earlier developed by FAO experts. The final output of this would be the final version of Guidelines and the detailed annual Capacity Building Plan.
- To ensure better coherence with EEU requirements the Project suggests conducting study tour to Russian Federation or other EEU member countries for selected officials and experts to learn existing practices of animals' identification and tracking system.
- Another more advanced training will be organized for the group of 30-33 specialists already trained by SENOE. These people will form a core resource group and with a primarily task to disseminate practical knowledge and skills among IT specialists and veterinarians in the fields during massive awareness raising and capacity building campaign across the country. The training program for this group shall include a special module on trainer's skills;
- Widespread massive capacity building programme will be launched after finalization of the detailed Capacity Building Plan – subject to approval by the Government. The capacity-building plan will determine the target audience, districts, timeframes, and include specific training programs. Training participants will include representatives of the local governance and communities, veterinarians and IT specialist and other groups that will be assigned with a responsibility to maintain the system of animals' identification and tracking.

- The Project is also planning to organize a series of practical events to exchange knowledge and experience among EEU member countries on existing practices of animals' identification and tracking systems. This will engage the expertise from the Russian Federation and/or from other EEU members countries;
- Given the technical complexity of the information system, as well as the necessity of its further adjustment to local conditions, including to the EEC requirements, the Project will continue engaging the system developers from SENOE Company to arrange on-line technical support for a period of one year and, in parallel, transfer knowledge on proper system maintenance to local IT specialists.

At the end, the national animals' identification system will be equipped with professional staff that is able to maintain the system in longer term. Good functioning of the system and addressing food security concerns will leverage an access of agricultural producers to EEU and other international markets.

Partnerships

The Project will be benefiting from strong partnership building first with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation as well as with the local administration. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will be taking a leading role in identifying the target groups and a content of the training programmes. Given the weak capacity of the Ministry's staff to manage and administer the projects of high complexity that was revealed during the Project preparation process, UNDP would be engaging the key national partners into every steps of the implementation so that the partners themselves are able to ensure a delivery of the development results in longer-term perspective. On an assumption that strengthening the national animals' identification and tracking system will lead to creating additional economic benefits for rural agricultural producers through the access to international markets, the Project will ensure that implementation is based on multi-stakeholders engagement, not limiting the list of partners by state institutions only. Among the other potential partners, UNDP is considering the private sector associations and CBOs.

Risks and Assumptions

Risk Log is attached

Stakeholder Engagement

The Project key target group will include IT specialists, field veterinarians and community members that will be identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to deliver animals' identification campaign. More specifically the Project will be closely working with the Ministry and local administrations to determine the groups of capacity building recipients. In parallel, the Project in coordination with national partners will be running widespread awareness raising campaign to keep the farmers and entrepreneurs informed about the animals' identification system specifics and the results of capacity building programme. The Project may engage business development associations and local communities into campaigning.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The Project will be actively using the expertise and existing practices on establishing the animals' identification system preferably from the countries that are the members of EEU – the Russian Federation and Kazakstan. National capacity building may also engage the Russian regional economic integration experts on the issues of technical regulations and requirements of EEU concerning animals' identification and food safety.

Knowledge products

It is envisaged that during the first phase of the Project implementation UNDP will sub-contract selected experts to further amend the Guidelines on implementation of animals' identification and tracking system in Kyrgyzstan already developed with technical support from FAO. As an attachment to this document, the experts will produce the detailed Capacity Building Plan that will serve a map for the project implementation. Specific efforts will be put at place to deliver massive communications campaign.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The Capacity Building Plan will become an integral part of the National Animals' Identification system "Malaman" and will be further rolled-out to engage more participants of the system. The Project will establish and train the group of key resource people among the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and other national institutions, including academic institutions, to make sure that national capacity is available to maintain the process of animals' identification and tracking. The national ownership will be ensured through close engagement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation into the implementation and in fact giving them full leadership in it.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Project will ensure the cost-efficiency of the delivered results. UNDP has successful experience of conducting massive capacity building programs across the country by request of the Government – UNDP Elections Project delivered trainings on elections techniques for 10,000 target beneficiaries. UNDP will minimize the cost of training through value for money principles and select the best and economically wise schemes to deliver the training in the fields. All capacity building programmes for IT specialists and veterinarians will be conducted by national experts that were trained at the beginning of the Project implementation will conduct veterinarians. UNDP will also use the capacity of area-based offices in Osh\Jalalabad, Naryn and Batken to take the administrative cost more efficient.

Project Management

UNDP will not establish stand-alone Project Office, but will recruit two Project staff – Coordinator and Administrative-Finance Assistant – that will become a part of already functioning Sustainable Development Cluster at central-based PMU. The dedicated team will be coordinating the implementation with relevant project staff from the cluster and, when the need comes, with other UNDP dimensions. As the delivery of capacity building programme will be primarily focusing on the fields, the Project staff will coordinate with UNDP area-based development offices in Osh\Jalalabad, Naryn and Batken and they will become a part of the delivery mechanism.

V. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>UNDAF/CPD outcome #5: By the end of 2016, population, especially vulnerable groups, benefit from inclusive growth leading to decent and productive employment and improved access to productive natural resources, markets, services and food security</p> <p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator 5.1: % of employed persons in total economically active population</p> <p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.1. National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment - and livelihoods- intensive</p> <p>Project title and Atlas Project Number: "Building national capacities for establishing the animals' identification and tracking in Kyrgyzstan" , Project Number: ID 00097283</p>				
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ²	ACTIVITIES	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INPUTS
<p>Output 1 National capacities built to maintain the national animals' identification and tracking system.</p>	<p>Results Indicator 1.1 Data Source: The Ministry of Agriculture, National Capacity Building Plan Frequency: Annually Baseline (2016): 38 staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have passed basic training on proper maintenance of animals' identification system "Malaman" (Men-38) Target (2016): at least 1,500 IT specialists and veterinarians are fully equipped with knowledge and become participants of national animals' identification and tracking system "Malaman" (Men 1500)</p>	<p>1.1 Activity: Organize study tour for selected specialists (at least 10) to learn existing practices and experience of maintenance and animals identification and tracking systems in EEU member countries (the Russian Federation or Kazakhstan) 1.2 Activity: Organize intensive practical training for selected specialists (at least 10) on proper maintenance of national animals' identification and tracking system with testing phase in one or two selected districts (Bishkek and selected districts) 1.3 Activity: Develop Guidance on maintenance of the national animals' identification system and detailed capacity building plan (Bishkek) 1.4 Activity: Organize ToT for selected specialists (at least 30, including from the regions) on proper maintenance of national</p>	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will take a leading role in the development on national capacity building plan and identify the participants of the national animals' identification system The local administrations, business associations and communities will be engaged to raise awareness on the newly established national animals' identification system</p>	361,528 USD

² It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators

		<p>animals' identification and tracking system and adults education techniques (Bishkek)</p> <p>1.5 Activity: Organize intensive capacity building for field registrars and managers (Selected provinces)</p> <p>1.6 Activity: Organize intensive capacity building for veterinarians (Selected provinces)</p> <p>1.7 Activity: Organize workshop on EEU requirements on animals' identification systems and other issues related to food security and animals health (Bishkek)</p> <p>1.8 Activity: Technical support and maintenance of the information system</p>		
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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:
[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Semi-annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders.	Annually, and at the end of the			

	<p>consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.</p>	<p>project (final report)</p>		<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation</p>	
<p>Project Review (Project Board)</p>	<p>The Project Board will hold a project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>	<p>At least annually</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>	<p>Prime Minister's Office</p>	

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description
<p>Output 1 National capacities built to maintain the national animals' identification and tracking system.</p> <p>Results Indicator 1.1 At the end of the Project the locally trained IT specialists and veterinarians become full-fledged participants of national animals' identification and tracking system "Malaman"</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 38 staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have passed basic training on proper maintenance of animals' identification system "Malaman" (Men-38)</p> <p>Target (2016): at least 1,500 IT specialists and veterinarians are fully equipped with knowledge (Women: ; Men:)</p>	<p>1.1 Activity Organize study tour for selected specialists (at least 10) to learn existing practices and experience of maintenance the animals' identification and tracking systems in EEU member countries (the Russian Federation or Kazakhstan)</p> <p>1.2 Activity Organize intensive practical training for selected specialists (at least 10) on proper maintenance of national animals' identification and tracking system with testing phase in one or two selected districts (Bishkek and selected districts)</p> <p>1.3 Activity Develop Guidance on maintenance of the national animals' identification system and detailed capacity building plan (Bishkek)</p>					<p>Government of Russian Federation</p> <p>Government of Russian Federation</p> <p>Government of Russian Federation</p>	<p>DSA and transportation cost</p> <p>Hall rent, catering, stationary, DSA and transportation cost</p> <p>Sub-contracts</p>	<p>12,500</p> <p>14,000</p> <p>2,250</p>

1.4 Activity	Organize ToT for selected specialists (at least 30, including from the regions) on proper maintenance of national animals' identification and tracking system and adults education techniques (Bishkek)								UNDP	Government of the Russian Federation	Hall rent, catering, stationary, DSA and transportation cost	10630
1.5 Activity	Organize intensive capacity building for field registrars and managers (Selected provinces)								UNDP	Government of the Russian Federation	Hall rent, catering, stationary, DSA and transportation cost	204,750
1.6 Activity	Organize intensive capacity building for veterinarians (Selected provinces)								UNDP	Government of the Russian Federation	Hall rent, catering, stationary, DSA and transportation cost	86,400
1.7 Activity	Organize workshop on EEU requirements on animals' identification systems and other issues related to food security and animals health (Bishkek)								UNDP	Government of the Russian Federation	DSA and transportation cost	4998
1.8 Activity	Technical support and maintenance of the information system								UNDP	Government of the Russian Federation	Sub-contract	26,000

									UNDP	Government of the Russian Federation	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES											361,528
Management											12,000
											43,000
TOTAL MANAGEMENT COST											55,000
GSM 8%											33,333
TOTAL											450,000

OFFLINE RISK LOG

Project Title: _____ Award ID: : ID 00097283 Date: _____

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes	On-going	Environmental	Widespread natural disaster may affect the target groups and shift the focus and priorities of the Government P = 4, I = 5	UNDP emergency response. Closure of the Project in case of massive negative impact.	PMU	PPA		
2	Political	On-going	Political	Political instability and	Building	Country	PPA		

	instability\Change in the Government			frequent changes in the Government structure may bring to low commitment of the national partners to achieving the Project results P = 2, I = 4	commitment at the highest level of the national partners – PM's Office and President's administration	Office			
3	National Institutional\Executive Capacity	During the Project preparation stage	Organizational	Low capacity of the national partners may bring to delays in the project implementation and weaken the Project achievements P = 4, I = 4	Engagement of the stakeholders at all stages of the Project implementations	PMU	PPA		
3	Country Office Capacity (specific technical expertise)	During the Project preparation	Organizational	The Project implementation requires specific technical expertise. The lack of this knowledge may hamper the Project quality assurance and monitoring P = 4, I = 3	Participation in the capacity building plan	PMU/County Office	PPA		
3	Human Resources and Procedures	On-going	Organizational	Complexity of UNDP procurement procedures and absence of adequate expertise on the marked may bring to a delay in the Project implementation P = 3 I = 4	Specific focus on TOR. Head hunting.	PMU	PPA		
3	Reputation	During the Project preparation	Strategic	It was obvious from the very beginning of the Project development that establishment of animals' identification	Development of very specific clear work plans to be agreed and endorsed by the	PMU/ICO	PPA		

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

General strategic and operational management of the project "**Building national capacities for establishing the animals' identification and tracking in Kyrgyzstan**" will be carried out at the level of the UNDP Country office in Kyrgyzstan through the **UNDP Country Deputy Resident Representative and Assistant of the UNDP Country Resident Representative on program issues**. Assistant of the UNDP Country Resident Representative will also enable coordination of the Project directions with other UNDP program dimensions. The structure of the **UNDP Operations Department** will ensure a compliance of the project operational management with the UNDP internal and global rules and procedures.

In order to save project funds and improve efficiency of their utilization and to provide interaction with other UNDP areas, the project will become a part UNDP Sustainable Development Cluster that also implements a number of programs and projects aimed at socio-economic development of Kyrgyzstan (which will also significantly reduce the management costs). UNDP will recruit the Project Team consisting of the following staff members:

- Project coordinator
- Administrative and financial assistant

UNDP and the Government will establish a supervisory board to monitor the progress of the Project implementation and advise on strategic issues. The Board will consist of representatives of UNDP and national partners, including the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Russian Embassy in Kyrgyzstan and other interested parties.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Click [here](#) for the standard text.

X. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** for projects \$500,000 or more [[English](#)][[French](#)][[Spanish](#)], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.
3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard [Risk Log template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](#) for instructions
4. **Capacity Assessment**: Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)
5. **The project's first year detailed Annual Work Plan (AWP)**
6. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**