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FINAL EVALUATION OF THE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES AROUND RADIOACTIVE SITES IN KYRGYZSTAN PROJECT

DRAFT REPORT

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**Disclaimer.** This is an external evaluation. The views expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of UNDP.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 4](#_Toc485037927)

[ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 5](#_Toc485037928)

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 6](#_Toc485037929)

[1. INTRODUCTION: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT 8](#_Toc485037930)

[1.1 Description of the Project 8](#_Toc485037931)

[2. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION 10](#_Toc485037932)

[2.1 Key Questions and Scope of the Evaluation 10](#_Toc485037933)

[2.2 Approach and Methodology 12](#_Toc485037934)

[3. FINDINGS 15](#_Toc485037935)

[3.1 Relevance 15](#_Toc485037936)

[3.2 Efficiency 16](#_Toc485037937)

[3.3 Effectiveness and results 17](#_Toc485037938)

[3.4 Sustainability 19](#_Toc485037939)

[3.5 Human Rights and Gender 20](#_Toc485037940)

[3.6 Partnerships and Cooperation 21](#_Toc485037941)

[4. LESSONS LEARNED 22](#_Toc485037942)

[5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 24](#_Toc485037943)

[5.1 Conclusions 24](#_Toc485037944)

[5.2 Recommendations 24](#_Toc485037945)

[6. ANNEXES 26](#_Toc485037946)

[6.1 Terms of Reference and Code of Conduct signed by evaluator 26](#_Toc485037947)

[6.2 Agenda 36](#_Toc485037948)

[6.3 People Consulted 39](#_Toc485037949)

[6.4 Evaluation questions 41](#_Toc485037950)

[6.5 Planned and utilized financial expenditures and leveraged funds 43](#_Toc485037951)

[6.6 Comparative analysis of the project outputs, targets and indicators 44](#_Toc485037952)

[6.7 Project summary achievement assessment 47](#_Toc485037953)

[6.8 List of the project publications 49](#_Toc485037954)

[6.9 List of articles available online 49](#_Toc485037955)

[6.10 List of Awareness Raising Campaigns 53](#_Toc485037956)

[6.11 List of trainings and workshops 54](#_Toc485037957)

[6.12 Results of small grants competition 55](#_Toc485037958)

[6.13 List of projects implemented by location 56](#_Toc485037959)

[6.14 Summary of projects implemented by components 64](#_Toc485037960)

[6.15 Main partners and their roles 65](#_Toc485037961)

[6.16 Selected Bibliography 66](#_Toc485037962)

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ABDP | Area-Based Development Programme |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| CO | Country Office |
| CPAP | Country Programme Action Plan |
| CPD | Country Programme Document |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| EE | Evaluation Expert |
| GPAC | Grant Projects Assessment Commission |
| HRBA | Human Rights-Based Approach |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MoES | Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NSDS | National Sustainable Development Strategy |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SMART | Specific, Measureable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEG | United Nations Evaluation Group |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| VCC | Village Coordination Committee |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The object of this evaluation is the “Socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan” project. With an overall budget of US$1.476 million donated by the Government of Russian Federation, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Kyrgyz Republic has initiated the project implementation in 2015 with an expectation to complete activities by the end of 2016.

The project includes four interrelated components, which expected to contribute to achieving the principal objective of improving the well-being of inhabitants of the targeted populated areas affected by uranium, non-ferrous and complex ore mining via creation of an enabling environment for sustainable development of human potential.

1. Increasing local population awareness and creating a system for regular environmental monitoring.
2. Rehabilitating the social and economic infrastructure and developing gainful activities.
3. Supporting local initiatives with funding to be provided by the small grant fund.
4. Capacity building of local authorities and communities.

Specifically, the Project contributes to comprehensive social and economic development of the populated areas Min-Kush (Jumgal rayon of Naryn oblast), Kadzhi-Sai (Ton rayon of Issyk-Kul oblast), Ak-Tyuz and Orlovka (Kemin rayon of Chui oblast) located in the vicinity of radioactive tailings sites and affected by especially difficult environmental and social conditions. The project was designed to improve the well-being of nearly 15 thousand inhabitants residing in the above mentioned areas.

**PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of this final evaluation is an independent in-depth review of the Project implementation progress, identification of the lessons learned, and developing recommendations on specific actions that might be taken to further improve the model of UNDP on project intervention for socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan. The exercise was planned in December 2016 and conducted in April-May 2017. The evaluation primarily focuses on assessing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the Project.

The specific **objectives** of this evaluationare:

* assessing the overall project progress, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness;
* assessing the progress in achieving expected outputs as well as realized intended and unintended results and effects of the project;
* collecting quantitative and qualitative data, including a defensible choice of indicators, which leads to credibility of findings;
* highlighting key /major results, gaps, lessons learned, methodologies and good practices;
* identifying concrete options and objectives for further support in this area, including scalability and replication of the project interventions.

**METHODOLOGY**

Close coordination was employed with the Project team, Project stakeholders, donor and UNDP. Consultations were held with relevant Government partners, civil society, private sector and the donor involved into the process. Based on a set of relevant quantifiable and qualitative indicators, a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods for collection and analysis of the data was used, like: documentation review, interviews, visits to the partners and surveys; questionnaires; personal observations, as well as social, economic and political context within which the project took place.

The Evaluation Expert (EE) employed the following approaches for data collection and analysis: (a) desk review of relevant documents (project document, etc.); (b) discussions with the Senior Management and relevant staff of UNDP; (c) regular in-depth consultation with the project staff; (d) interviews with partners and stakeholders; (e) visits to project sites; (f) discussions with the project team, beneficiaries/partners; (h) key evaluation questionnaires for the final beneficiaries; (i) consultation meetings.

All data gathered are verified through triangulation or ensuring the credibility of data gathered by relying on data from different sources (primary and secondary data), data of different types (qualitative, quantitative and resource information) or data from different respondents.

The EE employed at least four check points for quality assurance:

1. A discussion of the Inception Report and plans of action to ensure that the EE’s understanding of what is required corresponds to UNDP expectations and evaluation standards;
2. Presentation and discussion of preliminary findings;
3. A review of a draft evaluation report;
4. An acceptance procedure for completed report.

Adjustments were made to reflect feedback at each of these points. This process ensures that multiple opportunities are provided to resolve issues and challenges throughout the evaluation exercise.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Conclusion 1. Lack of M&E framework with SMART indicators and targets made difficult the assessment of expected results.

Conclusion 2. Coordination mechanism with the national partner - the Agency on Maintaining Radioactive Tailings of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic was not at the appropriate level.

Conclusion 3. Although, the Project managed to build partnership with a wide range of stakeholders, including public and private sectors, synergies could be sought within One-UN mechanism or engaging other UNDP programmes.

Conclusion 4. Radiation safety assessments helped to shift the opinion of local resident and facilitated the smooth run of the project activities.

Conclusion 5. To ensure sustainability of the water supply system project in Kadzhi-Sai, the Project could also work on enhancing the management model.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendation 1. Project logic (theory of change) and risks log should be clear from the project document.

Recommendation 2. Streamline cooperation and information sharing with the project stakeholders, especially donor and the national partner.

Recommendation 3. Deepen horizontal collaboration within One-UN mechanisms and other UNDP programmes and initiatives.

Recommendation 4. Radiation measurement to be conducted before, during and after project completion in every site.

Recommendation 5. As discussions are underway on initiating Phase II, consider lessons learnt in identified priorities and developing activities.

# INTRODUCTION: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

This final evaluation has been commissioned by UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic to assess the performance of its “Socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan” project (the Project) funded by the Government of Russian Federation.

The purpose of this final evaluation is an independent in-depth review of the Project implementation progress, identification of the lessons learned, and developing recommendations on specific actions that might be taken to further improve the model of UNDP on project intervention for socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan. The exercise was planned in December 2016 and conducted in April-May 2017. The evaluation primarily focuses on assessing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the Project.

The primary audience or users of this evaluation are UNDP, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the donor and other international and national partners. It is expected that the evaluation findings, lessons learned and recommendations will inform the work of all partners on the future programming. UNDP and the donor may use the evaluation findings to improve or consider aligning their work with similar interventions to achieve synergies and maximize collective impact on the socio-economic development in the country. This evaluation places heavy emphasis on learning and knowledge transfer and the Evaluation Expert imparts knowledge gained during the course of an evaluation to UNDP and diverse partners.

The “Socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan” project implemented by UNDP through its Naryn Area-Based Development Programme (ABDP) was designed to improve the well-being of nearly 15 thousand people residing in populated areas Min-Kush, Kadzhi-Sai, Ak-Tyuz and Orlovka located in the vicinity of radioactive tailings sites and affected by especially difficult environmental and social conditions. It has four interrelated components: awareness raising of communities and public institutions about natural and manmade hazards, rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure and developing income generating activities, supporting local initiatives through small grants fund, and capacity building of local authorities and communities. By this, the Project was expected to contribute to achieving the principal objective of improving the well-being of inhabitants of the targeted populated areas affected by uranium, non-ferrous and complex ore mining via creation of an enabling environment for sustainable development of human potential.

This report presents the findings of an independent evaluation conducted in April-May 2017 by an international expert. The report is structured as follows:

Chapter 1. Contains introduction and overview of the Project.

Chapter 2. Presents scope of the evaluation and its methodology.

Chapter 3. Discusses detailed evaluation findings including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and human rights and gender.

Chapter 4. Presents lessons learned.

Chapter 5. Formulates conclusions and detailed recommendations.

These chapters are supported by Annexes, which include a range of supporting documents such as the evaluation terms of reference (ToR), bibliography, evaluation questions, mission agenda, and a comprehensive table assessing the effectiveness of the Project.

## **Description of the Project**

The object of this evaluation is the “Socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan” project. With an overall budget of US$1.476 million donated by the Government of Russian Federation, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic has initiated the project implementation in 2015 with an expectation to complete activities by the end of 2016.

The project includes four interrelated components (Visual 1), which expected to contribute to achieving the principal objective of improving the well-being of inhabitants of the targeted populated areas affected by uranium, non-ferrous and complex ore mining via creation of an enabling environment for sustainable development of human potential. Specifically, the Project contributes to comprehensive social and economic development of the populated areas Min-Kush (Jumgal rayon of Naryn oblast), Kadzhi-Sai (Ton rayon of Issyk-Kul oblast), Ak-Tyuz and Orlovka (Kemin rayon of Chui oblast) located in the vicinity of radioactive tailings sites and affected by especially difficult environmental and social conditions. The project was designed to improve the well-being of nearly 15 thousand inhabitants residing in the above mentioned areas.

**Visual 1: Project Components**

The project interventions included awareness raising of communities and public institutions about natural and manmade hazards, capacity building of local authorities and communities, development of income generating activities, implementation of projects on socio-economic development of communities, as well as promoting active cooperation between local authorities, communities, farmers and small and medium enterprises.

The project addresses priorities and issues identified in the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2017 (NSDS) of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-2017 (UNDAF) and the Country Programme Action Plan 2012-2016 (CPAP) of the UNDP Country Programme Document 2012-2016 (CPD) in the Kyrgyz Republic.

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic has initiated the Project implementation in 2015 with an expectation to complete activities by the end of 2016. Although the Project team managed to commit funds for activities in 2016, some activities have been ongoing during the evaluation mission. The delays were mainly caused by cold winter resulted in suspending activities and public tendering process, over which the Project management had little to no control. To draw a complete picture of the Project results within this evaluation, the EE carried out estimation of the project end-results based on documental review and visual observations.

UNDP implemented the Project through its Naryn ABDP in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders. At the national level, the Project partnered with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MoES), at the local level with the State Administrations of Jumgal, Ton and Kemin districts as well as municipalities (Ayil Okmotu) Min-Kush, Kadzhi-Sai, Orlovka and Ak-Tyuz. Besides, the Project has build partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation, State Corporation “Rosatom” of the Russian Federation, Red Crescent Society, local NGOs and experts in implementing various components of the Project. The list of the Project partners and their roles is provided in Annex 6.15.

The overall strategic and operational management of the Project has been ensured at the level of the UNDP Country Office (CO) in the Kyrgyz Republic via the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and the Senior Advisor to the UNDP Resident Representative. A team of UNDP program analysts ensured that various Project components are implemented in line with the country’s priorities, Country Program Document and UNDP mandate. The office of the UNDP Operational Manager guaranteed that the program’s operational management is consistent with the UNDP internal and global rules and procedures.

The UNDP office in Naryn established under the *Project for Comprehensive Development of the Naryn Region in Kyrgyzstan* funded by the Russian Federation assumed the functions of operational management in view of the geographic location of the recipient populated areas and for the purpose of reduction of administrative costs. UNDP hired Project Coordinator and Procurement Specialist on full time basis for day-to-day implementation of the Project, funding and purchasing activities based on the approved work plans, budgets and procurement plans. In addition, number of other experts have been contracted on short-term basis, including: Finance Assistant, Communication Specialist, Water Specialist, Radiation Safety Specialist for awareness raising, Radiation Safety Specialist for radiation assessment, DRM Expert, Grant Specialist and Power Supply System Engineer.

Overall budget of the Project for the whole implementation period totaled US$1,389,173, which is 94% of the total amount of funds provided by the donor.

In terms of the geography, the Project covered four municipalities located within different districts and regions. A uniting factor of these locations are their vicinity to abandoned radioactive tailings sites. Prior the Project implementation, these locations have been coping with population outflow due to their specificity and heavy socio-economic condition. Nevertheless, implementing of the Project was opportunistic given the willingness and enthusiasm of local authorities and population to implement the Project.

At the same time, the project proposal lacked clear intervention logic. As such, no logical framework and potential risks have been identified at the design phase. This made the project management to adapt activities and set targets on annual basis. Besides, in the implementation phase, the four components have been represented through three outputs in the integrated annual work plans of Naryn ABDP, which lacked a measuring unit - indicator for the component of population awareness raising and a system of regular environmental monitoring.

# PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

This exercise aims at conducting an independent in-depth review of the project implementation progress, identification of the lessons learned, and developing recommendations on specific actions that might be taken to further improve the model of UNDP on project intervention for socio-economic development of communities around radioactive site in Kyrgyzstan.

The specific **objectives** of this evaluationare:

* assessing the overall project progress, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness;
* assessing the progress in achieving expected outputs as well as realized intended and unintended results and effects of the project;
* collecting quantitative and qualitative data, including a defensible choice of indicators, which leads to credibility of findings;
* highlighting key /major results, gaps, lessons learned, methodologies and good practices;
* identifying concrete options and objectives for further support in this area, including scalability and replication of the project interventions.

## **Key Questions and Scope of the Evaluation**

The Evaluation Expert arrived Bishkek on May 10, 2017 in the evening and departed in the evening of May 23, 2017. The detailed agenda can be found in Annex 6.2.

The UNDP CO prepared the in-country mission agenda, took care of logistical details of the evaluation, arranging transportation, organizing and confirming meetings and arranging field visits. The Final Evaluation was implemented in April-May 2017 as described in the table below.

|  |
| --- |
| table 1. Key milestones and timetable of the evaluation |
| activities | timeframe |
| Desk review, reading of outcome-related documentation and submission of the Inception report with tentative mission agenda | April 30, 2017 |
| 2 weeks (11 days excluding travel) in country mission and presentation of findings at the end of the mission | May 10-24, 2017 |
| First draft of the Final Evaluation report | June 10, 2017 |
| Final Evaluation report in form and substance satisfactory to UNDP, submitted 2 weeks after the receipt of final comments from UNDP CO | Mid-June 2017 |

**Limits to the scope of the evaluation** include timing restrictions and remoteness of the project sites, which limited the ability to conduct full and in-depth assessment of all the activities and interventions implemented within the project. Time considered for the in-country mission (11 days in total as per the ToR) did not allow to physically visit and assess all the small-scale projects implemented in four different project sites due to their number. Nevertheless, during the mission 34 project sites have been visited out of total 67 in four different sites.

Within the Inception Report, the EE identified a number of other methodological limitations with a range of mitigation strategies that have been addressed as described in the Table 2 below.

|  |
| --- |
| table 2. Evaluation Methodological Limitations and Mitigation Strategies |
| Methodological Limitations | Mitigation Strategies |
| Time limitation makes impossible an in-depth evaluation. | * Mission was planned in a way to maximize the coverage of project sites;
* Skype and e-mail exchanges utilized to obtain rich evidence from the project staff.
 |
| The project activities are still underway, which hinders to finalize the overall achievement of the project – the data to be provided in the report might be incomplete. | * Estimation of the project end-results was carried out;
* Consultations with the Project Coordinator and request of more data.
 |
| Lack of logical framework within the project document to compare final results with the baseline or target indicators. | * The project staff met to find out the reason;
* A consolidated logical framework/results and resources framework has been drawn to capture the overall progress against set targets.
 |
| The three outputs provided in the project annual workplans for 2015 and 2016 do not seem to represent all four components of the project. No indicator was found to be set for the component of population awareness raising and a system of regular environmental monitoring. | * While documenting evidence on the progress, data was requested not only for those three outputs, but also to showcase the progress for the awareness raising component as well;
* A simple table was designed on Excel to compile information on awareness raising campaigns conducted, disaggregated by location and number of participants;
* During focus group discussions and interviews participants awareness level had been assessed.
 |
| Sensitivity of stakeholders to questions and limited willingness to conduct frank and open dialogue. | * Evaluation was conducted in an open and transparent manner;
* The benefits of the evaluation’s findings and recommendations have been explained.
 |
| Inability of some key stakeholders for interview during the IE mission. | * Consultations with main stakeholders/beneficiaries was planned with enough flexibility to account for their schedules;
* EE was flexible in conducting meetings outside of set agenda to accommodate stakeholders scheduling constraints.
 |

This evaluation is based on the belief that evaluation should be supportive and responsive to UNDP needs, rather than become an end in itself. The EE prioritizes the strategic level of analysis that is needed to identify long-term priorities and effective strategies for future development planning. This evaluation has been conducted based on four criteria depicted below.

1. **Relevance.** The evaluation will examine the extent to which UNDP support is relevant to Kyrgyzstan’s sustainable development as articulated in the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2017 and other national strategies/programmes. In addition, the evaluation will analyse the relevance of project design in addressing the identified priority needs in UNDAF and CPAP 2012-2017, as well as the extent of the progress towards the achievement of the outcome. The EE will explore also how extensively and successfully UNDP has embedded a human rights based approach, including a gender perspective, in the design and implementations of the project.
2. **Efficiency.** The evaluation will explore the following: (a) how much time, resources and effort it takes to manage the portfolio and where are the gaps, if any. More specifically, how do UNDP practices, policies, decisions, constraints, capabilities affect the performance of the project; (b) roles, engagement and coordination among various stakeholders in the sectors of the project implementation; (c) synergies and leveraging with other programmes in Kyrgyzstan; (d) synergies between national institutions for UNDP support in programming and implementation including between UNDP and donors.
3. **Effectiveness.** The EE will assess the extent of UNDP’s effectiveness in producing results at the local levels in alignment to CPAP, and MDG/SDGs; effectiveness of UNDP support in producing results at the aggregate level; extent of UNDP support towards capacity development; extent of UNDP’s contribution to human and institutional capacity building of partners as important factor for sustainability beyond UNDP interventions; and contributing factors and impediments and extent of the UNDP contribution to the achievement of the outcomes through related project outputs.
4. **Sustainability.** The evaluation will (a) assess the extent to which UNDP established mechanisms to ensure sustainability of the interventions; (b) explore the extent of the viability and effectiveness of partnership strategies in relation to the achievement of the outcome; (c) provide preliminary recommendations and options on how the project can most effectively continue to support appropriate national state bodies, local communities and civil society in a long-term perspective; (d) study possible areas of partnerships with other national institutions, CSOs, UN Agencies, private sector and development partners; (e) identify main obstacles that hindered the ability of UNDP to make its intervention sustainable.

Evaluation made use of preliminary identified questions around the criterion above. For each criterion, there were 6-10 main questions identified to inform the methodology of the evaluation, as well as further brake down into more detailed questions for various audiences and interviewees. The list of major questions identified is provided in Annex 6.4.

## **Approach and Methodology**

In such a comprehensive and multi-method evaluation, the evaluation model blends confirmatory research (determining the extent to which specific, expected results outlined in the project were achieved), exploratory research (examining what happened and what is currently happening without preconceived notions), and forward looking analysis (identifying strategies and approaches that worked well and have a strong potential to be applied in future programming). All data gathered are verified through triangulation or ensuring the credibility of data gathered by relying on data from different sources (primary and secondary data), data of different types (qualitative, quantitative and resource information) or data from different respondents.

Close coordination was employed with the Project team, Project stakeholders, donor and UNDP. Consultations were held with relevant Government partners, civil society, private sector and the donor involved into the process. Based on a set of relevant quantifiable and qualitative indicators, a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods for collection and analysis of the data was used, like: documentation review, interviews, visits to the partners and surveys; questionnaires; personal observations, as well as social, economic and political context within which the project took place. The EE employed the following approaches for data collection and analysis: (a) desk review of relevant documents (project document, etc.); (b) discussions with the Senior Management and relevant staff of UNDP; (c) regular in-depth consultation with the project staff; (d) interviews with partners and stakeholders; (e) visits to project sites; (f) discussions with the project team, beneficiaries/partners; (h) key evaluation questionnaires for the final beneficiaries; (i) consultation meetings.

* **A desk review by EE.** A number of documents such as strategic UN system United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016 (UNDAF); UNDP-specific Country Programme Action Plan 2012-2016 (CPAP) as well as programme and project level documents. In addition, to assess relevance of UNDP interventions, the EE reviewed the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2017 (NSDS). A list of documents reviewed by the EE can be found in Annex 6.16. The desk review uncovered sources of usable secondary data, thus lessening the need to collect primary data. The desk review also helped to identify those areas where primary data is needed to complement limitations in terms of quality and availability of secondary data.
* **Visits to project sites.** The EE paid visits to all four project sites located in Naryn, Issyk-Kul and Chui regions. This approach created an opportunity for the evaluator to look into the project products, including infrastructures and institutions created, compare planned parameters with the actual outputs, assess functionality or usability of the assets created, find out the impression of the project end-users and beneficiaries. The information collected helped to validate findings of the desk review and provide additional information to assess the project team performance.
* **Interviews:** The EE conducted semi-structured interviews with a diverse range of partners, including Government officials. This method has been selected to obtain diverse perspectives, including expert and non-expert, beneficiary and partner, familiar and non-familiar with UNDP work, including perceptions. This enabled a rich understanding of different perspectives about the Project. Through interviews the EE explored collective relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the intervention. Interviews were conducted using evaluation questionnaires that had been developed for the final beneficiaries and partners. A list of questions can be found in Annex 6.4. The sampling methods for interviewees’ selection was based on the following criteria:
* geographical coverage and a diversity of beneficiaries;
* balance of government and non-government partners;
* diversity of the types of projects implemented.
* **Focus groups:** Focus groups was conducted mostly with the members of Village Coordination Committees (VCC) to get their perspective on projects implemented in their respective sites and their role in the Project. A group discussion tool allowed gathering information from people with similar background or experiences regarding the project. A small number of participants (6 to 8) was asked to answer a set of targeted questions. The evaluator encouraged participation of all individuals invited and kept a neutral appearance through the focus group. Focus group participants had a chance to agree or disagree with each other that helped to reveal different perspective on an issue and allowed collecting a range of opinions and ideas. The evaluator took notes of the results of focus groups for further analysis. This information validates findings of desk review, provide additional information to assess UNDP performance and capture ideas on potential areas of development support for future programming.
* **A summary table of the Project components captures expected results’ achievement.** A summary table in Annex 6.7 embodies progress with regard to each outputs and used to assess the project effectiveness.
* **Validation of preliminary findings and recommendations with the UNDP management.** The EE made a presentation of preliminary findings and recommendations to UNDP management on May 23, 2017 for validation purposes. It provided an opportunity for UNDP management and staff to contribute their views and ideas to finalization of the evaluation report.

Stakeholders to be interviewed and sites to be visited have been selected strategically to adequately represent a wide range of UNDP partners and beneficiaries. Data collection methods by evaluation criteria are presented in Table 3 below.

|  |
| --- |
| table 3. Data Collection methods |
| criteria | data collection methods |
| Relevance | * Stakeholder mapping;
* Systematic documentary review, applying structured tools;
* Mapping of available contextual analyses;
* Technical analysis and testing of the project annual work plans;
* Semi-structured interviews;
* Focus groups.
 |
| Efficiency | * Systemic analysis of management strategies;
* Financial analysis;
* Systematic documentary / data review, particularly of the project data;
* Assessment of UNDP efficiency optimizing strategies.
 |
| Effectiveness | * Analysis of results data at the project level;
* Mapping of risk analyses undertaken/ mitigation measures implemented;
* Systematic documentary / data review;
* Semi-structured interviews;
* Attribution/contribution analysis to determine how UNDP intervention contributed to achieving CPD objectives.
 |
| Sustainability | * Systematic documentary review, applying structured tools;
* Semi-structured interviews.
 |

The evaluation followed the UNEG Norms and Standards as well as the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation.[[1]](#footnote-1) The EE also applied human rights and gender equality-sensitive processes and maximized stakeholders’ participation in the evaluation.

Special measures have been put in place to ensure that the evaluation process is ethical and that interviewees can openly express their opinions. Confidentiality was maintained. Names of stakeholders interviewed would not appear in the report and if quotes are used, only interviewees job titles are mentioned.

All the necessary measures are undertaken to ensure objectivity and independence of evaluation (e.g., conducting interviews on stakeholders’ premises).

The EE employed at least four check points for quality assurance:

1. A discussion of the Inception Report and plans of action to ensure that the EE’s understanding of what is required corresponds to UNDP expectations and evaluation standards;
2. Presentation and discussion of preliminary findings;
3. A review of a draft evaluation report;
4. An acceptance procedure for completed report.

Adjustments were made to reflect feedback at each of these points. This process ensures that multiple opportunities are provided to resolve issues and challenges throughout the evaluation exercise.

# FINDINGS

The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous country in Central Asia with a population of 6.6 million[[2]](#footnote-2) and a GDP per capita of US$2,200 (by purchasing power parity in 2010)[[3]](#footnote-3). The country gained its independence in 1991 and embarked on a transition to a democratic system of governance and market economy. The Kyrgyz Republic is one of two low-income countries in the Europe and CIS region, which economy annually grew 3.7% in 2005-2010, 5.7% in 2011 and 3.8% in 2016. Production is still concentrated on primary agricultural goods (cotton, tobacco and hides), services, extractive industries (gold mining), construction materials and light industry. Import growth rates significantly outpace export growth rates, resulting in a negative trade balance that exceeded $2.3 billion in January-November 2016[[4]](#footnote-4). The total number of labor migrants from the Kyrgyz Republic is estimated between 0.5 to 1.2 million, with majority of them working in the Russian Federation[[5]](#footnote-5). The amount of remittances from migrants in 2011 was about $1.7 billion, around 30% of GDP. The global 2011 [Human Development Report](http://hdr.undp.org/en/mediacentre/humandevelopmentreportpresskits/2011report/)ranks the Kyrgyz Republic 126th (out of 187 countries) with a Human Development Index rating of 0.62. Poverty fell from over 62% in 2000 to 32% in 2009, but following upheavals and ethnic conflict in the south it rose to 38% in 2012 with an increasing proportion of the poor being female. The poverty level is also characterized by sharp regional disparities. In some areas it reaches 50%. Extreme poverty is at 4.5%.

The overall situation in the country can be characterized by a number of other following ratings and indices produced by international organizations[[6]](#footnote-6):

* Corruption Perception Index country (Transparency International): the Kyrgyz Republic ranks 164th out of 183 countries;
* Economic Freedom 2012 (Heritage Foundation): the Kyrgyz Republic has dropped by 88 positions;
* Doing Business (World Bank): the Kyrgyz Republic ranks 70th out of 183 countries;
* International ranking of peaceful life (OSCE): the Kyrgyz Republic ranks 114th out of 153 countries;
* Global Competitiveness Index 2011-2012 (World Economic Forum); the Kyrgyz Republic ranks among 142 countries as follows: the Global Competitiveness – 121th, ease of customs clearance procedures - 134th; ease of obtaining loans – 131th; Intellectual Property Protection – 138th.

## **Relevance**

Relevance is the extent to which the objectives of a project are continuously consistent with recipients’ needs, UNDP mandate and overarching strategies and policies.

The project addresses priorities and issues identified in the NSDS 2013-2017 of the Kyrgyz Republic. In particular, it responds to efforts listed under the following chapters: resolving social issues and challenges (Chapter 4); Environmental protection to ensure sustainable development (Chapter 5); Economy as principal driver of sovereignty and national security (Chapter 6); Improving business environment and investment climate (Chapter 8); Development of strategic industries of the economy (Chapter 10); and Economic development of the regions (Chapter 11).

The Project is also aligned with UNDAF 2012-2016. Specifically, the Project efforts feed into the Pillar C “Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction”. This pillar encompasses three outcomes, namely: (1) 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; (2) By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized; By 2016, DRM framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework of Action. There are 12 indicators in total under the three outcomes, and the project contributes to 8 indicators directly.

Thereby, the project also addresses tasks defined in the CPAP 2012-2016 of the UNDP CPD as it is aligned with UNDAF outcomes. Specifically, the project results will supplement CPAP efforts under the following components:

* 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;
* Output 6.2 - Disaster risk assessment and monitoring system established for effective socio-economic development programming;
* Output 6.3 - Local level DRM actors engaged in comprehensive regional development, integrating DRR approach into sectoral policies and practices. Best DRR practices institutionalized for sustainable community development.

## **Efficiency**

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| **Box I.**Given that the Government revisited the procedures of public procurement by municipalities and introduced online tendering, the Project should have hired certified specialists to help with procurement, which would bear additional unintended costs. Instead, the Project supported municipalities by sending two specialists from each of four municipalities to a certification training at the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic on managing procurement of goods and services. As a result, seven specialists from four municipalities became certified procurement specialists, who can also provide services beyond their municipality services on fee basis. Thus, the Project minimized expenses and enhanced the capacity of local authorities for future interventions. |

Efficiency captures the extent to which UNDP is producing its planned outputs in relation to expenditure of resources.

The UNDP office in Naryn was in charge of the Project operational management in view of the geographic location of the project sites and for the purpose of reduction of administrative costs, which the evaluation found reasonable and cost-efficient. In addition, the Procurement Assistant hired by the Project was based in UNDP CO in Bishkek as most procurement activities are carried out at the CO level, which also has been found efficient in reducing administrative costs.

As for the management arrangements employed in the Project implementation, all partners and recipients of assistance met have uniformly praised UNDP procedures for their efficiency and responsiveness.

The share of co-funding is also significant. All 67 projects implemented have co-funding by various stakeholders, including local municipalities, district state administrations and local communities. Overall, the volume of co-funding totaled US$279,148 that is almost 25% of the total US$1,133,945 cost of 67 projects. These contributions vary from as little as US$373 to as high as US$43,474 for different projects. In addition, GIZ in the Kyrgyz Republic and the four participating municipalities have contributed a total of US$1,008 for capacity building events on beekeeping and the public procurement of goods and services. Overall, the project spent US$19,465 for 34 training events attended by 110 people, including 45 females. Please see Annex 6.10, Annex 6.11 and Annex 6.13 for more details on co-funding. At the same time, co-funding for income-generating projects was reported in Kadzhi-Sai to be concern, as only individuals or initiative groups with a potential to co-fund can participate in the Project, while there are worthy ideas as well.

Tendering process for small projects included several steps and involved participating communities. At first, UNDP conducted general meetings with the population on initiating a process and announcing requests for proposals. Then, together with the respective municipalities, Village Coordination Committees (VCC) are established, who review and recommend proposals for further approval at the Grant Projects Assessment Commission (GPAC). The GPAC is consisted of UNDP representatives and participating districts authorities. In total, there were three GPAC meetings conducted: one in 2015 and two in 2016. Once approved by GPAC, tendering process is managed by respective municipalities through online public procurement system. Payment to subcontractors are issued by UNDP through respective municipalities special account. Apart from saving cost for tender, this approach also ensured both transparency, enhanced the capacity of local authorities and created ownership of the assets created.

## **Effectiveness and results**

Effectiveness is the extent to which a project achieves its objectives and outcomes. As stated earlier, the Project has been implemented through four components.

1. **Increasing local population awareness and creating a system for regular environmental monitoring.** In order to increase resilience of local communities and authorities to natural and manmade hazards, the Project improved skills of community members and responsible authorities to prevent and respond to disasters through 20 events attended by 387 people, including 220 female (Annex 6.10). In addition, local communities and respective authorities were provided with means for early identification and warning about potential hazards, especially early warning systems for kindergarten and schools that accommodate a big number of people at a time through eight projects (Annex 6.13). On the national level, the MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic is supported with a Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters to be used by the MoES in its Integrated Information and Management System.
2. **Rehabilitating the social and economic infrastructure and developing gainful activities.** In order to increase contribution of economic activities to sustainable development of target communities, under this component support was provided to community members for developing their income-generating activities. Support was provided through exposing community members to new opportunities for developing income-generating activities, as well as through grant support to start-up small business initiatives. Grant support was provided on a competitive basis in line with grant provision mechanism of UNDP. In total, 13 projects had been implemented, which resulted in increased income of 64 households, 13 small and medium enterprises created and 48 jobs created, including 30 for female (Annex 6.13). Besides, 67 people, including 26 female, increased their skills through training on beekeeping, hotel business development, poultry farming, building and managing solar greenhouses, business planning and marketing (Annex 6.11).
3. **Supporting local initiatives with funding to be provided by the small grant fund.** In order to improve local conditions for sustainable development of target communities and living conditions of their members, under this component support is provided for rehabilitation and repairing socio-economic infrastructure, such as schools and kindergartens, healthcare facilities, water and electricity supply infrastructure, and community centers/clubs. Facilities and infrastructures to be rehabilitated were carefully selected with participation of community leaders and local self-governments, and later confirmed by the VCCs. In total, 42 projects had been implemented, which resulted in over 15,000 local residents benefitting from improved socio-economic infrastructure, 19 jobs created, including 11 for female (Annex 6.13).
4. **Capacity building of local authorities and communities.** In order to build a ground for further sustainable development of target communities, efforts under this component were focused on increasing the quality of public services delivered by the local self-governments and municipal entities. To this end, 43 local authorities, including 19 female, have enhanced capacity on managing procurement of goods and services, delivering municipal services through Single Window, water supply system management and energy efficiency technologies (Annex 6.11). In addition, four projects have been implemented to create and equip rooms for Single Window within each four municipalities (Annex 6.13).

The project document lacked Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework with systematic SMART principles (Specific, Measureable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound). Lack of the M&E framework or results and resources framework with clearly defined indicators and targets, although provided certain flexibility in planning, overall caused ambiguity in assessing results expected/formulated at the project design phase. As a result, four components have been integrated into three outputs in the annual work plans, some indicators were dropped in the second year of implementation, targets were revised without any formal steps of keeping the funding side and the national partner informed on the changes (Annex 6.6).

Nevertheless, assessment of expected results based on the targets set within the annual work plans, demonstrate that the Project is unlikely to achieve targets on two indicators (Annex 6.7). Given the project activities are still underway, estimation of likely results shows that instead of 110 households with increased income, the Project will end up with 64 households only (58%). Similarly, instead of 35 small and medium enterprises created, there will be all in all 13 created (37%). The rationale behind the shortcoming is explained by the increased expectation on the likelihood of implementing more income-generating projects under the developing gainful activities component. This is also the reason behind leveraging funds and redirecting them for other components (Annex 6.5). Budget revision took place twice in 2015 and 2016. This change was approved at the level of UNDP CO without informing the donor.

Due to UNDP’s necessary internal capacity and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Project, despite its short duration and scattered location of the project sites, the Project managed to implement a large number of project activities. To name some, 67 projects identified and selected through tendering process and implemented, numerous capacity building and awareness raising events, as well as significant efforts put on conducting and preparing the Feasibility Study report on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters.

Initially expected to complete activities by the end of 2016, some activities have not been completed in time and postponed to be completed by the mid-2017. Delays are mainly due to unsuitable for construction activities cold weather and public procurement processes, which in some cases had to be conducted repeatedly for certain projects as there were not sufficient number of qualifying bidders at initial stages. However, these delays did not affect the quality of projects.

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| **Box II.**The Project supported construction of a cooling chamber for storing fruits in Kadzhi-Sai village. The village residents have now the opportunity to store their harvested fruits (apples, apricots, pears) and vegetables in two cooling chambers with a capacity of 370 cubic meters or 80 metric tons in boxes for selling later at a higher price. Usually, wholesale buyers from outside used to come in the harvest season and purchase fruits from local producers at a low price, since population try to get rid of soonest to avoid rotting. Now, with the cooling chamber, local population gained an opportunity to increase their income. |

Besides assessing the progress in achieving expected outputs, the evaluation also looked into the likelihood of **unintended results and the early signs of the potential impact** of the Project. Below are some observations.

* With the replacement of old window frames of School #2 in Orlovka, the number of ill schoolchildren in winter time has rapidly declined. Besides, prior to the Project intervention, the school was placed in quarantine for a week or two in harsh winter as the windows were broken and classrooms were cold. After the window frames replaced, during the last winter, the school has not been placed under quarantine so that the schoolchildren enjoyed lessons in warm classrooms.
* Sewing workshops opened in Min-Kush and Ak-Tyuz have built cooperation with local kindergartens and bigger apparel producing factories in Bishkek. As a rule, cuttings are sent from Bishkek to these workshops for final sewing given comparatively lower service fees. Besides, local communities already order various clothing in these workshops as it is both cheaper and avoid traveling long distances for a search of sewing workshops.
* Poultry farm in Min-Kush within just 3.5 months started to make profit of the egg production. With 500 poultry, about 460 eggs are produced daily. As a result of supplying local market, the egg price in Min-Kush has declined from 10-11 to 7-8 Som. Besides, the initiative group established partnership with “Natural Agro”, which supply hatchlings and birdseed for a price, providing free consultations on chicken breeding.
* UNDP supported with installing 30 energy-efficient plafonds on the streets of Ak-Tuyz. As per the Ak-Tuyz municipality, which is in charge of paying the electricity cost, if before they spent 3,800-3,900 Som a month for 15 bulbs, now they spend around 1,600-1,700 Som a month for 30 energy-efficient plafonds.
* As a result of a series of events to raise the awareness on managing disaster risks, first aid, radiation safety and simulation exercise, as well as support in developing Civil Protection Plan, Kadzhi-Sai municipality has increased its budget for disaster risk reduction purposes from 40,000 Som in the previous years to about 100,000 Som in 2017. This is the result of the skills gained, initiating risk assessment and identifying priorities.
* Recently, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic announced its efforts on creating an IT-hub, which would connect Central Asia, Europe, Asia and the Middle East[[7]](#footnote-7). The concept of the “Taza Koom” project has been presented by the country’s Prime Minister in front of local and international donor community. This project intends to integrate all the territories of the country and provide equal opportunities to all Kyrgyz citizens. In this sense, Single Windows created by the UNDP Project will be a good foundation for the implementation of the “Taza Koom” strategy.

## **Sustainability**

Sustainability is about being strategic and looking to the future. It is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after its completion. UNDP applied number of mechanisms and strategies to ensure sustainability of the Project.

Implementation of the Project in each target community was facilitated by the VCCs whose main role is assisting UNDP in the selection of viable projects to be supported and monitoring the progress of their implementation. Sustainability was included as one of the major criteria for selection by the VCC. Moreover, project proposals submitted by individuals and initiative groups should have described sustainability in three dimensions: social, environmental and economic. Once proposals were passed by the VCC, in the next stage proposals are examined at the Grant Projects Assessment Commission, which also carefully reviewed sustainability aspects.

Out of 67 projects implemented, 54 are social infrastructures such as schools, kindergartens, bridge, power transmission lines, irrigation canals and so on. These infrastructures in most cases are on the balance sheet of local municipalities, which annually allocate funds from the local budget for the maintenance and rehabilitation issues.

The rest 13 are income-generating projects such as two sewing workshops, three solar greenhouses, poultry farm, fruit and berries garden, furniture workshop, bakery, juice production workshop, cooling chamber for storing fruits, information center for tourists and biogas unit. As the initiators of these projects are initiative groups or individuals, the equipment and tools purchased by UNDP are included in the balance sheet of municipalities. The municipalities, in turn, singed agreements with the respective initiative groups for the duration of 2-3 years, stating that in case of purposeful and quality implementation of the project during the agreement term, the agreement is terminated and the equipment and tools are handed over to the respective initiative group.

At the same time, it is worth mentioning that during the evaluation only poultry farm in Min-Kush, sewing workshops in Ak-Tyuz and Min-Kush, bakery in Kadzhi-Sai and furniture workshop in Ak-Tyuz had been found operational. Activities in the rest of projects either were still ongoing or just finished. Although the evaluation found the signs of sustainability, further support is needed to the income-generating projects in terms of capacity building on business development, branding, ensuring produced food items correspond to sanitary and hygiene norms and further improving for meeting the criteria to qualify for public tender and deliver products to local public institutions (for example bakery could supply local schools and kindergartens with bread).

There are also evidences pointing out to the institutionalization of the Project outputs. The Scientific and Technical Board of the MoES of the Kyrgyz Republichas endorsed the Feasibility Study Report on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters to be used by the MoES in its Integrated Information and Management System. The MoES has already started activities on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters based on the Feasibility Study Report and so far managed to develop and enact several regulatory acts, such as: Draft Governmental Decree “Provision on a comprehensive monitoring and prognosis of emergencies in Kyrgyz Republic”; Changes and amendments to the Law “On Civil Protection” (will be adopted by the end of the year); Strategy on the Comprehensive Protection of Population in Emergencies till 2030 with action plans for every five years. Besides, in establishing Single Windows at municipalities for the delivery of services to constituents, the Project supported in developing and adopting model provision on Single Windows. Moreover, the Project supported municipalities in developing Civil Protection Plans for 2016-2017.

Besides, the Project contributed to human and institutional capacity building of partners, which enhanced the sustainability of UNDP interventions. As such, under *Rehabilitating the social and economic infrastructure and developing gainful activities* and *Capacity building of local authorities and communities* components, there were capacity building activities conducted on beekeeping, hotel business development, poultry farming, building and managing a solar greenhouse, business planning and marketing, managing procurement of goods and services, delivering municipal services through Single Window, water supply system management and energy efficiency technologies, where local authorities have participated almost in all these events. To validate, survey was conducted during the evaluation among both the participants of awareness raising campaigns and training workshops. In total, all 18 persons interviewed, including 12 female, highly valued the quality of events and stated that they are already applying the knowledge gained in daily routines.

## **Human Rights and Gender**

All the population of target communities equally share and benefit of the project products regardless of age, status and disability. For example, children benefit from rehabilitation activities in schools and kindergartens, women benefit from sewing workshops created, all residents enjoy equal access to different social infrastructures such as water supply systems, Single Windows at the municipalities, and so on.

Evaluation of UNDP Contribution in the Kyrgyz Republic or the Assessment of Development Results by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office issued in April 2017, concluded that *‘UNDP has adequately addressed the complexities of gender equality and women’s empowerment and has sufficiently mainstreamed gender in the programme’* and recommended *“There is scope for UNDP to further strengthen the gender-sensitivity approach and the gender-related impact of its programme.”* In response, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic stated;

*UNDP Kyrgyzstan will continue to further strengthen the gender-sensitivity approach and the gender-related impact of its programme. In 2016, the UNDP Executive Team started to review the gender mainstreaming activities of all UNDP projects with the purpose of strengthening gender approaches in line with UNDP’s Gender Equality Strategy. The Joint Gender Mainstreaming plan is being developed annually to ensure that at least 15 percent of each programme budget is dedicated for gender specific and gender mainstreaming activities. The UNDP gender team is fully involved in the appraisal and/or development of concept notes, documents and TORs according to the Interoffice Memorandum “Follow-up on Gender Seal Appraisal Mission”, which confirms inclusion of proper gender analysis, disaggregated evidences and targeted approach. In 2016, UNDP started the process of revalidating its Gold Seal Certification and is planning to have revalidated it in 2017.*

This evaluation has found the evidence of the statement above through a number of practices introduced to ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment. For instance, Annual Gender Mainstreaming Plans are developed by Naryn ABDP with budget specified and reported at the end of the year. In addition, the project documents (Gender Marker) and annual workplans (Gender Specific activities and indicators) are cleared by the Country Gender Coordinator. Moreover, each project document is screened based on Gender, Human Rights and Environment criteria.

Reports of the Project also provide data on gender disaggregated basis. The Project indicators and annual targets within the annual work plans also reflect on gender disaggregation. Overall, almost half of the total 15,000 Project beneficiaries are reported to be female.

## **Partnerships and Cooperation**

Despite the peculiarity of target communities located near radioactive uranium tailings, the Project managed to build partnership with a wide range of stakeholders and make use of agencies and programmes aimed at the development of these locations. These partnerships have positively affected the project results.

Rayon departments of the MoES provided assistance in coordinating activities on increasing resilience of community members to disasters, as well as activities on capacity building of local Commissions on civil protection. Partnership with Issyk-Kul Oblast Development Fund, which as a government fund under the Issyk-Kul oblast administration, resulted in US$42,045 co-funding for implementing two projects in Kadzhi-Sai on rehabilitation of the water supply system and purchasing a multifunctional road cleaning vehicle.

Partnership relations with NGO Modernization and Development Agency, Naryn branch of Red Crescent Society, Kyrgyz Association of Beekeepers, NGO Destination Karakol, Rural Advisory Services, Training center of the Ministry of Finance, Union of local self-governments of Kyrgyzstan, NGO Naryn Consult, Small Business Development Center, Center on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development helped to increase awareness of local communities on emergencies and response measures, as well as to strengthen capacities on various issues, from income-generation to delivery of services by municipalities.

Besides, the Project was implemented in villages included in the Interstate Special Program for “Remediation of EurAsEC Member State Territories Affected by Uranium Mining Industries” launched in 2013 and implemented by “Rosatom”, Russia’s Federal Atomic Energy Agency. It aims at reducing emergency risks involving radiation and environmental implications in EurAsEC member states territories affected by uranium mining and processing industries; developing and refining remediation methodologies, equipment and technologies; ensuring safe living conditions and social rehabilitation of the local population. Within the Project, “Rosatom” specialists together with the MoES and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, conducted public hearing in Min-Kush and Kadzhi-Sai on technical aspects of tailings recultivation and environmental impact assessment findings. These events enabled local communities to change their views and minimize their concerns over planned recultivation activities, as well as reaffirm the safety of their settlements, thus inspiring to commit for development.

Apart “Rosatom”, the Project has also managed to engage two more renowned institutions of the Russian Federation: *Research and Development Union “Diagnosis and Analysis of Risks”* and *All-Russian Scientific and Research Institute for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations under the MoES of the Russian Federation*. These two agencies participated in the initiation and conducting a Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters, which resulted in a comprehensive report. The Russian expertise was the best option and of high value for developing the Feasibility Study report, given the similarity of the system and approaches in civil protection from natural and manmade hazards.

The Project also made use of UNDP’s Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) expertise. Given their close partnership with the MoES and DRMP Office location in Bishkek, coordination activities on the feasibility study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters had been given carried out by DRMP.

The Project populated areas are also covered by the regional project “Stakeholders engagement in addressing issues related to uranium mining” of the “Environment and Security” (ENVSEC) initiative. The ENVSEC is a joint initiative of UNDP, UNEP and OSCE, which activities started once the Project was ongoing. It focuses more on awareness raising on disaster risk reduction and radiation safety. The Project support ENVSEC in kicking out activities in the target areas.

Worth noting that coordination and overall implementation mechanisms deployed by UNDP has been highly praised by the donor. This conclusion derives form permanent contacts between UNDP and the Embassy of Russian Federation in the Kyrgyz Republic, joint field missions to the project sites and discussion of the Project progress at various platforms.

At the same time, the evaluation found interaction between UNDP and Project’s national partner – the Agency on Maintaining Radioactive Tailings of the MoES of the Kyrgyz Republic, weak. In the first year of the Project implementation, the leadership of the Agency has been once invited to a meeting where the project had been presented and a year later attended a meeting of the Grant Projects Assessment Commission at UNDP office in Naryn as an observer. Reporting to the national partner on the Project progress was not systematic and the counterpart had no full understanding of project activities in individual sites. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, both promote for mutual accountability and inclusive partnership. To this end, evaluation recommends establishing Project Steering Committees and arrange its meetings at least twice a year.

# LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout implementation of project activities, the following lessons learned were identified for taking into consideration in any future development interventions to similar communities.

Due to their specifics and the background of the project target areas, the members of the beneficiary communities were used to receive assistance mostly of humanitarian nature and there was limited support focused on gradual development. This project changed attitude of some of the community members from receivers of support to initiators of changes. This was noticed during the meetings of the Project staff with community members, where the requests for support to projects that have a wider benefit to the community increased, while the requests of those people who requested social benefit types of assistance reduced significantly. This is also confirmed by the selectiveness of project proposals that were submitted for review of the Grant Projects Assessment Commissions. The approach of this project with the focus on comprehensive development and provision of support to local initiatives with a long term perspective need to be used in future interventions.

During implementation of capital intensive construction projects, such as rehabilitation of water supply systems, it was found that involvement of local government, as well as regulation and controlling authorities, on the early stages of project planning and implementation will help in preventing unnecessary bureaucracy, timely advancing of construction works, as well as timely completion and commissioning the project, which was the case with the capital intensive construction works under this project, which were implemented with a strong support from rayon administrations.

Although the project is limited to only four communities, implementation of project activities was very intensive, especially for the communities that need to change their attitude to support from receiving humanitarian assistance to development assistance. In order to make gradual changes, project interventions need to be extended to a longer period.

Comprehensive support from district state administrations and municipalities in the course of project activities. Coordination of project activities with local authorities contributes to their timely implementation, which is an important factor given the short duration of the project. Representatives of district state administrations participated in the selection of projects, and monitoring of their implementation on the ground. Municipalities supported project initiators at all stages of their implementation, from obtaining permits and carrying out procurement to submitting reports.

Public support in the selection of priority projects and in the monitoring of their implementation. Community-based Village Coordination Committees (VCC) provided significant assistance in the selection of priority projects in addressing the need of respective communities. In addition, involvement of VCC in the selection of projects, increases communities’ ownership over the assets created and in the development of the communities as a whole. In addition, the mechanism of the work of the VCC and the requirement of mandatory approval of reporting on grants by the VCC ensures public control over the implementation of grant projects.

In addition, allowing local communities themselves to identify their priorities and submit project proposals for further funding, has proved to be a proper mechanism, as it ensures the better ideas are selected by the VCC and submitted for support.

Support of local deputies in mobilizing population and resources for the implementation of project activities also played a significant role. During the implementation of the project, constant work was carried out to inform local deputies on the Project progress. In turn, deputies assisted in ensuring the participation of community members in the implementation of project components, as well as assist grant fund implementers in mobilizing resources, both through the allocation of funds from the local budget and attracting funds from other sources.

An integrated approach used by the Project promotes both the improvement of social services to the population and development of the income-generating activities. This approach ensures the interest of community members and their participation in the project, as the project components meet the needs of a wide range of residents of target communities. The integrated approach made the results pursued by the Project more tangible.

Financing grant projects through the special accounts of municipalities ensures transparency in the use of grant funds. In view of the fact that funds from accounts of municipalities should be used in accordance with the rules on public procurement, all purchases for grant funds are conducted through an online portal, which ensures fair price, efficiency and transparency. In addition, this approach helps to prevent the inconsistency of the financial documents submitted to the requirements of the financial statements.

At the beginning, the Project conducted assessment of radiation safety in all four sites and draw certain recommendations. Another round of the monitoring of radiation safety had been conducted during the project implementation. Results of these two studies, which mostly found the radiation level at the safe level, had been shared with the donor, national partners and discussed with local communities. This action has enabled local communities to change their perspectives and opinion of residing in risky for health areas, which ultimately reflected in more enthusiasm of local communities in the development actions. However, the Project does not foresee another, final round of monitoring of radiation safety, to ensure the projects has not used any construction materials with high radiation level that could pose risk to the health of people.

Flexibility at the Project level has been critically important for the success of the project. As requirements for public tendering by municipalities has been revisited by the Government, as municipalities had no certified specialists to manage procurement of goods and services processes, they should have hire such experts, which would bear additional costs. In this sense, the Project was flexible to support municipalities in sending two specialists from each of four municipalities to a certification training on managing procurement of goods and services by the Ministry of Finance. As a result, seven specialists of four municipalities became certified procurement specialists, who can also provide services beyond their municipality services on fee basis. Similarly, the Project has hired small grants consultant on a short-term basis when the volume of work increased, conducted field monitoring visits while traveling to the sites for other purposes, considered timing of elections and referendum campaigns initiated by the Government throughout the country and changed schedule of activities due to the load of local authorities are among other measures undertaken by the Project staff that demonstrates their flexibility to attain desired results.

**Opportunities in moving forward.** The Project managed to create a basis for further interventions. This can be explained by the following:

* Willingness of local authorities to co-fund and support similar initiatives;
* Potential for development is available (for instance, tourism in Kadzhi Sai and Ak Tyuz, etc.);
* Municipalities gained experience of working with international organizations, capacitated on tendering and procurement process;
* Population have skills on project design, implementation and reporting.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## **Conclusions**

**Conclusion 1. Lack of M&E framework with SMART indicators and targets made difficult the assessment of expected results.**

Even when the indicators and targets were later developed, they were devised for the first year only. At the end of the Year one, the Project again revisited the list of indicators and dropped some as they either were irrelevant or hard to achieve. In addition, the project document had not determined potential risks.

However, it is fair to note that the indicators and targets developed later on annual basis were realistic and appropriate and logically linked to CPAP, as well as UNDAF.

**Conclusion 2. Coordination mechanism with the national partner - the Agency on Maintaining Radioactive Tailings of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic was not at the appropriate level.**

In addition, reporting to the national partner was not systematic. Frequent exchange of information with the national partner could both address mutual accountability, increase the sense of ownership and help to strengthen the Project results as the Agency on Maintaining Radioactive Tailings coordinates relevant activities and could help in building synergies with other initiatives as well as support in addressing issues dependent on the decision by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Conclusion 3. Although, the Project managed to build partnership with a wide range of stakeholders, including public and private sectors, synergies could be sought within One-UN mechanism or engaging other UNDP programmes.**

The Project made use of the expertise of UNDP’s Disaster Risk Management Programme and its Area-Based Development Programme in Naryn.

**Conclusion 4. Radiation safety assessments helped to shift the opinion of local resident and facilitated the smooth run of the project activities.**

However, no radiation safety assessment is foreseen at the end of the project to ensure that there were no polluted materials used in the construction and rehabilitation process.

**Conclusion 5. To ensure sustainability of the water supply system project in Kadzhi-Sai, the Project could also work on enhancing the management model.**

One of the reasons that the system became dilapidated and deteriorated is the existing management model. Funds allocated by the municipality cannot cover the actual cost of maintenance.

## **Recommendations**

**Recommendation 1. Project logic (theory of change) and risks log should be clear from the project document.**

Monitoring indicators should be realistic and appropriate and logically linked to CPAP and UNDAF, which is also in line with Recommendation 3 of the recent Assessment of Development Results. In addition, it is recommended to agree both with the donor and the Government any substantial change in the project indicators and targets.

**Recommendation 2. Streamline cooperation and information sharing with the project stakeholders, especially donor and the national partner.**

One of the ways to address this recommendation is establishing Project Board or Project Steering Committee and arranging meetings at least twice a year. Representatives of target municipalities and VCCs should also be invited to these meetings. Moreover, prior approval, the project proposal also should be shared and agreed with the national partner representing the Government. In addition to meetings, both donor and national partner could be taken to the project sites for joint monitoring visits.

**Recommendation 3. Deepen horizontal collaboration within One-UN mechanisms and other UNDP programmes and initiatives.**

There is a potential for a synergy with the Aid For Trade programme for enhancing the results of income-generating projects. Cooperation could also be established with the World Food Programme in employing its Food for Work programme in paying local residents for manual labour offered in rehabilitation and construction activities.

**Recommendation 4. Radiation measurement to be conducted before, during and after project completion in every site.**

As there are leftover funds (Annex 6.5), in agreement with the donor, it is advisable to conduct final round of radiation safety assessment to ensure all the project sites are safe for daily activities.

**Recommendation 5. As discussions are underway on initiating Phase II, consider lessons learnt in identified priorities and developing activities.**

In case decision on Phase II is made, it is advisable to start it in parallel with the recultivation activities, as local people’s positive views would facilitate recultivation activities. In designing water supply projects support also to be envisaged on improving the existing management model. Under similar circumstances and the volume of work within the next phase, a grant specialist to be hired. Similarly, **e**xperience sharing /site visits among participating communities could also be beneficial.

# ANNEXES

## **Terms of Reference and Code of Conduct signed by evaluator**

## **Agenda**

Mission to the Kyrgyz Republic, 10 – 24 May 2017.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time** | **Event** | **Place** |
| **10 April 2017 (Wednesday)** |
| *18.55* | *Arrival to Manas Airport (Bishkek)*  |
| *18.55 –20.00* | *Transfer from Manas Airport to hotel in Bishkek*  |
| *20.00* | *Check-in to the hotel* |
| **11 May 2017 (Thursday)** |
| *10:30-11:00* | *Transfer from the hotel to the UN House* |
| 11.00 -12.00 | **Meeting in UNDP Country Office*** Alexander Avanessov, RR UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic;
* Aliona Niculita, Deputy Resident Representative
* Leonid Komarover, Senior Policy Advisor
* Aidai Arstanbekova, M&E Officer
* Aidai Ashiralieva, Programme Associate
 | UNDP CO |
| *12:00-12:30* | *Transfer from the UN House to the hotel*  |
| *14:30-15:00* | *Transfer from hotel to the UN House* |
| 15.00 -15.50 | **Country Orientation Security Briefing*** Timur Uzakbaev, UNDSS
 | UNDP CO |
| 16:00-16:20 | **Meeting at the Embassy of Russian Federation*** Mzareulov Aleksei Mikhailovich, Adviser-Envoy of the Embassy of Russian Federation to the Kyrgyz Republic
 | Embassy of Russian Federation to the Kyrgyz Republic |
| *16:20-16:50* | *Transfer to hotel* |
| 18.00 – 19.00  | **Meeting with the Project Team*** Bakytbek Sheripbaev, Programme Manager
* Nurlan Sharshenkulov, Project Coordinator
 | Hotel |
| **12 May 2017 (Friday)** |
| *14.00-19.00* | *Transfer Bishkek – Chaek* |
| *19.00*  | *Check-in to hotel* |
| **13 May 2017 (Saturday)** |
| 9.00 – 10.00 | **Meeting with Jumgal Rayon State Administration** * Adyl Saparov, Head of Jumgal Rayon State Administration
 | Jumgal Rayon State Administration |
| *10.00 – 11.00* | *Transfer Chaek – Min-Kush* |
| 11.00 – 12.00  | **Meeting with Min-Kush Local Self-Government*** Kubatbek Niyazbekov, Head of Min-Kush Ayil Okmotu
 | Min-Kush Local Self-Government |
| 12.00 – 13.00  | **Meeting with Min-Kush Village Coordination Committee*** Adis Japarov
* Chinara Madumarova
* Kydyrbek Tashiev
* Kalipa Jumakadyrova
* Cholponbek Kurmanov
* Ainagul Kichinegulova
 | Min-Kush Local Self-Government |
| 13.00 – 13.30 | **Meeting with Min-Kush Village Commission on Civil Protection*** Kubatbek Niyazbekov, Chair of the Commission on Civil Protection
 | Min-Kush Local Self-Government |
| *13.30-14.30* | *Lunch*  |
| 14.30-17.00 | **Meeting with initiators of small grant projects and their beneficiaries** 1. Establishing a Single Window at Min-Kush Ayil Okmotu;
2. Repairing Community Center of Min-Kush;
3. Sewing Workshop;
4. Replacing windows and doors of the village youth sport school;
5. Poultry Farm of Min-Kush;
6. Repairing heating system and replacing window frames of the “Nariste” kindergarten of Min-Kush;
7. Repairing roof, installation of fire alarm and replacement of electric wires in Nariste kindergarten;
8. Lighting of Min-Kush village.
 | Project sites |
| *17.00-18.00* | *Transfer Min-Kush – Chaek. Overnight in Chaek*  |
| **14 May 2017 (Sunday)** |
| *09.00-14.00* | *Transfer Chaek – Kadzhi-Sai (Lunch in Bolonbaevo)* |
| *14.00* | *Check-in to hotel. Free time* |
| **15 May 2017 (Monday)** |
| 09.00 – 10.00  | **Meeting with Kadzhi-Sai Local Self-Government*** Pamir Kutuev, Head of Kadzhi-Sai Ayil Okmotu
 | Kadzhi-Sai Local Self-Government |
| 10.00 – 11.00  | **Meeting with Kadzhi-Sai Village Coordination Committee** * Bolot Stamkulov
* Chinara Babasheva
* Nurgul Alikova
* Tulpan Duishenbaeva
* Gulmira Asanalieva
* Joldosh Aitkuliev
 | Kadzhi-Sai Local Self-Government |
| 11.00 – 12.00 | **Meeting with Kadzhi-Sai Village Commission on Civil Protection*** Pamir Kutuev, Chair of Commission on Civil Protection
 | Kadzhi-Sai Local Self-Government |
| *12.00 – 13.00* | *Lunch* |
| 13.00 – 17.30 | **Meeting with initiators of small grant projects and their beneficiaries**1. Establishing a Single Window at Kadzhi-Sai Ayil Okmotu;
2. Multifunctional road-cleaning vehicle;
3. Bakery;
4. Juice production workshop;
5. Replacing window and door frames of Kadzhi-Sai village kindergarten;
6. Installation of the year-round integrated solar heating systems at the kindergarten of Kadzhi-Sai;
7. Repairing electricity supply system and installation of fire alarm at the kindergarten of Kadzhi-Sai;
8. Repairing electricity supply system of the kindergarten.
 | Project sites |
| *17.30* | *Transfer to hotel and overnight in Kadzhi-Sai* |
| **16 May 2016 (Tuesday)** |
| *09.00 – 09.30* | *Transfer Kadzhi-Sai – Bokonbaevo*  |
| 09.30-10.30 | **Meeting with Ton Rayon State Administration*** Ulan Esengul uulu, Head of Ton Rayon State Administration;
* Timur Alymbekov, Deputy Head of Ton Rayon State Administration.
 | Ton Rayon State Administration |
| *10.30-14.00* | *Transfer Bokonbaevo – Kemin (lunch in Kemin)* |
| 14.00-15.00 | **Meeting with Kemin Rayon State Administration*** Karagulov Ulan Aitbekovich, Head of Kemin Rayon State Administration
* Jumagul Urdoletova, Head of Department on Economic Development of Kemin Rayon State Administration
 | Kemin Rayon State Administration |
| 15:00-18:00 | **Discussions with the project team*** Aidai Ashiralieva, Programme Associate
* Nurlan Sharshenkulov, Project Coordinator
 | Hotel |
| **17 May 2017 (Wednesday)** |
| *09.00 – 9.30*  | *Transfer Kemin – Orlovka* |
| 09.30 – 10.00  | **Meeting with Mayor’s Office of Orlovka** * Bakyt Chancharov, Orlovka Mayor
 | Mayor’s Office of Orlovka |
| 10.00 – 10.30  | **Meeting with Orlovka Village Coordination Committee** * Khamzat Mamedov
* Svetlana Dmitrieva
* Nurlan Galiev
* Liudmila Shipulina
* Mikhail Kirilov
 | Mayor’s Office of Orlovka |
| 10.30 – 11.00 | **Meeting with Orlovka Village Commission on Civil Protection*** Svetlana Dmitrieva, Secretary of Commission on Civil Protection
 | Mayor’s Office of Orlovka |
| 11.00 – 13.30 | **Meeting with initiators of small grant projects and their beneficiaries**1. Establishing a single window at Mayor’s Office of Orlovka;
2. Multifunctional road-cleaning vehicle;
3. Replacement of old window frames of the school #2;
4. Installation of fire alarm and year-round integrated solar heating system in the school #2 of Orlovka;
5. Building 4 children playgrounds in Orlovka;
6. Repairing roof of 3rd and 4th blocks of the Romashkoviy Sad kindergarten;
7. Installation of fire alarm and year-round integrated solar heating system in Romashkovyi Sad kindergarten;
8. Lighting streets of Orlovka town.
 | Project sites |
| *13.30 – 14.30* | *Lunch*  |
| 14.30 – 15.00 | **Meeting with initiators of small grant projects and their beneficiaries*** Irrigation canal of Orlovka
 | Project sites |
| *15.00 – 16.00* | *Transfer Orlovka – Ak-Tyuz*  |
| 16:00-18:00 | **Meeting with initiators of small grant projects and their beneficiaries**1. Establishing a single window at Ak-Tyuz Ayil Okmotu;
2. Sewing shop;
3. Rehabilitation of the village health post of Ak-Tyuz;
4. Equipment for village kindergarten;
5. Children playground in the kindergarten of Ak-Tyuz;
6. Installation of the year-round integrated solar heating systems at the village health post and kindergarten of Ak-Tyuz;
7. Installation of fire alarm in the kindergarten and school of Ak-Tyuz;
8. Furniture workshop;
9. Repairing and equipping the gym of the school of Ak-Tyuz;
10. Lighting of the village.
 | Project sites |
| *18:00-19:00* | *Transfer Ak-Tyuz – Kemin. Overnight in Kemin* |
| **18 May 2017 (Thursday)** |
| *08.30 – 09.30*  | *Transfer Kemin – Ak-Tyuz* |
| 09.30 – 10.00  | **Meeting with Ak-Tyuz Local Self-Government*** Emilzhan Dononbaev, Head of Ak-Tyuz Ayil Okmotu
 | Ak-Tyuz Local Self-Government |
| 10.00 – 11.00  | **Meeting with Ak-Tyuz Village Coordination Committee** * Avtandil Izabaev
* Kudaibergen Koshumbaev
* Anara Sydykbekova
* Elvira Ismailova
* Nadira Bagaeva
 | Ak-Tyuz Local Self-Government |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | **Meeting with Ak-Tyuz Village Commission on Civil Protection*** Ainagul Maralieva, Secretary of Commission on Civil Protection
 | Ak-Tyuz Local Self-Government |
| *11.30 – 12.00* | *Lunch*  |
| *12.00 – 14.30* | *Transfer Ak-Tyuz – Bishkek. Check-in to hotel* |
| **19 May 2017 (Friday)** |
| *09.30 – 10.00* | *Transfer from hotel to the Ministry of Emergency Situations* |
| 10.00 – 11.00 | **Meeting with the Agency on Maintaining Radioactive Tailings*** Bakytbek Asankulov, Head of Department
 | Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | **Meeting with the Department of Monitoring and Prognosis*** Anarkul Aitaliev, Director
* Daur Sakyev, Head of Department
* Marat Abdyrakhmanov, Expert
 | Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| *12.00 – 12.30* | *Transfer from the Ministry of Emergency Situations to the Crisis Situation Management Center* |
| 12.30 – 13.30 | **Tour around the Crisis Situation Management Center of MoES*** Aibek Kartaiganov, Specialist
 | Crisis Situation Management Center |
| *13.30 – 14.00* | *Transfer from the Crisis Situation Management Center of MoES to hotel* |
| 14.00 – 17.00 | Working with documents and drafting the report  | Hotel |
| **20 May 2017 (Saturday)** |
| 09.00 – 17.00  | Working with documents and drafting the report | Hotel |
| **21 May 2017 (Sunday)** |
| 09.00 – 17.00  | Working with documents and drafting the report | Hotel |
| **22 May 2017 (Monday)** |
| 09.00 – 17.00  | Working with documents and drafting the report | Hotel |
| **23 May 2017 (Tuesday)** |
| *13.30* | *Transfer from hotel to the UN House*  |
| 14.00 - 15.00 | **Debriefing on findings from field visits and meeting with partners*** Aliona Niculita, Deputy Resident Representative
* Erkin Kasybekov, Assistant Resident Representative
* Nuria Choibaeva, Programme and Policy Analyst
* Aidai Arstanbekova, M&E Officer
* Aidai Ashiralieva, Programme Associate
 | UN House, Bishkek |
| *15:00-15:30* | *Transfer from the UN House to hotel* |
| *17.30 – 18.30* | *Transfer from hotel to Manas Airport*  |
| *19.55* | *Departure from Manas Airport* |

## **People Consulted**

**Government of the Kyrgyz Republic**

Adyl Saparov, Head of Jumgal Rayon State Administration

Aibek Kartaiganov, Specialist, Crisis Situation Management Center, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Anarkul Aitaliev, Director, Department of Monitoring and Prognosis, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Bakyt Chancharov, Orlovka Mayor

Bakytbek Asankulov, Head of Department, Agency on Maintaining Radioactive Tailings, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Daur Sakyev, Head of Department, Department of Monitoring and Prognosis, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Emilzhan Dononbaev, Head of Ak-Tyuz Ayil Okmotu

Kubatbek Niyazbekov, Head of Min-Kush Ayil Okmotu

Marat Abdyrakhmanov, Expert, Department of Monitoring and Prognosis, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Pamir Kutuev, Head of Kadzhi-Sai Ayil Okmotu

Timur Alymbekov, Deputy Head of Ton Rayon State Administration

Ulan Esengul uulu, Head of Ton Rayon State Administration

**Donor**

Mzareulov Aleksei Mikhailovich, Adviser-Envoy of the Embassy of Russian Federation to the Kyrgyz Republic

**UNDP**

Aidai Arstanbekova, M&E Officer, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Aidai Ashiralieva, Programme Associate, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Alexander Avanessov, United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic

Aliona Niculita, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Bakytbek Sheripbaev, Naryn ABD Manager

Erkin Kasybekov, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Leonid Komarover, Senior Policy Advisor, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Nuria Choibaeva, Programme and Policy Analyst, UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Nurlan Sharshenkulov, Project Coordinator

**Village Coordination Committees**

Adis Japarov, Head of Min-Kush Village Coordination Committee

Ainagul Kichinegulova, Member of Min-Kush Village Coordination Committee

Anara Sydykbekova, Member of Ak-Tyuz Village Coordination Committee

Avtandil Izabaev, Head of Ak-Tyuz Village Coordination Committee

Bolot Stamkulov, Head of Kadzhi-Sai Village Coordination Committee

Chinara Babasheva, Secretary of Kadzhi-Sai Village Coordination Committee

Chinara Madumarova, Secretary of Min-Kush Village Coordination Committee

Cholponbek Kurmanov, Member of Min-Kush Village Coordination Committee

Elvira Ismailova, Member of Ak-Tyuz Village Coordination Committee

Gulmira Asanalieva, Member of Kadzhi-Sai Village Coordination Committee

Joldosh Aitkuliev, Member of Kadzhi-Sai Village Coordination Committee

Kalipa Jumakadyrova, Member of Min-Kush Village Coordination Committee

Khamzat Mamedov, Head of Orlovka Village Coordination Committee

Kudaibergen Koshumbaev, Secretary of Ak-Tyuz Village Coordination Committee

Kydyrbek Tashiev, Member of Min-Kush Village Coordination Committee

Liudmila Shipulina, Member of Orlovka Village Coordination Committee

Mikhail Kirilov, Member of Orlovka Village Coordination Committee

Nadira Bagaeva, Member of Ak-Tyuz Village Coordination Committee

Nurgul Alikova, Member of Kadzhi-Sai Village Coordination Committee

Nurlan Galiev, Member of Orlovka Village Coordination Committee

Svetlana Dmitrieva, Secretary of Orlovka Village Coordination Committee

Tulpan Duishenbaeva, Member of Kadzhi-Sai Village Coordination Committee

**Village Commissions on Civil Protection**

Ainagul Maralieva, Secretary of Ak-Tyuz Village Commission on Civil Protection

Kubatbek Niyazbekov, Chair of Min-Kush Village Commission on Civil Protection

Pamir Kutuev, Chair of Kadzhi-Sai Village Commission on Civil Protection

Svetlana Dmitrieva, Secretary of Orlovka Village Commission on Civil Protection

## **Evaluation questions**

**Relevance**

* How well was the intervention aligned with and supportive of national and local development priorities stipulated in the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2017 and other strategies/programmes? What is the evidence?
* How well did the intervention address national development challenges, as they had been identified by national and international partners? (Are we doing the right thing?)
* How well was the intervention aligned with and supportive of achieving respective UNDAF 2012-2017 outcomes?
* How well was the intervention in addressing the identified priority needs in CPAP 2012-2017?
* Did the project activities address the needs of intended beneficiaries? What is the evidence?
* To what extent did the original focus and design of intervention evolve to address changing needs and priorities? To what extent was this evolution relevant?
* To what extent was the intervention implemented in partnership with the relevant partners and at the right level (local, national)?
* What are the barriers and enablers that UNDP has to take into consideration in designing and delivering its similar interventions in the future?
* To what extent has the HRBA (with its corresponding equity focus and gender mainstreaming) been applied in the intervention?

**Efficiency**

* How much time, resources, capacities and effort it takes to manage the project and where the gaps, if any, are? More specifically, how do UNDP practices, policies, decisions, constraints, capabilities affect the performance of the project?
* To what extent was the project delivered in a timely and cost-efficient way? Could the same results have been achieved using different strategies/approaches and less resources?
* What were the roles, engagement and coordination among various stakeholders in the sector of the project implementation?
* What was the UNDP M&E function contribution to improve the project effectiveness and efficiency?
* Did UNDP improve its internal structures and operations, including its M&E function, to make its programming more efficient and synergistic? Has UNDP’s strategy in producing the outputs been efficient and cost-effective?
* What was the level of synergies and leveraging with other programmes in Kyrgyzstan?
* Was there any synergy between national institutions for UNDP support in programming and implementation, including between UNDP and donors?
* Did UNDP manage the allocation and use of Government resources in the project?
* What were the external and internal barriers to improving efficiency?
* Looking forward, how can UNDP improve its internal structures and operations to make its programmes/projects become more efficient?

**Effectiveness**

* Did UNDP have the necessary internal capacity and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the project?
* Were stated outcomes and outputs achieved?
* To what extent have the project outputs and assistance contributed to achieving outcomes at the systems level, including UNDAF, CPD/CPAP and MDSG/SDGs?
* To what extent did UNDP manage to build synergies of intervention with its other projects/programmes? Did these synergies, if pursued, helped to enhance effectiveness of the intervention?
* To what extent the project contributed towards capacity development?
* What were the external (beyond UNDP control) and internal (within UNDP control) factors that promoted/hindered the achievement of the outcomes through related project outputs?
* To what extent have been the HRBA objectives (with its corresponding equity focus and gender mainstreaming and empowerment objectives) achieved?

**Sustainability**

* What were UNDP’s mechanisms and strategies to ensure sustainability of the project? Did they work? What is the evidence?
* Did UNDP partnership strategies contribute to the sustainability of the project? What are other possible areas of partnerships with other national institutions, CSOs, UN Agencies, private sector and development partners;
* Did UNDP promote ownership over the project and correspondent results by national and local stakeholders? What is the evidence of national ownership of the project key results?
* To what extent did the project contribute to human and institutional capacity building of partners? Have these efforts enhanced sustainability of UNDP interventions? What is the evidence?
* What are the opportunities for and risks to the sustainability of the project’s sustainability strategies in the short and long term?
* How the project can most effectively continue to support appropriate national state bodies, local communities and civil society in a long-term perspective?

## **Planned and utilized financial expenditures and leveraged funds**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item[[8]](#footnote-8)** | **2015** | **2016** | **Total** |
| **Planned** | **Actual** | **Variance** | **Reason for Varience** | **Planned** | **Actual** | **Variance** | **Reason for Varience** | **Planned** | **Actual** | **Variance** |
| Output 1. Conditions to develop income-generating activities and increase employment opportunities of people living nearby radioactive tailings created. |  78,813.00  |  63,068.00  |  15,745.00  | # of income-generating projects to be funded with grants was less than expected |  130,000.00  |  109,239.45  |  20,760.55  | # of income-generating projects to be funded with grants was less than expected |  208,813.00  |  172,307.45  |  36,505.55  |
| Output 2. Life conditions of target communities living near radioactive tailings are improved through rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure |  163,200.00  |  115,706.00  |  47,494.00  | Procurement of materials and services for construction works were shifted to 2016 |  725,335.00  |  699,952.02  |  25,382.98  | Tenders for materials and services for construction works resulted in lower prices than expected |  888,535.00  |  815,658.02  |  72,876.98  |
| Output 3. Resilience of government authorities and local communities strengthened through applying integrated DRR approach  |  110,500.00  |  9,504.00  |  100,996.00  | Contracting vendors for delivering services on developing a feasibility study on creating Single system on monitoring and forecasting of hazard risks was shifted to 2016  |  203,785.00  |  181,571.04  |  22,213.96  | # of projects on structural mitigation of hazards to be funded with grants was less than expected |  314,285.00  |  191,075.04  |  123,209.96  |
| Programme Management |  54,894.00  |  52,104.00  |  2,790.00  |   |  67,237.00  |  69,708.95  |  (2,471.95) |   |  122,131.00  |  121,812.95  |  318.05  |
| Donor charges (8%) |  32,593.00  |  19,152.00  |  13,441.00  |   |  90,108.00  |  69,167.80  |  20,940.20  |   |  122,701.00  |  88,319.80  |  34,381.20  |
| **Total** |  **440,000.00**  |  **259,534.00**  |  **180,466.00**  |  |  **1,216,465.00**  |  **1,129,639.26**  |  **86,825.74**  |  |  **1,656,465.00**  |  **1,389,173.26**  |  **267,291.74**  |

## **Comparative analysis of the project outputs, targets and indicators**

***Colour codes:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Green** | indicator-baseline-target are fully correspondent to each other and clearly measurable |
| **Yellow** | there are some confusions in the correspondence indicator-baseline-target and their measurability |
| **Orange** | there are big confusions in application and availability of indicators/outputs |
| **#** | **Indicator** | **Baseline** **2015** | **Project-End Target[[9]](#footnote-9)****2017** | **Final****Evaluation****Comments/Questions/Confusions** |
| **Output 1. Increasing local population awareness and creating a system for regular environmental monitoring** | * Within Naryn ABD Annual Work Plan, this output is missing;
* No indicator has been developed to measure progress of the output.
 |
| **Output 2. Rehabilitating social and economic infrastructure and developing income-generating activities** | Within Naryn ABD Annual Work Plan, this output is missing, but two new outputs are developed to address it: 1. *Conditions to develop income-generating activities and increase employment opportunities of people living nearby radioactive tailings created;*
2. *Life conditions of target communities living near radioactive tailings are improved through rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure.*

It is not clear the reason behind creating new outputs instead of those provided in the project document. In addition, the “new” outputs statements themselves undergone some changes. For instance, output 2 (*Life conditions of target communities living near radioactive tailings are improved through rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure*) in 2017 AWP is supplemented with “…*and increasing employment opportunities in tourism*”. There is no any official steps are taken, involving donor as well, in changing the output.*Indicators below are taken from the project AWPs, listed under the two outputs listed above.* |
| 1 | # of poor households that got increased income for livelihood improvement | 866 poor households | Not less than 110 households income increased through small enterprises | * Baseline was changed twice: from 29 in 2015 to 866 in 2016;
* Target for 2015 was downsized from 300 in AWP 2015 to 60 in the revised AWP 2015;
 |
| 2 | # of created small and medium enterprises, including ones on processing of agricultural products and rendering service | Number of SMEs (197) is low due to inadequate diversification of economic activities, resulting from lack of knowledge, non-advanced technologies, means of production and equipment | 35 small enterprises directed to the economic diversification are created and equipped with new facilities |  |
| 3 | # of jobs (for men and women) created as result of economic initiatives directed to equip the service providing enterprises and diversification of economic activities | Low capacity of local government representatives and pilot communities to identify and solve internal socio-economic issues | Not less than 45 jobs (for men and women) created | * Baseline is irrelevant and corresponds more to indicator 6 below;
* Target for 2015 was changed from 100 to 45 in October 2015 as part of AWP revision exercise;
* Indicator has been dropped in the first year of implementation, in October 2015 as part of AWP revision exercise.
 |
| 4 | # stakeholders benefitted from improved socio-economic infrastructure, not less than 40% of them are women | Poor social infrastructure in the village (water supply system, electro supply system, social facilities and etc.) | Not less than 15,000 people (40% are women) received improved access to rural infrastructure | * Target for 2015 was changed from 5,000 to 7,000 in October 2015 as part of AWP revision exercise.
 |
| **Output 3. Supporting local initiatives with funding to be provided by the small grant fund** | * This output originally developed in the project document is confusing, as local initiatives implemented with small grants funding are met across all four outputs;
* Only one relevant indicator was located from the project AWPs 2015-2017 for this output.
 |
| 5 | # of sustainable projects for improving life conditions of community members | 65 projects for improving life conditions of communities around radioactive sites are implemented with grant support | At least 50 projects are operating on a sustainable basis | * This indicator has been introduced in 2017.
 |
| **Output 4. Capacity building of local authorities and communities** | Within Naryn ABD Annual Work Plan, this output is missing, but two new outputs are developed to address it: 1. *Life conditions of target communities living near radioactive tailings are improved through rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure.*
2. *Resilience of government authorities and local communities strengthened through applying integrated DRR approach.*

It is not clear the reason behind creating new outputs instead of those provided in the project document.*Indicators below are taken from the project AWPs, listed under the two outputs listed above.* |
| 6 | # of local government officials with improved skills on:* social project development and procurement management;
* delivering public services;
* maintaining social infrastructure;
* developing tourism
 | Low capacity of local government representatives and pilot communities to:* identify and solve internal socio-economic issues;
* identify and solve internal socio-economic issues;
* properly maintain social infrastructure;
* Availability of conditions but lack of skills for developing tourism
 | * 20 local government officials developed their skills on social project development and procurement management;
* Not less than 20 local government officials improved their skills on delivering public services;
* Not less than 20 local government officials improved their skills on maintaining social infrastructure;
* Not less than 20 government officials and community members with improved skills in developing tourism
 | * Although the indicator could be “# of local government officials with improved skills”, four different indicators are met across AWPs for 2015-2017 with different areas (social project development, procurement management, etc.)
 |
| 7 | # of national and local authorities with strengthened capacity in integrated DRR | National and local level capacities are inadequate to cope with complexity of DRR challenges and priorities | 4 national and local governments supported by appropriate toolkits and consultancy to strengthen their capacity in integrated DRR for further scaling up of best practices. | * Indicator statement has been revised from “# of local authorities with strengthened capacity in integrated DRR” into “# of national and local authorities with strengthened capacity in integrated DRR” in October 2015;
* Similarly, baseline was also revised in October 2015 from “Local level capacities are inadequate to cope with complexity of DRR challenges and priorities” into “National and local level capacities are inadequate to cope with complexity of DRR challenges and priorities”;
* Target also undergone changes: from “4 local self-governments supported by appropriate toolkits and consultancy to strengthen their capacity in integrated DRR for further scaling up of best practices” to “4 national and local governments supported by appropriate toolkits and consultancy to strengthen their capacity in integrated DRR for further scaling up of best practices”;
* Target does not correspond to the indicator as indicator is about the number of authorities/persons, while target points out to the number of governments/agencies.
 |
| 8 | # of Emergency Rescue Facilities, equipped and trained with effective institutional and logistical frameworks | Emergency response capacities are not widely spread across at the local level | 4 Emergency Rescue Facilities, equipped and trained, respective institutional and logistical frameworks refined to increase resilience of communities and scale up best practices. | This indicator has been dropped in October 2015, as part of the AWP revision exercise. |

## **Project summary achievement assessment**

***Colour codes:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Green** | completed – indicator shows successful achievement |
| **Yellow** | indicator shows expected completion by the end of the project or soon after as a project impact |
| **Red** | Indicator is unlikely to be complete by the end of the project |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Indicator** | **Baseline** **2015** | **Project-End Target[[10]](#footnote-10)****2017** | **Progress as of May 2017** | **Source of Information** | **Progress as of the Project End (estimated)** | **Final Evaluation Comments** |
| **Output 1. Increasing local population awareness and creating a system for regular environmental monitoring** |
| *No indicator for Output 1.* |
| **Output 2. Rehabilitating social and economic infrastructure and developing income-generating activities** |
| 1 | # of poor households that got increased income for livelihood improvement | 866 poor households | Not less than 110 households income increased through small enterprises | 64 | * Annual Progress Reports;
 | 64 | The project will not achieve the target - overall progress will be at the rate of 58%.***Rationale: ddd*** |
| 2 | # of created small and medium enterprises, including ones on processing of agricultural products and rendering service | Number of SMEs (197) is low due to inadequate diversification of economic activities, resulting from lack of knowledge, non-advanced technologies, means of production and equipment | 35 small enterprises directed to the economic diversification are created and equipped with new facilities | 13 | * Annual Progress Reports;
 | 13 | The project will not achieve the target - overall progress will be at the rate of 37%.***Rationale: dddd*** |
| 3 | # of jobs (for men and women) created as result of economic initiatives directed to equip the service providing enterprises and diversification of economic activities | Low capacity of local government representatives and pilot communities to identify and solve internal socio-economic issues | Not less than 45 jobs (for men and women) created |  | * Annual Work Plans;
* Annual Progress Reports;
* Project database;
 |  | *This indicator has been dropped in the first year of implementation, in October 2015 as part of AWP revision exercise.* |
| 4 | # stakeholders benefitted from improved socio-economic infrastructure, not less than 40% of them are women | Poor social infrastructure in the village (water supply system, electro supply system, social facilities and etc.) | Not less than 15,000 people (40% are women) received improved access to rural infrastructure | 10,000 | * Annual Progress Reports;
* Project database;
 | 15,000 | The project is expected to achieve the target value once the project activities completed. At the end, overall progress against the target will make 100%. |
| **Output 3. Supporting local initiatives with funding to be provided by the small grant fund**  |
| 5 | # of sustainable projects for improving life conditions of community members | 65 projects for improving life conditions of communities around radioactive sites are implemented with grant support | At least 50 projects are operating on a sustainable basis | 52 | * Annual Progress Reports;
 | 67 | Although activities are underway, the project succeeded to achieve the target. At the end, overall progress against the target will make 134%. |
| **Output 4. Capacity building of local authorities and communities** |
| 6 | # of local government officials with improved skills on:* social project development and procurement management;
* delivering public services;
* maintaining social infrastructure;
* developing tourism
 | Low capacity of local government representatives and pilot communities to:* identify and solve internal socio-economic issues;
* identify and solve internal socio-economic issues;
* properly maintain social infrastructure;
* Availability of conditions but lack of skills for developing tourism.
 | * 20 local government officials;
* Not less than 20 local government officials;
* Not less than 20 local government officials;
* Not less than 20 government officials and community members.
 | 43 | * Annual Progress Reports;
* Training reports;
* Surveys;
 | 85 | The project is expected to achieve the target value once the project activities completed. At the end, overall progress against the target will make 106%. |
| 7 | # of national and local authorities with strengthened capacity in integrated DRR. | National and local level capacities are inadequate to cope with complexity of DRR challenges and priorities. | 4 national and local governments supported by appropriate toolkits and consultancy to strengthen their capacity in integrated DRR for further scaling up of best practices. | 19 | * Annual Progress Reports;
* Training reports;
* Surveys;
 | 19 | The target has been successfully achieved. |
| 8 | # of Emergency Rescue Facilities, equipped and trained with effective institutional and logistical frameworks | Emergency response capacities are not widely spread across at the local level | 4 Emergency Rescue Facilities, equipped and trained, respective institutional and logistical frameworks refined to increase resilience of communities and scale up best practices. |  | * Annual Work Plans;
* Annual Progress Report;
 |  | *This indicator has been dropped in the first year of implementation, in October 2015 as part of AWP revision exercise.* |

## **List of the project publications**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Title** | **Year** | **#pages** | **# copies** |
|  | Проект «Социально-экономическое развитие населенных пунктов, расположенных вблизи радиоактивных хвостохранилищ в Кыргызской Республике». **Будущее создается сегодня**. | 2016 | 56 | - |
|  | Проект «Социально-экономическое развитие населенных пунктов, расположенных вблизи радиоактивных хвостохранилищ в Кыргызской Республике». **Основные результаты.** | 2017 | 10 | - |

## **List of articles available online**

| **№** | **Title** | **Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2015** |
|  | *Премьер-министр Дж.Оторбаев: «Мы придаем большое значение вопросам реабилитации радиоактивных хвостохранилищ, которые находятся на территории Кыргызстана»* | Официальный сайт Правительства Кыргызской Республики<http://www.gov.kg/?p=52379&lang=ru>  |
|  | *Россия выделяет Кыргызстану $1,5 миллиона на социально-экономическое развитие городов, расположенных у хвостохранилищ* | Информационное агентство "24.kg" [http://www.24.kg/ekonomika/9560/](http://www.24.kg/ekonomika/9560_rossiya_vyidelyaet_kyirgyizstanu_15_milliona_na_sotsialno-ekonomicheskoe_razvitie_gorodov_raspolojennyih_u_hvostohranilisch/)  |
|  | *Правительство РФ выделяет Кыргызстану $1,5 млн на развитие городов вблизи хвостохранилищ* | Аргументы недели Кыргызстан<http://aif.kg/novosti/obschestvo/11433-pravitelstvo-rossii-vydelyaet-kyrgyzstanu-15-mln-na-socialno-ekonomicheskoe-razvitie-gorodov-vblizi-hvostohranilisch.html> |
|  | *Россия выделила Кыргызстану около $1,5 миллиона на развитие населенных пунктов вблизи радиоактивных хвостохранилищ* | Информационное агентство "24.kg" <http://24.kg/obschestvo/13387_rossiya_vyidelila_kyirgyizstanu_okolo_15_milliona_na_razvitie_naselennyih_punktov_vblizi_radioaktivnyih_hvostohranilisch_/> |
|  | *Россия выделит КР $1,5 млн на развитие городов вблизи хвостохранилищ* | Интернет-редакция "Вечерний Бишкек"<http://www.vb.kg/doc/307815_rossiia_vydelit_kr_15_mln_na_razvitie_gorodov_vblizi_hvostohranilish.html> |
|  | *$1,5 млн выделит Россия на развитие кыргызских сел в районах радиоактивных хвостохранилищ* | Кыргызское телеграфное агентство «КирТАГ» <http://kyrtag.kg/news/1-5-mln-vydelit-rossiya-na-razvitie-kyrgyzskikh-sel-v-rayonakh-radioaktivnykh-khvostokhranilishch-/> |
|  | *Отобраны проекты по развитию муниципалитетов, расположенных вблизи урановых хвостохранилищ* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/ru/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/08/27/-.html> |
|  | *Projects for development of municipalities located near uranium tailings storage facilities selected* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/08/27/projects-for-development-of-municipalities-located-near-uranium-tailings-storage-facilities-selected.html> |
| **2016** |
|  | *Россияне подарили сельским ребятишкам из Нарынской области музыкальную школу* | Российская газета <https://rg.ru/2016/02/25/shkolu.html>  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш (Нарынская область) завершился ремонт сельской школы искусств* | МК RU Киргизия<http://www.mk.kg/articles/2016/02/24/v-sele-minkush-narynskaya-oblast-zavershilsya-remont-selskoy-shkoly-iskusstv.html>  |
|  | *В киргизском селе Ак-Тюз открылся новый детский сад* | Аргументы и Факты <http://www.news-asia.ru/view/ks/9554>  |
|  | *Россия помогла восстановить музыкальную школу в Кыргызстане* | ТРК "Мир"<http://mir24.tv/news/community/13968924>  |
|  | *Россия безвозмездно передала одной из школ Киргизии более 200 учебников на русском языке*  | Информационное агентство России «ТАСС»<http://tass.ru/obschestvo/3336914>  |
|  | *Правительство России отремонтировало в селе Каджи-Сай больницу* | CA-portal Центрально-азиатский портал[http://www.ca-portal.ru/article:25881](http://www.ca-portal.ru/article%3A25881)  |
|  | *В селе Каджи-Сай (Иссык-Кульская область) завершился ремонт сельской больницы* | МКRU Киргизия<http://www.mk.kg/articles/2016/03/23/v-sele-kadzhisay-issykkulskaya-oblast-zavershilsya-remont-selskoy-bolnicy.html>  |
|  | *Россияне помогли отремонтировать больницу в киргизской глубинке* | Российская газета<https://rg.ru/2016/03/24/bolnicu.html>  |
|  | *Русская школа в Киргизии получила в подарок от России учебную литературу* | Информационный портал фонда «Русский мир»<http://www.russkiymir.ru/news/208134/>  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш Нарынской области завершился ремонт сельской школы искусств* | ТРК "Мир"<http://kg.mirtv.ru/news/53602>  |
|  | *Россия помогла с ремонтом школ в Кеминском районе* | Sputnik Кыргызстан<http://ru.sputnik.kg/society/20160421/1024546405.html>  |
|  | *Правительство России отремонтировало в селе Каджи-Сай больницу* | Кабарлар<https://kabarlar.org/news/79833-pravitelstvo-rossii-otremontirovalo-v-sele-kadzhi-say-bolnicu.html>  |
|  | *Новая жизнь музыкальной школы* | Слово Кыргызстана<http://slovo.kg/?p=54463>  |
|  | *Подарок для родителей* | Слово Кыргызстана<http://slovo.kg/?p=71063>  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш отремонтировали сельскую школу искусств*  | Zanoza<http://zanoza.kg/doc/333540_v_sele_min_kysh_otremontirovali_selskyu_shkoly_iskysstv.html>  |
|  | *Зажигая свет надежды* | Слово Кыргызстана, 2 сентября 2016 г<http://slovo.kg/?p=74735>  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш Жумгальского района провели ремонт в детской школе искусств (фото)* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1325744](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1325744)  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш Жумгальского района в новом швейном цехе работают не только женщины, но и мужчины, - директор Б.Умурзакова (фото)* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1325776](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1325776)  |
|  | *В город Орловка привезли комбинированную дорожную машину (фото)* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1325255](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1325255)  |
|  | *В городе Орловка в школе им. Г.Кудряшова обновили окна и двери (фото)* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1325260](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1325260)  |
|  | *В Кеминском районе в детсад «Ак-Тюз» приобрели мебель на 1 млн сомов(фото)* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1325417](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1325417)  |
|  | *В селе Ак-Тюз Кеминского района открыли первый швейных цех (фото)* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1325440](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1325440)  |
|  | *В селе Каджи-Сай Тонского района отремонтировали кровлю территориальной больницы (фото)* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1326159](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1326159)  |
|  | *Машина для мытья дорог появилась в Орловке* | KNEWS<http://knews.kg/2016/08/24/v-orlovke-zakupili-mashinu-dlya-mytya-dorog>  |
|  | *Мини-пекарня в Каджи-Сае обеспечивает вкусной выпечкой местных школьников* | KNEWS<http://knews.kg/2016/08/26/mini-pekarnya-v-kadzhi-sae-obespechivaet-vkusnoj-vypechkoj-mestnyh-shkolnikov/>  |
|  | *В рамках проекта ПРООН в селе Мин-Куш открыт швейный цех* | KNEWS<http://knews.kg/2016/08/25/v-ramkah-proekta-proon-v-sele-min-kush-otkryt-shvejnyj-tseh/>  |
|  | *«Призраки» ожили* | Российская газета<https://rg.ru/2016/12/02/rossiia-pomogaet-vosstanavlivat-socobekty-v-malyh-gorodah-kirgizii.html>  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш Джумгальского района впервые открылась школа искусств* | KNEWS<http://knews.kg/2016/08/25/v-sele-min-kush-dzhumgalskogo-rajona-vpervye-otkrylas-shkola-iskusstv/>  |
|  | *В селе Ак-Тюз Кеминского района построили первый за 60 лет детский сад* | KNEWS<http://knews.kg/2016/08/25/v-sele-ak-tyuz-keminskogo-rajona-postroili-pervyj-za-60-let-detskij-sad/>  |
|  | *В селе Каджи-Сай Тонского района построили первую холодильную камеру для хранения фруктов и овощей* | АКИpress[http://ik.turmush.kg/ru/news:1326212](http://ik.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1326212)  |
|  | *Орловка шаарында бир нече долбоорлор ишке ашты* | SAAT.KG<http://saat.kg/2016/foto-orlovka-shaarynda-bir-neche-dolboorlor-ishke-ashty/>  |
|  | *В Тонском районе 40-летний Н.Толонгулов за 400 тыс. сомов открыл цех по производству сока* | АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:1326117](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A1326117)  |
|  | *В урановом поселке Мин-Куш реабилитирована школа искусств* | *Кабарлар*<https://kabarlar.org/news/77406-v-uranovom-poselke-min-kush-reabilitirovana-shkola-iskusstv.html>  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш Нарынской области завершился ремонт сельской школы искусств.*  | CA-News Центрально-азиатская новостная служба[http://ca-news.org/news:1178856](http://ca-news.org/news%3A1178856)  |
|  | *В селе Мин-Куш Нарынской области завершился ремонт школы искусств* | АКИPress[http://kg.akipress.org/news:630966](http://kg.akipress.org/news%3A630966)  |
|  | *ПРООН помогла отремонтировать сельскую больницу в Каджи-Сае* | *Zanoza*<http://zanoza.kg/doc/334995_proon_pomogla_otremontirovat_selskyu_bolnicy_v_kadji_sae.html>  |
|  | *В селе Каджи-Сай Иссык-Кульской области завершился ремонт местной больницы* | Turmush АКИpress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:285704](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A285704)  |
|  | *В г.Орловке завершился ремонт зданий двух средних школ* | Kabar<http://kabar.kg/rus/regions/full/105544>  |
|  | *В селе Каджи-Сай Иссык-Кульской области завершился ремонт сельской больницы.* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/ru/home/presscenter/articles/2016/kadji-sai-hospital-built-in-1947-is-brand-new-now.html>  |
|  | *Школьники Орловки будут учиться в теплых классах* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/ru/home/presscenter/articles/2016/05/warm-classrooms-for-pupils-in-orlovka-.html>  |
|  | *Мин-Куш: возрождение школы искусств* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/ru/home/presscenter/articles/2016/02/20/renovation-of-min-kush-art-school.html>  |
|  | *В городе Орловка провели ремонт двух школ* | Turmush АКИPress[http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news:291559](http://www.turmush.kg/ru/news%3A291559)  |
|  | *Учебники для школьников села Мин-Куш* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/ru/home/presscenter/articles/2016/06/pupils-of-min-kush-received-new-schoolbooks.html>  |
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|  | *В Кеминском районе открылся детский сад на 70 мест* | Вечерний Бишкек<http://www.vb.kg/doc/340950_v_keminskom_rayone_otkrylsia_detskiy_sad_na_70_mest.html>  |
|  | *В селе Ак-Тюз открылся новый детский сад* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/ru/home/presscenter/articles/2016/06/15/a-new-kindergarten-has-been-opened-in-ak-tuz-.html>  |
|  | *Проект ПРООН. В селе Ак-Тюз установили систему питьевого водоснабжения* | Zanoza<http://zanoza.kg/doc/348268_proekt_proon._v_sele_ak_tuz_ystanovili_sistemy_pitevogo_vodosnabjeniia.html>  |
|  | *В селе Ак-Тюз Кеминского района заработала система питьевого водоснабжения* | K-NEWS<http://knews.kg/2016/12/v-sele-ak-tyuz-keminskogo-rajona-zarabotala-sistema-pitevogo-vodosnabzheniya/>  |
|  | *В селе Ак-Тюз Кеминского района заработала система питьевого водоснабжения* | Вечерний Бишкек<http://www.vb.kg/doc/351328_v_sele_ak_tuz_keminskogo_rayona_zarabotala_sistema_pitevogo_vodosnabjeniia.html>  |
|  | *Жизнь после величия* | Слово Кыргызстана<http://slovo.kg/?p=78272>  |
|  | *Шанс на возрождение* | Слово Кыргызстана<http://slovo.kg/?p=78294>  |
|  | *Жители Орловки научились реагировать на землетрясение с пожаром* | Вечерний Бишкек<http://www.vb.kg/doc/350190_jiteli_orlovki_naychilis_reagirovat_na_zemletriasenie_s_pojarom.html>  |
|  | *Пожары в школах после землетрясения* | Спутник<https://ru.sputnik.kg/society/20161112/1030239443/pozhary-v-shkolah-posle-zemletryaseniya.html>  |
|  | *В Нарынской области прошли учения по реагированию на чрезвычайные ситуации (фото)* | Новости Евразии<http://eurasnews.ru/kirgiziya/%D0%B2-%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8B%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B9-%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%88%D0%BB%D0%B8-%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F-%D0%BF%D0%BE-%D1%80/>  |
|  | *Быть готовым к ударам стихии* | Слово Кыргызстана <http://slovo.kg/?p=77996>  |
|  | *Гражданская защита реагировала на землетрясение и пожар* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/ru/home/presscenter/articles/2016/11/civil-defense-responded-to-earthquake-and-fire.html>  |
|  | *Civil defense responded to the earthquake and the fire* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/11/10/civil-defense-responded-to-earthquake-and-fire.html>  |
|  | *The renovation of Kadji-Sai rural hospital is completed in Issyk-Kul*  | Kabarhttp://kabar.kg/eng/health/full/15587 |
|  | *Kadji-Sai hospital built in 1947 is now brand new* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/03/25/kadji-sai-hospital-built-in-1947-is-brand-new-now.html>  |
|  | *Pupils in Min-Kush received new schoolbooks* | Kabar<http://kabar.kg/eng/regions/full/16093>  |
|  | *Warm classrooms for pupils in Orlovka* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/05/26/warm-classrooms-for-pupils-in-orlovka-.html>  |
|  | *Pupils in Min-Kush received new schoolbooks* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/06/03/pupils-of-min-kush-received-new-schoolbooks.html>  |
|  | *A new kindergarten has been opened in Ak-Tuz* | UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic<http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/06/15/a-new-kindergarten-has-been-opened-in-ak-tuz-.html>  |

* 1.

## **List of Awareness Raising Campaigns**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Awareness Raising Campaign Title** | **Region, District, Village** | **Date(s) Conducted** | **Participants** | **Conducted By** | **Budget in USD** |
| **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **UNDP** | **Co-Funded** | **Co-Funded By** |
| 1 | Managing disaster risks | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 13-14 Oct 2016 | 13 | 6 | NGO Modernization and Development Agency | $4,835.97 | $4,835.97 | $0.00 | NA |
| 2 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 16 | 12 |
| 3 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 15-16 Oct 2016 | 15 | 6 |
| 4 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 13 | 7 |
| 5 | First aid | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 4-5 Nov 2016 | 15 | 5 | Naryn bracnh of Red Crescent Society | $3,154.70 | $3,154.70 | $0.00 | NA |
| 6 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 2-3 Nov 2016 | 14 | 10 |
| 7 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 30 Oct - 1 Nov 2016 | 16 | 13 |
| 8 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 29-30 Oct 2016 | 16 | 9 |
| 9 | Awareness on radiation safety  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 5-Nov-16 | 15 | 8 | Expert Raia Beishenkulova | $3,848.60 | $3,848.60 | $0.00 | NA |
| 10 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 3-Nov-16 | 15 | 12 |
| 11 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 1-Nov-16 | 15 | 11 |
| 12 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 30-Oct-16 | 17 | 11 |
| 13 | Simulation exercise  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 4-Nov-16 | 51 | 26 | Naryn bracnh of Red Crescent Society | $2,673.66 | $2,673.66 | $0.00 | NA |
| 14 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 3-Nov-16 | 51 | 23 |
| 15 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 1-Nov-16 | 58 | 41 |
| 16 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 30-Oct-16 | 30 | 17 |
| 17 | Managing disaster risks for members of Commissions on civil protection | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 10-12 Oct 2016 | 5 | 0 | NGO Modernization and Development Agency | $3,187.65 | $3,187.65 | $0.00 | NA |
| 18 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 3 | 1 |
| 19 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 7 | 2 |
| 20 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 2 | 0 |
| **Total** | **387** | **220** |  | **$17,700.58** | **$17,700.58** | **$0.00** |   |

## **List of trainings and workshops**

| **#** | **Training-Workshop Title** | **Region, District, Village** | **Date(s) Conducted** | **Participants** | **Conducted By** | **Budget in USD** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **UNDP** | **Co-Funded** | **Co-Funded By** |
| **COMPONENT 2** |
| 1 | Beekeeping  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 25-27 Mar 2016 | 4 | 0 | Kyrgyz Association of Beekeepers | $2,355.34 | $1,955.34 | $400.00 | GIZ in Kyrgyzstan  |
| 2 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 4 | 0 |
| 5 | Hotel business development | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 29 Oct - 1 Nov 2016 | 5 | 2 | NGO Destination Karakol | $2,895.17 | $2,895.17 | - | NA |
| 6 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 5 | 2 |
| 8 | Poultry farming  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 28-29 Nov 2015 | 5 | 2 | Rural Advisory Services | $1,081.21 | $1,081.21 | - | NA |
| 9 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 4 | 2 |
| 10 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 4 | 1 |
| 11 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 4 | 1 |
| 12 | Building and managing a solar greenhouse  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 2-3 Nov 2015 | 4 | 2 | Rural Advisory Services | $1,690.52 | $1,690.52 | - | NA |
| 13 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 4 | 2 |
| 14 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 4 | 1 |
| 15 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 4 | 2 |
| 16 | Business planning and marketing  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 7-11 Nov 2016 | 3 | 2 | Small Business Development Center | $4,377.93 | $4,377.93 | - | NA |
| 17 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 2 | 1 |
| 18 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 3 | 1 |
| 19 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 2 | 2 |
| **COMPONENT 4** |
| 20 | Managing procurement of goods and services  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 28 Sep - 02 Oct 2015 | 1 | 0 | Training Center of the Ministry of Finance | $1,168.29 | $560.29 | $608.00 | All 4 local municipalities |
| 21 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 2 | 1 |
| 22 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 2 | 1 |
| 23 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | Delivering municipal services through Single window | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 20-22 Nov 2016 | 2 | 0 | Union of local self-governments of Kyrgyzstan | $3,606.82 | $3,606.82 | - | NA |
| 25 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 2 | 2 |
| 26 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 4 | 2 |
| 27 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 2 | 2 |
| 28 | Water supply system management  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 26-28 Sep 2016 | 5 | 3 | NGO Naryn Consult | $1,448.50 | $1,448.50 | - | NA |
| 29 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 3 | 1 |
| 30 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 4 | 1 |
| 31 | Energy efficiency technologies  | Naryn, Jumgal, Min-Kush | 13-14 Jun 2016 | 3 | 0 | Center on renewable energy and energy efficiency development | $1,849.07 | $1,849.07 | - | NA |
| 32 | Issyk-Kul, Ton, Kadzhi-Sai | 4 | 0 |
| 33 | Chui, Kemin, Orlovka | 3 | 2 |
| 34 | Chui, Kemin, Ak-Tyuz | 4 | 2 |
| **Total** | **110** | **45** | **8** | **$20,472.85** | **$19,464.85** | **$1,008.00** |   |

## **Results of small grants competition**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Site** | **24 Aug 2015** | **29 Feb 2016** | **15 Jul 2016** | **Total applications** | **Total approved** |
| **applications** | **approved** | **applications** | **approved** | **applications** | **approved** |
| 1 | Min-Kush | 10 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 19 |
| 2 | Kadzhi-Sai | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 25 | 18 |
| 3 | Orlovka | 11 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 29 | 19 |
| 4 | Ak-Tyuz | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 15 |
| **Total** | **40** | **21** | **32** | **18** | **33** | **32** | **105** | **71** |

Out of total 71 projects, four projects have not been implemented, which makes the total number of implemented projects 67. The reasons are narrated below.

1. GPAC approved a Car Service Station project of Min-Kush on 24 Aug 2015 and transferred the first installment, however the initiator failed to implement the project due to a lack of own resources. The amount in the grant agreement was fixed in Kyrgyz Som and when the first installment was transferred the Kyrgyz Som depreciated from 68 to 73 Kyrgyz Som per a US dollar. Thus, the price for the equipment increased in Kyrgyz Som and the project initiator was not able to cover the difference.
2. Rehabilitation of the Water Pipe project (approved by GPAC on 24 Aug 2015) of Orlovka has not been implemented as the municipality could not provide written consent of local residents on getting connected to the pipe on their own expenses.
3. Poultry Farming project of Ak-Tyuz (approved by GPAC on 29 Feb 2016) has not been further implemented as the initiator failed to find proper premises in the village to build the poultry farm as well as lacked resources for construction activities.
4. Kadzhi-Sai project on reducing disaster risks through protecting the cemetery from mudflows and enforcing the banks of mudflow canal (approved by GPAC on 15 Jul 2016) has not been funded as the Ministry of Emergency Situations had already taken some measures to protect the cemetery. As a condition for funding, the GPAC requested Kadzhi-Sai municipality to provide written consent of the Ministry of Emergency Situations for changing the course of the canal, which has not been met.

## **List of projects implemented by location**

| **#** | **Project Cmpnt** | **Project Title** | **Implementation Period** | **Implementing Partner** | **Budget in USD** | **Beneficiaries** | **Other End Results/Outputs** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Start** | **Completion** | **Total** | **UNDP** | **Co-Funded** | **Total** | **Female** |
| **Min-Kush, Jumgal district, Naryn region** |
| 1 | Cmpnt 1 | Installation of fire alarm in the schools named after Jusup Sary uulu and A. Ibraimova, as well as Ak-Tilek kindergarten | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $13,170.00 | $10,036.00 | $3,134.00 | 598 | 354 | * Risks of fire and its escalation is reduced
* Preparedness of 526 students, 72 teachers, and administration of education institutions in responding to manmade disasters is improved
* Risks of damage from fires is reduced.
 |
| 2 | Cmpnt 2 | Sewing workshop  | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $6,970.00 | $4,879.00 | $2,091.00 |   |   | * Sewing equipment for 6 workers is purchased;
* 7 jobs created, including 6 for female;
* Village residents are provided with services on producing blankets, curtains, and others on special order;
 |
| 3 | Cmpnt 2 | Solar greenhouse of Min-Kush | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $8,255.00 | $5,778.00 | $2,477.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 1 for female
* 96 m2 size solar greenhouse is established in the village;
* Residents of the village are provided with fresh tomatoes and cucumbers at a reasonable price
 |
| 4 | Cmpnt 2 | Poultry farm of Min-Kush | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $5,658.00 | $3,571.00 | $2,087.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 1 for female
* A poultry farm with 500 chicken is established in the village;
* Residents of the village are provided with fresh chicken eggs at a reasonable price
 |
| 5 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing village kindergarten | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $15,991.00 | $12,541.00 | $3,450.00 | 65 | 33 | * Heating system is repaired;
* 50 children and 15 staff members of the kindergarten have favorable and warm conditions for education process;
* Colds decreased among children and staff members of the kindergarten;
* Children’s attendance to the kindergarten is increase;
* Expenses of kindergarten for heating is decrease;
* Insulation of the kindergarten is improved;
* Exterior finishing of the building is improved
 |
| 6 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing of the Children’s School of Arts | 21-Sep-15 | 21-Dec-15 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $3,030.00 | $2,424.00 | $606.00 | 71 | 36 | * 60 students and 11 staff members of the children school of arts have favorable conditions for education process;
* Risk for getting colds is decreased among students and staff members of the children school of arts;
* Insulation of the children school of arts is improved;
 |
| 7 | Cmpnt 3 | Replacing windows and doors of the village youth sport school | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $12,152.00 | $9,719.00 | $2,433.00 | 109 | 42 | * Window frames and doors are replaced
* Insulation of the building of the village sport school is improved
* Risk of diseases of the attendants of the village sport school is reduced
* Attendance of young people to the village sport school is increased
 |
| 8 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing heating system and replacing window frames of the “Kelechek” kindergarten of Min-Kush | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $17,631.00 | $14,105.00 | $3,527.00 | 63 | 41 | * Insulation of the building of the kindergarten is improved
* 50 children and 13 nursery teachers are provided with favourable conditions in the kindergarten;
* Risk of cold-related diseases is reduced among children of kindergarten;
* Attendance of the kindergarten is increased, especially during cold days;
 |
| 9 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing heating system and replacing window frames of the “Nariste” kindergarten of Min-Kush | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $17,631.00 | $14,105.00 | $3,527.00 | 92 | 54 | * Insulation of the building of the kindergarten is improved
* 75 children and 17 nursery teachers are provided with favourable conditions in the kindergarten;
* Risk of cold-related diseases is reduced among children of kindergarten;
* Attendance of the kindergarten is increased, especially during cold days;
 |
| 10 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing roof, external finishing of the building, replacing electric wires and installation of fire alarm in the school named after Krupskaya. | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $12,642.00 | $9,874.00 | $2,768.00 | 144 | 72 | * Roof leakage is eliminated
* Favorable conditions to hold classes are created for 122 students and 22 teachers.
* Structure of the building is enforced and its lifespan is increased
* Risk of fire and electric shocks of 122 students and 22 teachers is reduced
* Electric accidents are prevented and uninterrupted electricity supply is ensured
* External finishing of the building is improved
 |
| 11 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing roof, installation of fire alarm and replacement of electric wires in Nariste kindergarten | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $10,073.00 | $7,846.00 | $2,227.00 | 92 | 54 | * Roof leakage is eliminated
* Favorable conditions to hold classes are created for 75 kindergarten children and their caregivers
* Risk of fire and electric shocks of kindergarten children and their caregivers is reduced
* Electric accidents are prevented and uninterrupted electricity supply is ensured
 |
| 12 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing roof of the village hospital | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $16,272.00 | $12,990.00 | $3,282.00 | 315 | 187 | * Roof leakage is eliminated
* Working conditions for 38 medical personnel and comfortable conditions for patients are improved
* Structure of the hospital building is enforced and its lifespan is increased
 |
| 13 | Cmpnt 3 | Lighting of Min-Kush village | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $8,241.00 | $6,002.00 | $2,239.00 | 3,536 | 1,820 | * 60 lights are installed in the streets of the village
* 3536 village residents are able to move around the village without worrying about their safety in dark time
* Accidents during night time are reduced
* Infrastructure of the village is improved
 |
| 14 | Cmpnt 3 | Building a toilet for the school named after Krupskaya | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $11,528.00 | $9,214.00 | $2,313.00 | 144 | 72 | * Sanitary and hygienic conditions of the school are improved
* Risk of exposure to diseases among 122 students is reduced
* Risks of injuries among 122 students and 22 teachers due to possible collapse of the existing toilet are reduced
 |
| 15 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing community center of Min-Kush | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $12,172.00 | $9,723.00 | $2,450.00 | 109 | 62 | * External finishing of the building is improved
* Favorable conditions are created for holding public events of over 3000 village residents
* Young people of the village have a place to spend their leisure time
* Infrastructure of the village is improved
 |
| 16 | Cmpnt 3 | Rehabilitation of the bridge over Tuyuk-Suu river | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $15,588.00 | $12,043.00 | $3,544.00 | 3,536 | 1,820 | * Risks for over 3536 village residents and their vehicles to fall into Tuyuk-Suu river are reduced.
* Village infrastructure is improved
 |
| 17 | Cmpnt 3 | Rehabilitation of power transmission lines in Min-Kush  | 8-Dec-16 | 30-Jun-17 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $102,082.00 | $58,608.00 | $43,474.00 | 3,536 | 1,820 | * 8 km of power transmission lines are renewed
* 3536 village residents are provided with uninterrupted access to electricity;
* Breakdowns of the electricity supply system are reduced
* Losses of electricity due to technical reasons are reduced
* Risks of breakdowns of electric household appliances are reduced
 |
| 18 | Cmpnt 4 | Establishing a single window at Min-Kush Ayil okmotu | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Min-Kush ayil okmotu | $3,208.00 | $2,534.00 | $675.00 | 3,536 | 1,820 | * Quality of municipal services to residents of the village are improved
* Work conditions of ayil okmotu staff are improved
* Basis for providing services to village residents under the e-Government system are created
 |
| **Sub-Total for Min-Kush** | **$292,294.00** | **$205,992.00** | **$86,304.00** |  |  |  |
| **Orlovka, Kemin district, Chui region** |
| 1 | Cmpnt 1 | Installation of fire alarm and year-round integrated solar heating system in Lesnaya skazka kindergarten | 29-Aug-16 | 31-May-17 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $11,026.00 | $8,821.00 | $2,205.00 | 312 | 141 | * Risks of fire and their escalation are reduced
* Preparedness of the kindergarten to responding to manmade disasters is improved
* Risks of damage from fires is reduced.
* Sanitary and hygienic conditions are improved
* 288 children of the kindergarten and their caregivers are provided with uninterrupted access to hot water
 |
| 2 | Cmpnt 1 | Installation of fire alarm and year-round integrated solar heating system in Romashkovyi sad kindergarten | 29-Aug-16 | 31-May-17 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $8,283.00 | $6,627.00 | $1,656.00 | 103 | 45 | * Risks of fire and their escalation are reduced
* Preparedness of the kindergarten to responding to manmade disasters is improved
* Risks of damage from fires is reduced.
* Sanitary and hygienic conditions are improved
* 90 children of the kindergarten and their 13 caregivers are provided with uninterrupted access to hot water
 |
| 3 | Cmpnt 1 | Fencing Bordu tailing site | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $16,415.00 | $13,251.00 | $3,164.00 | 6,360 | 3,170 | * A barrier for local people and their livestock in trespassing into the sanitary territory is built
* Spreading the radioactive substances from the tailing is prevented
 |
| 4 | Cmpnt 1 | Installation of fire alarm and year-round integrated solar heating system in the school #2 of Orlovka | 29-Aug-16 | 31-May-17 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $11,959.00 | $9,567.00 | $2,392.00 | 695 | 362 | * Risks of fire and their escalation are reduced
* Preparedness of the kindergarten to responding to manmade disasters is improved
* Risks of damage from fires is reduced.
* Sanitary and hygienic conditions are improved
* 661 students and their teachers are provided with uninterrupted access to hot water
 |
| 5 | Cmpnt 1 | Installation of fire alarm and year-round integrated solar heating system in the school #1 named after Kudryashov | 29-Aug-16 | 31-May-17 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $13,451.00 | $10,761.00 | $2,690.00 | 601 | 324 | * Risks of fire and their escalation are reduced
* Preparedness of the kindergarten to responding to manmade disasters is improved
* Risks of damage from fires is reduced.
* Sanitary and hygienic conditions are improved
* 563 students and their 38 teachers are provided with uninterrupted access to hot water
 |
| 6 | Cmpnt 2 | Building a solar greenhouse in Orlovka | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $8,084.00 | $5,652.00 | $2,432.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 1 for female
* 204 m2 size solar greenhouse for producing tomatoes and cucumbers is established in the village;
* residents of the town are provided with fresh and ecologically clean vegetables at a reasonable price;
 |
| 7 | Cmpnt 3 | Replacement of old window frames of the school #1 | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $19,526.00 | $15,121.00 | $4,405.00 | 601 | 324 | * Colds among students decreased;
* Traumatic risks among 563 students is reduced;
* Expenses of the school for heating reduced to 30%.
 |
| 8 | Cmpnt 3 | Replacement of old window frames of the school #2 | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $12,790.00 | $10,198.00 | $2,592.00 | 695 | 362 | * Colds among students decreased;
* Traumatic risks among 661students is reduced;
* Expenses of the school for heating reduced to 30%.
 |
| 9 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing of the water pump station of Orlovka town | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $21,032.00 | $16,819.00 | $4,213.00 | 6,360 | 3,170 | * 6360 residents of Orlovka town and Bordunskiy village have uninterrupted access to drinking water according to norms and standards;
* Water provision services is improved;
* Risks of break down of water pumps and shut down provision of water to people, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and other critical organizations are reduced
 |
| 10 | Cmpnt 3 | Cattle bath of Orlovka | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $14,781.00 | $6,646.00 | $8,135.00 | 2,400 | 1,350 | * Illness of livestock of the residents of the town is reduced;
* Risk of spreading livestock diseases is reduced;
* Murrain risks are reduced;
 |
| 11 | Cmpnt 3 | Irrigation canal of Orlovka | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $15,828.00 | $12,692.00 | $3,136.00 | 68 | 35 | * A 450-meter long canal is built;
* 695 hectares of land is provided with irrigation water
* Income of 17 households is doubled
 |
| 12 | Cmpnt 3 | Lighting streets of Orlovka town | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $10,410.00 | $8,328.00 | $2,082.00 | 2,690 | 1,390 | * 120 lights are installed in the streets of the town
* 2690 town residents can move around the village without worrying about their safety in dark time
* Accidents during night time are reduced
* Infrastructure of Orlovka town and Bordunskiy village will be improved
 |
| 13 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing roof of the 3rd block of the Lesnaya skazka kindergarten and 3rd and 4th blocks of the Romashkoviy sad kindergarten | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $18,516.00 | $14,813.00 | $3,703.00 | 415 | 186 | * Roof leakage is eliminated
* Conditions for children of 2 kindergartens and their caregivers are improved
* Structure of the kindergarten buildings is enforced and their lifespan is increased
 |
| 14 | Cmpnt 3 | Building 4 children playgrounds in Orlovka | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $18,298.00 | $14,639.00 | $3,659.00 | 1,890 | 1,090 | * 4 children playgrounds with basic equipment for leisure activities are built
* about 2000 children of the town have access to the playground
 |
| 15 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing the roof of the school #1 named after Kudryashov and installation of shed | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $17,901.00 | $14,922.00 | $2,979.00 | 601 | 324 | * Leakage of the roof is eliminated
* Favorable conditions for 38 teachers and their 563 students are created
* Structure of the building is enforced and its lifespan is increased
 |
| 16 | Cmpnt 3 | Multifunctional road-cleaning vehicle for Orlovka  | 19-Nov-15 | 31-Dec-15 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $58,200.00 | $45,943.00 | $12,257.00 | 6,360 | 3,170 | * Municipal services for town residents are improved
* Cleanness of the streets in the town is ensured
* Roads are cleaned from snow in winter
* 2 jobs are created.
 |
| 17 | Cmpnt 4 | Establishing a single window at Mayor’s Office of Orlovka | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Mayor's Office of Orlovka | $2,556.00 | $2,045.00 | $511.00 | 6,360 | 3,170 | * Quality of municipal services to 6360 residents of the town is improved
* Work conditions of Mayor's Office staff is improved
* Basis for providing services to town residents under the e-Government system is created
 |
| **Sub-Total for Orlovka** | **$279,056.00** | **$216,845.00** | **$62,211.00** |  |  |  |
| **Ak-Tyuz, Kemin district, Chui region** |
| 1 | Cmpnt 1 | Installation of fire alarm in the kindergarten and school of Ak-Tyuz | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $6,150.00 | $4,927.00 | $1,223.00 | 209 | 134 | * Risks of fire and their escalation in the education institutions are reduced
* Preparedness of 172 students, their 37 teachers, and administration of the education institutions in responding to manmade disasters will be improved
* • Risks of damage from fires will be reduced.
 |
| 2 | Cmpnt 2 | Sewing shop | 21-Sep-15 | 21-Dec-15 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $6,864.00 | $4,409.00 | $2,455.00 |   |   | * Sewing equipment for 6 workers is purchased;
* 8 jobs created for female
* Village residents are provided with sewing shop services;
 |
| 3 | Cmpnt 2 | Fruits and berries garden | 21-Sep-15 | 21-Dec-15 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $10,108.00 | $5,123.00 | $4,985.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 1 for female
* 1000 fruit trees are planted
 |
| 4 | Cmpnt 2 | Furniture workshop | 21-Sep-15 | 21-Dec-15 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $2,682.00 | $1,877.00 | $805.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 1 for female
* Village residents and organizations are provided with opportunity to purchase individually ordered furniture;
* Village residents are provided with services on quality restoration of furniture;
 |
| 5 | Cmpnt 3 | Equipment for village kindergarten | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $15,437.00 | $11,560.00 | $3,877.00 | 72 | 39 | * 15 jobs created, including 11 for female
* Favorable microenvironment for educating and development of 50 children is created
 |
| 6 | Cmpnt 3 | Lighting of the village | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $4,286.00 | $2,396.00 | $1,890.00 | 800 | 410 | * 30 lights are installed in the village
* Village residents can walk around the village during dark times without worries about their safety
* Incidents during night time decreased;
 |
| 7 | Cmpnt 3 | Rehabilitation of the village health post of Ak-Tyuz | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $6,537.00 | $4,455.00 | $2,082.00 | 800 | 410 | * Village health post is rehabilitated and 3 rooms are renovated;
* Comfortable conditions for providing health services to over 800 residents of the village are created.
 |
| 8 | Cmpnt 3 | Cattle bath and biothermal pit of Ak-Tyuz | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $10,078.00 | $8,063.00 | $2,015.00 | 115 | 74 | * Illness of livestock of the residents of the village is reduced;
* Risk of spreading infectious and parasitic diseases is reduced;
* Murrain of livestock due to diseases is reduced
 |
| 9 | Cmpnt 3 | Installation of the year-round integrated solar heating systems at the village health post and kindergarten of Ak-Tyuz | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $14,004.00 | $11,200.00 | $2,804.00 | 82 | 34 | * Sanitary and hygienic conditions are improved
* Medical personnel of the village health post, as well as kindergarten children and their caregivers, are provided with uninterrupted access to hot water
* Working conditions for the medical personnel of the village health post, as well as conditions for children and their caregivers in the kindergarten, are improved
* Expenses for electricity are reduced to 40%
 |
| 10 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing hazardous sections of the road of Ak-Tyuz village | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $15,669.00 | $12,463.00 | $3,206.00 | 800 | 410 | * Risks for over 800 village residents and their vehicles to fall down the cliff during ice periods in winter are reduced
* Village infrastructure is improved
 |
| 11 | Cmpnt 3 | Children playground in the kindergarten of Ak-Tyuz | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $4,466.00 | $3,660.00 | $806.00 | 72 | 39 | * Children playground with basic equipment for leisure activities is built in the kindergarten
* Over 50 children of the village have access to the playground
 |
| 12 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing and equipping the gym of the school of Ak-Tyuz | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $7,921.00 | $6,357.00 | $1,564.00 | 102 | 64 | * 1 job created
* Conditions for 102 school students for developing their physical abilities are created
* The school is provided with equipment for having classes on physical culture on a proper level
 |
| 13 | Cmpnt 3 | Rehabilitation of water supply system of Ak-Tyuz  | 31-May-16 | 29-Sep-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $106,800.00 | $85,438.00 | $21,362.00 | 800 | 410 | * 500 m3 water reservoir is built
* Over 800 village residents are provided with uninterrupted water supply
 |
| 14 | Cmpnt 4 | Establishing a single window at Ak-Tyuz Ayil okmotu | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Ak-Tyuz ayil okmotu | $3,564.00 | $2,735.00 | $830.00 | 800 | 410 | * Quality of municipal services to residents of the village are improved
* Work conditions of ayil okmotu staff are improved
* Basis for providing services to village residents under the e-Government system are created
 |
| **Sub-Total for Ak-Tyuz** | **$214,566.00** | **$164,663.00** | **$49,904.00** |  |  |  |
| **Kadzhi-Sai, Ton district, Issyk-Kul region** |
| 1 | Cmpnt 1 | Fire alarm of the school named after Pushkin | 29-Aug-16 | 31-May-17 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $6,551.00 | $5,231.00 | $1,321.00 | 755 | 387 | * Risks of fire and their escalation are reduced
* Preparedness of 700 students, their 55 teachers, and administration of the school in responding to manmade disasters is improved
* Risks of damage from fires are reduced.
 |
| 2 | Cmpnt 2 | Bakery | 21-Sep-15 | 21-Dec-15 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $18,508.00 | $12,819.00 | $5,689.00 |   |   | * 5 jobs for women are created
* More than 4000 residents of the village, primary school children, owners of guest houses and recreation centers are provided with fresh and quality bakery products of a wide variety with affordable price;
* Retail sale shops have opportunity to sell quality bakery products with regular delivery;
 |
| 3 | Cmpnt 2 | Juice production workshop | 21-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $6,061.00 | $4,243.00 | $1,818.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 2 for female
* Over 4000 village residents have additional opportunity for selling their harvested fruits at a higher price
* Local guest houses and recreation centers are provided with quality juices at affordable price;
 |
| 4 | Cmpnt 2 | Cooling chamber for storing fruits | 21-Sep-15 | 21-Dec-15 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $20,483.00 | $12,859.00 | $7,624.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 1 for female
* Village residents have opportunity to store their harvested fruits (apples, apricots, pears and others) for selling later at a higher price;
* An enterprise with 2 cooling chambers with a capacity of 370 cubic meters for storing agricultural products is set up;
 |
| 5 | Cmpnt 2 | Building a solar greenhouse in Kadzhi-Sai | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $5,668.00 | $3,879.00 | $1,789.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 2 for female
* 96 m2 size solar greenhouse is established in the village;
* Residents of the village are provided with fresh tomatoes and cucumbers at a reasonable price
 |
| 6 | Cmpnt 2 | Information center for tourists | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $3,453.00 | $1,639.00 | $1,814.00 |   |   | * 3 jobs created, including 1 for female
* Local tourists are provided with information on local services
* Local guest houses and other service providers are supplied with tourists
 |
| 7 | Cmpnt 2 | Biogas unit | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $6,019.00 | $4,213.00 | $1,806.00 |   |   | * 1 job created
* Means for disposing agricultural wastes became available for the residents of the village;
* Residents of the village are provided with bio humus
 |
| 8 | Cmpnt 3 | Renovation of roof of the village hospital | 21-Sep-15 | 21-Dec-15 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $3,764.00 | $3,005.00 | $759.00 | 264 | 187 | * Leakage of the roof is eliminated;
* 8 workers of the hospital and their patients are provided with favorable conditions for staying in it;
* Structure of the building is enforced and its service life is increased
 |
| 9 | Cmpnt 3 | Furniture for the school of Kadzhi-Sai | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $14,331.00 | $11,442.00 | $2,889.00 | 755 | 387 | * 15 classes are equipped with school furniture;
* 700 students and 55 teachers are provided with comfortable furniture for the lessons;
* Teachers are provided with furniture for holding meetings in the staff room
 |
| 10 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing electricity supply system of the kindergarten | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $6,260.00 | $5,008.00 | $1,252.00 | 208 | 127 | * Fire and electric shock risks are reduced for 190 children and nursery teachers of the kindergarten;
* Electric breakdowns are prevented;
* Uninterrupted electricity supply is ensured
 |
| 11 | Cmpnt 3 | Building a playground for children | 25-Apr-16 | 30-Nov-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $5,699.00 | $4,759.00 | $940.00 | 1,129 | 647 | * A playground with equipment for active leisure and physical development of more than 1000 children is built
* More than 1 000 children of the village regularly visit the playground
 |
| 12 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing Public prophylactic center and family doctors center | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $4,321.00 | $3,204.00 | $1,117.00 | 2,530 | 1,340 | * Leakage of roofs of the Public prophylactic center and Family doctors center is eliminated
* Working conditions of personnel of the Public prophylactic center and Family doctors center, as well as conditions for the patients' stay, are improved.
* Structure of the buildings is enforced and their lifespan is increased
 |
| 13 | Cmpnt 3 | Repairing roof of the community center of Kadji-Sai | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $10,372.00 | $8,296.00 | $2,076.00 | 2,670 | 1,547 | * Roof leakage of the building is eliminated
* Favorable conditions for arranging public events in the village are created
* Structure of the building of the community center is enforced and its lifespan is increased
 |
| 14 | Cmpnt 3 | Replacing window and door frames of Kadji-Sai village kindergarten | 29-Aug-16 | 30-Dec-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $15,122.00 | $12,098.00 | $3,024.00 | 208 | 127 | * Insulation of the kindergarten is improved
* Risks of diseases among 190 children of the kindergarten are reduced
* Kindergarten attendance among children in winter time is increased
 |
| 15 | Cmpnt 3 | Installation of the year-round integrated solar heating systems at the somatic center and kindergarten of Kadji-Sai | 29-Aug-16 | 31-May-17 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $13,955.00 | $11,164.00 | $2,791.00 | 437 | 228 | * Sanitary and hygienic conditions are improved
* 8 medical personnel of the somatic center, as well as 190 kindergarten children and their caregivers, are provided with uninterrupted access to hot water
* Working conditions for the medical personnel of somatic center, as well as conditions for children and their caregivers in the kindergarten, are improved
 |
| 16 | Cmpnt 3 | Multifunctional road-cleaning vehicle for Kadzhi-Sai | 10-Oct-16 | 31-Dec-16 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $58,200.00 | $45,943.00 | $12,257.00 | 4,471 | 2,411 | * Municipal services for over 4000 village residents are improved
* Cleanness of the streets in the village is ensured
* Roads are cleaned from snow in winter
* 1 job is created.
 |
| 17 | Cmpnt 3 | Rehabilitation of water supply system of Kadzhi-Sai | 6-Oct-16 | 1-Jun-17 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $147,397.00 | $116,007.00 | $31,390.00 | 4,471 | 2,411 | * About 4500 residents of the village will be provided with uninterrupted access to clean drinking water
* Revenues of the water supply entity are increased
* Conflicts on water between village residents reduced
 |
| 18 | Cmpnt 4 | Establishing a single window at Kadji-Sai Ayil okmotu | 29-Aug-16 | 31-May-17 | Kadzhi-Sai ayil okmotu | $1,865.00 | $1,493.00 | $373.00 | 2,530 | 1,340 | * Quality of municipal services to residents of the village are improved
* Work conditions of ayil okmotu staff are improved
* Basis for providing services to village residents under the e-Government system are created
 |
| **Sub-Total for Kadzhi-Sai** | **$348,029.00** | **$267,302.00** | **$80,729.00** |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **$1,133,945.00** | **$854,802.00** | **$279,148.00** |  |  |  |

## **Summary of projects implemented by components**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Project Components** | **Number of projects** | **Budget in USD** |
| **Total** | **UNDP** | **Co-Funded** |
| Min-Kush, Jumgal district, Naryn region | Component 1 | 1 | $13,170.00 | $10,036.00 | $3,134.00 |
| Component 2 | 3 | $20,883.00 | $14,228.00 | $6,655.00 |
| Component 3 | 13 | $255,033.00 | $179,194.00 | $75,840.00 |
| Component 4 | 1 | $3,208.00 | $2,534.00 | $675.00 |
| **Sub-Total** | **18** | **$292,294.00** | **$205,992.00** | **$86,304.00** |
| Orlovka, Kemin district, Chui region | Component 1 | 5 | $61,134.00 | $49,027.00 | $12,107.00 |
| Component 2 | 1 | $8,084.00 | $5,652.00 | $2,432.00 |
| Component 3 | 10 | $207,282.00 | $160,121.00 | $47,161.00 |
| Component 4 | 1 | $2,556.00 | $2,045.00 | $511.00 |
| **Sub-Total** | **17** | **$279,056.00** | **$216,845.00** | **$62,211.00** |
| Ak-Tyuz, Kemin district, Chui region | Component 1 | 1 | $6,150.00 | $4,927.00 | $1,223.00 |
| Component 2 | 3 | $19,654.00 | $11,409.00 | $8,245.00 |
| Component 3 | 9 | $185,198.00 | $145,592.00 | $39,606.00 |
| Component 4 | 1 | $3,564.00 | $2,735.00 | $830.00 |
| **Sub-Total** | **14** | **$214,566.00** | **$164,663.00** | **$49,904.00** |
| Kadzhi-Sai, Ton district, Issyk-Kul region | Component 1 | 1 | $6,551.00 | $5,231.00 | $1,321.00 |
| Component 2 | 6 | $60,192.00 | $39,652.00 | $20,540.00 |
| Component 3 | 10 | $279,421.00 | $220,926.00 | $58,495.00 |
| Component 4 | 1 | $1,865.00 | $1,493.00 | $373.00 |
| **Sub-Total** | **18** | **$348,029.00** | **$267,302.00** | **$80,729.00** |
| Total | Component 1 | 8 | $87,005.00 | $69,221.00 | $17,785.00 |
| Component 2 | 13 | $108,813.00 | $70,941.00 | $37,872.00 |
| Component 3 | 42 | $926,934.00 | $705,833.00 | $221,102.00 |
| Component 4 | 4 | $11,193.00 | $8,807.00 | $2,389.00 |
| **Grand-Total** | **67** | **$1,133,945.00** | **$854,802.00** | **$279,148.00** |

## **Main partners and their roles**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Stakeholders** | **Roles** |
| The Embassy of Russian Federation in the Kyrgyz Republic | Project coordination on behalf of the Government of Russian Federation. |
| Agency on Maintaining Radioactive Tailings of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic  | National partner of the project on behalf of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. |
| Department of Monitoring and Prognosis of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic | Participated in the Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters. |
| Scientific and Technical Board of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic | Reviewed and endorsed the Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters to be used by the Ministry of Emergency Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic in its Integrated Information and Management System |
| Rayon Departments of the Ministry of Emergency Situations | Provided assistance in coordinating activities on increasing resilience of community members to disasters, as well as activities on capacity building of local Commissions on Civil Protection. |
| Russian Research and Development Union “Diagnosis and Analysis of Risks” | Developed a concept and terms of references for the Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters. |
| All-Russian Scientific and Research Institute for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations under the MoES of the Russian Federation | Conducted Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters and prepared report. |
| State Corporation “Rosatom”, Russia’s Federal Atomic Energy Agency | Jointly with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, conducted public hearing in Min-Kush and Kadzhi-Sai on technical aspects of the tailings recultivation and environmental impact assessment findings. |
| Issyk-Kul Oblast Development Fund | As a government fund under the Issyk-Kul oblast administration, the Fund contributed US$ 42,045 to water supply system rehabilitation project and purchasing a multifunctional road cleaning vehicle for Kadzhi-Sai village. |
| State Administrations of Jumgal, Ton and Kemin districts | Mobilized relevant district level agencies and provided technical support in the implementation of projects. |
| Municipalities Min-Kush, Kadzhi-Sai, Orlovka and Ak-Tyuz | Key public partner of the project in sites. Overall implementation and coordination of projects. |
| NGO Modernization and Development Agency | Awareness raising on: Managing Disaster Risks |
| Naryn branch of Red Crescent Society | Awareness raising on: First Aid and Simulation Exercise |
| Expert Raia Beishenkulova | Awareness raising on: Radiation Safety |
| Kyrgyz Association of Beekeepers | Capacity building on: Beekeeping |
| NGO Destination Karakol | Capacity building on: Hotel Business Development. Destination Karakol is interested in providing further assistance to community members in developing their businesses on mutual benefit basis. |
| Rural advisory services | Capacity building on: Poultry Farming; and Building and managing a solar greenhouse |
| Training center of the Ministry of Finance | Capacity building on: Managing procurement of goods and services |
| Union of local self-governments of Kyrgyzstan | Capacity building on: Delivering municipal services through Single window |
| NGO Naryn Consult | Capacity building on: Water supply system management |
| Small business development center | Capacity building on: Business planning and marketing |
| Center on renewable energy and energy efficiency development | Capacity building on: Energy efficiency technologies |

## **Selected Bibliography**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Title** | **Year/Period** | **Language** |
| **Strategic Documents** |
| 1 | National Sustainable Development Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013-2017 | 2013-2017 | English, Russian |
| 2 | United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Kyrgyz Republic 2012-2016 | 2012-2016 | English |
| 3 | Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2012-2016 | 2016-2016 | English |
| **Project Materials** |
| 4 | Project Document | 2014 | English |
| 5 | Analysis of challenges and opportunities and developing recommendations on the sustainable development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan (Baseline Study) | 2015 | Russian |
| 6 | Annual Narrative Progress Reports | 2015, 2016 | Russian, English |
| 7 | Annual Work Plans | 2015, 2016, 2017 | English |
| 8 | Grant Project Assessment Commission proceedings | * 24 Aug 2015;
* 29 Feb 2016;
* 15 Jul 2016.
 | Russian, English |
| 9 | Ak-Tuyz Ayil Okmotu Civil Protection Plan for 2016-2017 | 2016-2017 | Russian |
| 10 | Monitoring Schedule Plan for Naryn ABD Programme | 2015, 2016, 2017 | English |
| 11 | Terms of Reference on developing Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters to be used by the Ministry of Emergency Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic in its Integrated Information and Management System. | 2015 | Russian |
| 12 | Feasibility Study on establishing an integrated system on monitoring and forecasting natural disasters to be used by the Ministry of Emergency Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic in its Integrated Information and Management System. | 2016 | Russian |
| 13 | Eight Back to the Office Reports | 2015, 2016, 2017 | Russian |
| 14 | Summary findings of the field study and assessment of radiation safety | July 2016 | Russian |
| 15 | Monitoring of radiation safety in Kadzhi-Sai, Min-Kush, Ak-Tyuz and Orlovka | During the project implementation | Russian |
| 16 | Model Statute on Establishing Single Window on Service Provision by Ayil Okmotu | 2016 | Russian |
| 17 | Sample grant project proposals, sample agreements between initiating groups and Ayil Okmoty, and requests for payments for bakery and juice production workshop projects in Kadzhi-Sai | 2015,2016 | Russian, English |
| 18 | Eight training reports on various issues | 2015, 2016 | Russian |
| **Publications** |
| 19 | Assessment of Development Results: The Kyrgyz Republic. UNDP Independent Evaluation Office. | April 2017 | English |
| 20 | UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results | 2009 | English |
| 21 | UNDG Results-Based Management Handbook | October 2011 | English |
| 22 | UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation  | June 2016 | English  |
| 23 | UNEG Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports | 2010 | English |
| 24 | Kyrgyz Republic Country Info by UNDP http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/countryinfo.html | 2017 | English |
| 25 | Information Bulletin of Kyrgyz Republic on Food Security and Poverty 4/2016 of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyz Republic. Bishkek, 2017. | 2017 | Russian |
| 26 | Socio-economic situation of Kyrgyz Republic. Monthly Bulletin of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyz Republic for January-December 2016. Bishkek, 2017.  | 2017 | Russian |
| 27 | Asian Development Bank. Kyrgyz Republic: Strategic assessment of the economy - Promoting inclusive growth. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2014. | 2014 | English |

1. <http://www.uneval.org/normsandstandards/index.jsp> <http://www.unevaluation.org/ethicalguidelines> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Information Bulletin of Kyrgyz Republic on Food Security and Poverty 4/2016 of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyz Republic. Bishkek, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/countryinfo.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Socio-economic situation of Kyrgyz Republic. Monthly Bulletin of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyz Republic for January-December 2016. Bishkek, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Asian Development Bank. Kyrgyz Republic: Strategic assessment of the economy - Promoting inclusive growth. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/countryinfo.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://rus.azattyk.org/a/28519936.html [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Outputs here refer to those in the annual work plans, therefore there are three components instead of four stated in the project document. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. As there is no RRF, the project-end target value represents the sum of annual targets for 2015-2017 provided in the annual work plans [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. As there is no RRF, the project-end target value represents the sum of annual targets for 2015-2017 provided in the annual work plans [↑](#footnote-ref-10)