

PROJECT DOCUMENT**[Kyrgyzstan]**Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Project Title: "Integrated area-based development in Osh province, Kyrgyzstan"
Project Number: 89664
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic
Start Date: July 2016
End Date: December 2019

Brief Description

The Integrated area-based development in Osh province, Kyrgyzstan aims to assist the Kyrgyz Government to establish conditions for prevention of violent conflicts and to secure sustainable human development in Osh Province. The Goal will be achieved through implementation of inter-linked comprehensive measures aimed at significant reduction of poverty and improving welfare of target communities at risk and establishing more favorable conditions for sustainable development of human capital in three target districts of Osh Province. The Programme will create various opportunities for the target population to reduce vulnerability on the short-term and long-term perspectives through various economic activities, improved access to water, environmental security, generation of employment and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure

UNDAF Outcomes: Outcome 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. **Outcome 2:** By end of 2016, sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices is operationalized. **Outcome 3:** By 2016, Disaster Risk Management framework in compliance with international standards established and effectively operationalized at national and local levels

Indicative Output(s):

Output 1: Sustainable agriculture, tourism, trade and green technology promotion will facilitate job creation, poorest-groups' socio-economic integration, and improved living standard in target districts.

Output 2: Water supply rehabilitation (potable water and irrigation) in the pilot districts, also through low cost environmentally safe technologies, will improve access for rural communities to sustainable water supply in target districts.

Output 3: Socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation will facilitate improved rural community welfare in target districts.

Output 4: Enhanced vocational education will raise employment in target districts in a long-term perspective.

Output 5: Local community resistance to local natural disasters will be enhanced in target districts.

Total resources required:	USD 3,500.000	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	USD 58,750
	Donor:	USD 3,500.000
	Donor:	
	Government:	Up to USD 500,000 (to be mobilized)
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by UNDP:

Ms. Aliona Niculita, UNDP Resident Representative a.i.

Date:

Scene 2016

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The **Osh Province** is located in the southern part of Kyrgyz Republic at the boundary of two mountain ranges, i.e. Tyan Shan and Pamir Alai. The area borders in the north on the Republic of Uzbekistan and Djalal Abad Region, Batken Region in the west, the Republic of Tajikistan in the south, and China and Naryn Region in the east. The climate in Osh Province determined by its subtropical location, remoteness from sizable water bodies and vicinity of vast deserts. Overall, the climate is continental with warm-temperature winter and hot summer (mas. +40 C). The Osh Province boasts major natural resource deposits, including significant reserves of hydrocarbons, mineral resources and water. The mountain rivers are the principal source of irrigation and huge hydropower potential. The Province comprises 7 districts, 3 cities, 2 urban settlements, 79 ayil areas and 469 rural communities. It plays an important role in socio-economic and political life as a major administrative-territorial entity and the most populated region in KR. As of January 2012, the Osh Province has 1 147 750 population, including over 58% in able-bodied age and 50% women. **The poverty level is 31.7%, with 12453 unemployed - more than in other regions of Kyrgyzstan.**

The Province's share in national GDP is 9% and per capita GRP is 44% of the national average. *Agriculture* is the key sector (35% of GRP). The Province accounts for only 3% in national *industrial* output, with only 9% in GRP and focus on agri-product processing. The Osh Province has one tobacco-enzyme plant, 7 cotton gin houses, and 6 fruit and vegetable processing plants. The Osh Province exports mostly raw materials and semi-finished products, primarily to the Russian Federation, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Peoples' Republic of China. The products are uncompetitive due to low quality, which hinders sales. The low rate of production capacity utilization with regard to consumer goods and the closure of some industrial plants have resulted in less jobs, higher unemployment and increased migration and emigration. *Trade and services* also offer vast opportunities for development. The Osh Province has 60 marketplaces with over 7500 jobs. The primary obstacle in services development is business recovery destroyed by the 2010 civil unrest. Thanks to its nature, the Osh Province boasts unique key *tourism* promotion drivers. The Silk Road branches in Osh Province and the cultural and historical monuments and mountainous landscapes can attract tourists from all over the world. Despite the potential that is available, tourism contributes yet inadequately into regional development due to the undeveloped infrastructure, low tour operator capacity, and poor sightseeing services marketing. The foreign trade has been dominated by export to China, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation, South Korea, Turkey, Mongolia, the Republic of Tajikistan and other. The export is represented by textile and related products (mostly cotton fiber), base metals and related products, plant-origin products, ready-to-eat food, alcohol and soft beverages, vinegar and tobacco.

In overall, the situation in Osh Province is still characterized by certain economic and political tensions. The migration/emigration growth is at a fairly high level to harm regional economic development by both skilled labor churn and the migrant inflow from less developed Fergana Valley and Central Asia, also creating extra risks of social conflicts.

Peace Building in Osh Province - The UNDP¹-held peace and development review in the south of Kyrgyzstan testified that the principal obstacles to sustainable peace comprise most often *public administration* drawbacks to take away public confidence in local authorities. Another factor of local tension is the *irrational utilization of natural resources*. Seasonal inter-community conflicts occur oftentimes in the near-border districts due to lack of water and land, as well as limited access to the grazing areas. Furthermore, the broad consultations on peace and development review repeatedly noted that sustainable peace building implies also *expanded economic opportunities*. In particular, a more favorable climate is required for community economic initiatives, including modernization of agriculture, expanded cross-border trade, and other potential local economy areas.

The limited economic opportunities, unemployment and inadequate social services coverage makes rural residents migrate to more prospective regions and other countries, primarily Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Russia alone has taken on formal record over 700 000 labor immigrants from Kyrgyzstan, mostly from Osh, Djalalabad, and Batken regions. 17% of community income in Osh Province is accounted for by businesses outside of Kyrgyzstan. The external factors impact on community material welfare in the south of KR is obvious. The National Statistics Committee² (NSC) reported that labor migrants' remittance subtraction from consumption would raise poverty in Osh Province to 67%. On the one hand, migration has a positive impact on household welfare. On the other hand, the surging labor flight may result in imminent shortage of both skilled and unskilled manpower in the country. Moreover, the remittances are spent mostly on basic needs satisfaction, with only a minor share reinvested in the national economy. Domestic migration remains high, especially from the South to major cities, primarily to the capital. Apart from economic problems, the poorly managed migration flows entail tension build-up between various community strata in major cities due to differences in social behavior and increased crime. Thus, the unfair access to economic and

¹ Peace and Development Overview, UNDP, 2009

² KR National Statistical Committee: Poverty in Kyrgyz Republic, 2012.

natural resources for various strata, e.g. women, youth and ethnic groups, adds to tension, violence, and inter-community disengagement.

Status of Women in Osh Province - Gender equality is a most painful issue in Osh Province. In the course of socio-economic overview of Osh Province, business women emphasized recurrently their vulnerable and unprotected status versus men, and are willing to unite to protect and promote their interests and build peace using economic instruments. Another key social problem is the labor migration surge that concerns migrants' abandoned wives and children. The husbands marry and create families in the receiving countries, namely Russia and Kazakhstan. This particular group of women and children are hassled by ex-husband's relatives as well as financial and housing problems resulting in child education predicament. This is why focused support is required for such groups of women in education and employment under targeted projects, e.g. sewing/cooking, small-scale vegetable/fruit processing, etc.

Youth Labor Market in Osh Province - For several years on end, the KR labor market has demonstrated excess manpower. As per the NSC, recent years' unemployment has been ranging from 8% to 11%. The shortage of jobs is smoothed over by labor supply by informal economy and labor emigration. Young people account for about 30% of population in Osh Province. Youth had become the driver and most proactive participant of the 2010 clashes in the Osh and Djalal Abad regions for such socio-economic reasons as high unemployment, primarily rooted in jobs shortage, low chance of decent job finding due to lack of respective experience and, oftentimes, required skills, including low employment agency performance and the labor demand-supply analysis. The resulting huge gap between vacancies available and those employed in 2012 can be illustrated by the fact that Osh-city had open 491 vacancies against only 204 young people finally employed.

Disasters in Osh Province - The Osh Province remains highly vulnerable to various natural calamities including climate change driven hazards.. The dangerous natural phenomena are closely associated with weather, landscape and seismic activity. Many areas in Osh Province are a subject to water-related dangerous natural events. The Osh Province has such major abundant rivers as Kara Darya created by confluent Tar and Kara Kuldja and flowing downstream Uzgen-city into Yassy. These rivers source at Fergan and Alai ridges. Gulcha, Ak Buura and Kyrgyz Ata spring from the Alai Ridge northern slope. Kyzyl Suu originating from Alai Ridge southern slopes and Zaalai Ridge northern slopes is the principal water artery of the Alai Trough. The landslides, mudflows and high-mountain lake breakthroughs are preconditioned by highlands' location close to communities, the high precipitation rate, and the low soil stability. Those aggravate potentially the weather fluctuations due to climate change. The mudflows are caused by the seasonal torrential rains resulting in lavish water streams in high-mountainous rivers carrying mud, sediments and stones of high destructive power. As reported by the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the KR, there are 84, 111 and 107 the mudflow/flood/costal erosion risk areas near Kara-Kuldja, Uzgen, and Nookat districts, respectively, which are fraught with significant potential damage to crop husbandry, infrastructure, land reserves, and housing. The top mudflow risk areas in Osh Province are the river basins with a high-mountain lake breakthrough potential, moraine-glacier dams that may be ruined by intensive glacier melting and other factors. Risk Grade 2 was set for the mudflow-flood areas near the Kyzul Suu, Taldyk, and Tar river basins where up to 1000 cum/s mudrock avalanches are possible, mostly after plentiful precipitations. 23% of area in Osh Province is subject to earthquakes of magnitude 9 and over, including the high-mountainous Alai Valley and a stretch between Ak Buura in the west to Yassy in north-east, including the north-eastern high mountainous areas near the Naryn District (Chon Alai, Kara Kuldja, Kara Suy, Uzgen, Alai, Nookat, and Aravan districts). About 40% of the OR land is situated in the zone of potential earthquakes of 8 and over. The disaster risks encompass primarily the contagious animal diseases of a threat also to humans accounted for by climate and geography, livestock-breeding techniques, and the traditional lifestyle. This is why veterinary security is top priority for potential disaster prevention.

The proposed Programme approach is aligned with emerging national priorities as identified in the **National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017** that recognizes that regional sustainable development is an essential precondition for such development nationally. The Strategy suggests conditions for regional development by establishing efficient economic zones, especially in agriculture while considering regional economic diversification. The Strategy also emphasizes improved business climate, trade infrastructure, road network, and local authority empowerment in decision-making on local budgets and taxation. All these factors will nurture SMEs in the regions while improved quality of life will speed up regional economic growth and build up retail and paid services provided to communities. **Priority directions for adaptation to climate change in the Kyrgyz Republic till 2017** outlines key priorities for seven sectors of the economy. The climate change driven problems faced by the Osh oblast are highlighted with regard to the agriculture and water management sectors. National adaptation plan for these two sectors was developed to cover the period of 2016-2020. In addition to it, **Osh Province Economic Development Strategy for 2014-2016** focuses on the following outcomes – ensure sustainable economic growth by using local natural resources and the opportunities available in all region's sectors, maximize labor and entrepreneurial capacity and utilize efficiently the manpower available, and improve quality-of-life standards (income growth, access to a wide range of social services, extended mean lifespan).

III. STRATEGY

The Integrated area-based development in Osh province, Kyrgyzstan Programme aims to assist the Kyrgyz Government to establish conditions for prevention of violent conflicts and for securing sustainable human development in Osh Province. The Goal will be achieved through implementation of inter-linked comprehensive measures aimed at significant reduction of poverty and improving welfare of target communities at risk and establishing more favourable conditions for sustainable development of human capital in three target districts of Osh Province. The Programme will create various opportunities for the target population to reduce vulnerability on the short-term and long-term perspectives through various economic activities, improved access to water, environmental security, generation of employment and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure.

Given the particular development context, the development agenda in Osh Province can be tackled solely by a comprehensive and integrated approach targeting the root causes of all problems. This implies a pointed multi-sector policy at all management levels with as many stakeholders involved as possible and, building upon their opinions, adequate flexibility to possible changes in the implementation approaches.

The Programme is to encourage diversified and sustainable economic growth in the pilot districts of Osh Province by providing support to local authorities and selected partners. The support will comprise enhanced capacity of local authorities for quality service provision and ensure local economic growth.

Agriculture: The Osh Province features low agriculture performance rooted in irrational land utilization and considerable economic differences between the districts. Among the other unsolved problems are lack of mineral fertilizer/quality seed supplies, high depreciation rate of agricultural equipment, lack of qualified staff, low marketing service performance, poor product appearance, undeveloped legislation and many others.

The Programme will be offering support for improved farmers' productivity, strengthening existing and creating additional marketing opportunities and, therefore, ensure higher income of vulnerable groups. The respective activities will foster institutional strengthening of community organizations by ongoing technical and other support in modernization of agricultural production and improved performance. In order to mitigate the impact of growth of food prices on vulnerable groups and address low productivity in agriculture, the Programme will promote public-private partnership (PPP) and implement modern technologies to increase outputs and related income. Specifically, the farms will receive seeds, fertilizers and other resources for improved performance. Besides, the Programme will facilitate, in close partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture KR, increased seed farm productivity.

Based on the favourable climate conditions and adequate natural resources available, the Programme will focus on supporting farms, cooperatives and private enterprises in vegetable/fruit processing. Among the prospective exports are dried fruit/vegetables and walnuts³.

The targeted assistance to communities will encompass procurement of production and processing equipment/technology and construction of cold storages and workshops for vegetable/fruit processing and packaging following relevant international quality standards. It is worth noting that the 2012 respective processing analysis showed that Russian-origin equipment remains high in demand for the majority of companies. The Programme also will strengthen marketing ties with potential customers in the CIS-member states and Western Europe, especially the Eurasian Economic Union⁴.

The Southern districts are quickly developing greenhouses for round-the-year vegetable/fruit supplies to local and international marketplaces. Based on the wealthy experience of the Russian Federation and the proven success of Russian greenhouse expansion, the Programme will be focusing on the transfer of respective know-how to the KR.

Pastures Management: The current situation in Osh Province is aggravated by the loss of pastures management practice posing a sizable threat to their continued degradation. This may have significant regional environment sequelae, also for transboundary water resources, climate change and biodiversity depletion. Although there is a trend to high-rate remote underused grazing land recovery, clear signs are observed of easy-access area degradation. The as yet early stage of close pasture land degradation allows taking relevant steps to prevent the aggravation process in general. Therefore, using the existing extensive experience available in this area, the Programme will seek further

³ The traditional principal walnut export competitor of KR is Ukraine (quality and supplies).

⁴ KR is a full EAEC member since August 2015.

degradation prevention through best pastures management practices⁵ and rehabilitation of roads infrastructure for transportation of shepherds' summer property to grazing lands.

Trade: The Osh Province serves a hub at the junction of the three out of six regional transport corridors⁶ of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Programme (CAREC). The Osh-Sary Tash-Irkeshtam highway makes part of CAREC 2 and 3 corridors, while the Sary Tash-Karamyk highway runs along CAREC 5. These transport arteries have been restored, while the transport corridor infrastructure leaves much to be desired. A constraint on trade is the lack of logistical centres for integrated goods/cargo storage and handling ensuring consumer and delivery cost reduction. The Programme is to establish and provide equipment to small-size logistical centres along the above transport corridors.

Tourism: The Osh Province holds key positions in tourism promotion based on its unique nature and picturesque cultural and historical sites. The lavish mountainous landscape offer vast opportunities for mountain climbing and eco-tourism. The available thermal radon and other springs, mud-baths and mineral water sources promise health tourism. Despite the existing unlimited potential, tourism input into regional development is still inadequate due to underdeveloped infrastructure, low tour operator capacity, and poor marketing of sightseeing. The Programme on pilot basis will assist in increased attraction of the Province for tourism by building capacities of the local tourism providers. Additionally, the Programme is to help proactively position the Osh Province in the global tourism marketplace and develop attractive tourist products, involving leading Russian experts in area of branding. The Programme will facilitate engagement of local service/product providers and local authorities with tourism business and related promotion services. Following the recommendations of the TF Steering Committee, the activities related to tourism will be considered as pilot activities with a potential for scaling up in another Project in Osh oblast based on the development indicators assessment.

Access to finance: Microfinance is traditionally regarded as a development instrument to improving access to financial services for the poor in general. The Osh Province boasts an extensive network of both individual and group microlending. Many microfinancing firms, microlending agencies, credit unions (financial cooperatives) and mutual lending groups operate in the Province. According to the National Bank of KR, the Osh Province ranks second after Bishkek in the volume of microloans provided to account for about 18% of country's micro loan portfolio, with 85 423 borrowers in total, including over 65% women. The number of borrowers versus economically active individuals in Osh Province is low which illustrates the overall national picture where the microlending capacity is not used in full⁷ due to many factors, including low community financial literacy, especially in rural areas. The last decade's rocketing lending rate is accompanied by the growing number of households that are not well aware of loan-related risks and liabilities and the lending options available. Sophisticated financial services are being proposed, also to bad debt-risk individuals. In 2011-2012, the irrational lending policy and the poor strata's inability to repay grew into a wave of debtors' protest claims all over the country (sometimes self-burning attempts) for government's intervention into their relationships with financial institutions, which exacerbated social and political tension. Currently, massive creating of financial culture is still at issue. In 2015, the KR National Bank finalizes the development of Community Financial Literacy Concept that will require sizable resources.

In response to the above challenges, the Programme will focus on enhanced financial literacy that will not be confined to borrower education and efficient loan utilization⁸, but pursue generally appropriate money management skills with regard to wage, spending, savings, investments and loans. This will help the low-income and risk groups become conversant with various financial services, handle better disposable resources, improve own welfare, and shape new economic thinking in general. In this respect, the Programme will cooperate closely with the National Bank, the National Financial Literacy Alliance microfinancing institutions and business associations interested in promotion of financial education as integral to their market strategy or corporate social responsibility.

Another prospective area of the country's clear-cut course towards sustainable development and promotion of green technologies is environmental financing (financial services for efficient energy resource utilization and environmental protection). Currently the lending institutions in KR are mostly focused on loan provision in the traditional areas, i.e. trade, agriculture and services. However, for instance, the consultations held with the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) and related participating banks revealed a clear interest in expanding the services by adding financing energy

⁵ UNDP reported a success record of sustainable pasture development in KR Susamyr District, Chuy Region.

⁶ Six CAREC corridors link regional economic centres in-between and the sea access-deprived CAREC countries to other European and global marketplaces.

⁷ As per the World Bank/IFC, Kyrgyzstan boasts less than 50 loans per 1000 adults, which is very low versus 100% coverage in such industrialized countries as the UK and the USA.

⁸ UNDP demonstrated successful experience of systematic beneficiary credit capacity building in most remote country districts. The comprehensive review of UNDP performance in poverty reduction in 2005-2011 showed that 90% of beneficiaries had raised their income through appropriate loan use, with 100% repayment rate.

saving and environmental techniques. For this, the Programme in cooperation with EDB and other financial institutions⁹, will develop and test capacity building programme for green finance projects, including clarifying the green technology benefits. Moreover, certain investment will be made to increase capacity of banks' employees in the evaluation of green credit projects.

Access to Water: The problem of community access to quality potable water is highly relevant for KR. The principal source of it is groundwater. Inadequate water supply is observed in the rural South of KR, including Osh Province and its Osh-city suburbs, due to either lack of utilities or their decay without capital repairs. In the Osh Province, only 61.3% of villages have potable water supply, with many using canals, irrigating ditches or rivers. Open-source water is more subject to contamination and so not always suitable for drinking. The main causes of poor water supply are either the lack of pipelines or their high rate of wear. For example, of the existing 267 systems 63 are out of operation. Another cause of water shortage is consumer debt for electricity. For this reason, of the 30 water pipelines available in Nookat District 8 are idle. Air pollution and water, soil and underground water contamination deny river/irrigation water drinking. The low quality water pre-conditions frequent communicable disease outbreaks. The shortage of potable water affects human health and brings more risk of dysentery, hepatitis and typhoid fever. According to the epidemiological surveillance agency analysis, such outbreaks are frequent in districts with limited access to quality potable water.

The arable land in Osh Province is irrigated by a ramified network of canals and facilities in a poor state of repair. Up to 50% of water is lost annually due to canals' reduced throughput capacity resulting from high-rate depreciation, silting and vegetal overgrowing. Emergencies are ever more frequent to cause long downtime of and inadequate irrigation water supply, with over 20% of arable crops forfeited annually. Furthermore, water shortage is a permanent source of conflicts in the South of KR with growing population, villages, croplands, grazing revival and growing number of livestock, yet water supplies remain on plateau. Water shortage is seen mostly in March through August and ensues most often from the inefficient irrigation infrastructure and irrational water resource management.

The Programme is to help rural Water User Associations¹⁰ and Associations of Potable Water Users¹¹ in water supply management and long-term technical development for improved system performance and community knowledge of sanitation and hygiene, as well as in reduction of irrigation water losses. Water supplies will be improved through rehabilitation of existing system and construction of new systems, including energy efficient and environmental technology implementation. Such technologies will be also represented by energy-efficient RES-based pumps, drip irrigation, etc. Also, potable water purification innovations and solar water heaters are to be realized in public facilities, with the interface enhanced with Rural Health Committees¹² in sanitation and hygiene management.

Infrastructure: Infrastructure features a high wear rate of industrial and process assets, lack of retooling resources, and the high rates of deterioration of sewerages and water/electricity/natural gas supply systems. This aggravated further after the 2010 inter-ethnic conflict that destroyed many industrial facilities in part or in full. As of 2012, the Osh Province had 587 small, 26 medium and 44 large enterprises, with about 35000 self-employed. The business development currently suffers typical financial constraints. In this context, the Programme will use either existing arrangements for small grant provision or procurement to support local authorities and communities in priority sectors. The resources will be used to develop rural community socio-economic infrastructure, provide seed capital to self-employed and small businesses, implement agricultural processing upgrade projects for improved efficiency, including innovative approaches, procure equipment for processing lines, also RES-based (wind, photovoltaics, etc...), and other modern small-capacity technologies.

The management and implementation of grant projects, if applied for this Programme¹³ will be governed by respective UNDP guidance on principal approaches to grant projects, eligibility criteria, proposal formats, and reporting requirements. Additionally, UNDP will set up a transparent mechanism of Grant Steering Committee that will include regional authorities, local and national administrations, communities and international agencies, to ensure a transparency if the grants' approval, disbursement, implementation and monitoring. If a project concept does not meet respective criteria, UNDP will use procurement modality. Another option for funds transfer will be Harmonized

⁹ EDB currency credit lines have been currently implemented in Osh Province through the Aiybank (USD6MM, 9%, 7 years; agricultural equipment leasing) and Khalyk Bank Kyrgyzstan (USD5MM, 15%, 3-5 years; SME development).

¹⁰ Water User Associations (WUA), founded under KR Law 21-I of September 26, 1995: On Water, and KR Law on WUA of March 15, 2002. All irrigation network has been transferred to WUA books. All WUA are incorporated as NGO.

¹¹ Associations of Potable Water Users, founded under KR Law 21-I of September 26, 2015: On Water, and KR Law of February 19, 1999: On Potable Water, as amended on September 29, 2000. All community water supply network has been transferred to APWU, the associations are independent and incorporated as defined.

¹² Rural Health Boards are not-for-profit NGO of local volunteers rallied by common interests for synergy in disease prevention and improved sanitary/hygiene and living standards.

¹³ As per UNDP rules and procedures, the financial volume of grants shall not exceed 10% of the total financial allocations per one Country Programme cycle.

Approach to Cash Transfers. To apply this method UNDP will conduct thorough assessment of potential national partners and then delegate the implementation to selected national agencies or CSOs. The implementation of transferred funds will be closely monitored by UNDP. Each target village is to establish a rural coordinating board to prioritize, select project and define responsibilities among all parties concerned.

Employment generation: In Osh Province almost 60% of population are in the able-bodied age, while unemployment is much higher versus other provinces (12 453). The Osh Province has 15 vocational schools and colleges, including 3 in Osh-city and others in rural areas. The jobless obtain education in various professions, yet the school equipment and facilities are obsolete and need upgrade. Furthermore, the training programmes and teaching techniques do not meet the labor market demand and call for revision. Fostering vocational education and refocusing it to high-demand specialties will allow using vocational education schools more efficiently.

The Programme will therefore be focusing on improving existing vocational education establishment by helping schools/colleges meet labor market needs. Besides, the Programme will contribute to creating more job opportunities for vocational school graduates in target provinces¹⁴. The labor market demand will be monitored in close cooperation with potential employers considering expectations of varied ethnic group.

Disaster risk reduction: The Programme will regard disaster risk mitigation and reduced vulnerability to climate change as an important factor in reducing poverty and vulnerability, also to ensure sustainable peace and development at municipal and regional level. Given this, the Programme will integrate disaster risk mitigation/management as an essential element of, primarily human security, with high focus on vulnerable and socially isolated groups and their enhanced viability in the leading national economy sectors.

For water management risk mitigation, the Programme will carry out engineering activities to reduce community and infrastructure vulnerability and, therefore, raise crop growing and household plot productivity, protect socio-economic and cultural facilities, improve living conditions, enhance local farmer competitiveness and other. The Programme will also assist in low-cost green project implementation (agroforestry), which has become common for the Ministry for Emergency Situations (MES) KR thanks to UNDP support as an efficient risk mitigation instrument with respect to mudflows and floods and landslide-risk slope protection.

In this context, the Programme will contribute to compiling a disaster catalogue and hazard/risk profiles relating to water resources, involving the federal budgetary institution: All-Russia Civil Defense and Emergency Situation Institute MES RF. This activity will continue realizing the feasibility study on environmental monitoring to be established in 2015-2016, involving ARCADESI under the ongoing project: Socio-Economic Development of Communities Located near Uranium Tailings in KR, financed by Government of Russian Federation.

The disaster risks in KR include, in particular contagious animal diseases being common also for humans. Therefore, veterinary security is of utmost importance for such risk prevention.

The priorities of risks mitigation are justified by the following:

- Animal husbandry is traditional for KR and secures 47.5% of agricultural output;
- 83% of arable land (9,600,00 ha) is natural mountainous pastures suitable for animal breeding;
- 60% of animal pathogens are also dangerous for humans;
- Current complicated epizootic and epidemiological context (KR leads globally in some diseases);
- KR veterinary service is under restructuring and in search for optimum management and structure;
- Veterinary security is constrained by underfunding.

The Programme will build up veterinary service capacity in Kara Kuldja, Uzgen, and Nookat districts, establish veterinary service infrastructure for better security and risk mitigation, and enhance public biosecurity and risk mitigation capacity.

The Programme will contribute to compiling a bio-social disaster catalogue and hazard/risk profiles relating to water resources, involving the All-Russia Civil Defense and Emergency Situation Institute MES RF and the State Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service of Russian Federation.

The 2010 inter-ethnic conflict lessons learned in Osh and Djalalabad regions also necessitate strengthened engagement of executive bodies, local authorities and not-for-profit organizations. In particular, there is a need for arrangements for their joint/collective response to major conflict-related emergencies and crises. For this, the Programme will help further PPP for joint recovery action.

The existing medical response service of the ex-Soviet State Civil Defense System is still guided by outdated cold-war policies and standards. The service requires significant improvement focusing on contemporary peace-time needs. Building upon industrialized countries' best practices, KR has set up disaster medicine centres, which, though, have not

¹⁴ The 2010 programme on improving access of vulnerable youth to vocational education in Osh and Djalalabad, financed by the Government of Russian Federation, proved to be effective as an extra instrument for June-2010 inter-ethnic conflict resolution. Over 80% of the graduates from Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities found a job.

developed for budgetary constraints. Given this, the Programme will facilitate disaster medicine strengthening and assisted by the All-Russia Disaster Medicine Centre under the Ministry of Health RF.

It is worth noting that the ongoing fire-fighting unit reform has produced 21 fire-rescue services, including 9 thanks to UNDP support. The services are stationed along the transport corridors for passenger and cargo traffic security. The planned disaster medicine strengthening, in particular mobile hospital establishment, will be linked closely to the operations of fire-rescue services, crisis management centres (CMC), and the Integrated Alert Force and Control Service (IAFCS 112) set up as assisted by the All-Russia Civil Defense and Emergency Situation Institute MES RF.

The UNDP has developed and implemented a methodology on **integrated area-based development** also adaptable to specific regional context. In Kyrgyzstan this approach was pioneered in Batken Province where it demonstrated reduced poverty and improved capacity of local communities. This methodology has already played a ground for ongoing Naryn Integrated Area-based Development Programme, financed by the Government of Russian Federation and in the mid-term has demonstrated a success in reducing poverty in Naryn province and strengthening an access of vulnerable groups to basic services and livelihoods. The Programme intends to motivate and create a platform for linking planned activities to other UNDP and international development partners' programmes.

To extend possible, the socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation will draw on public works to ensure temporary massive employment for hundreds of unemployed from various ethnic groups. UNDP enjoys certain experience in implementing massive public works during the political and inter-ethnic crisis in 2010 in Bishkek, and then in the South of KR.

All the grant and low-investment projects on socio-economic infrastructure development will be selected also using the relevant conflict-sensitive methodology.

Lessons learnt from integrated area-based development

The Project will use the best UNDP's comparative advantages and previous experience in integrated area-based development in Batken and Naryn Provinces in 2007-2015. UNDP area-based development modality was designed to demonstrate models for facilitating strong interface between local communities and local governments at the point of delivery of public services, and promoting economic growth and poverty alleviation at the level of communities. This approach serves very much in line with the Government of Kyrgyzstan's strategic objective of improving welfare and reducing inequality. The main achievement of ABD programme has been in generating, testing and developing models which address deep-rooted problems of under-capacity and under-development at community and grassroots institutional level. While a good start has been made in initiating new approaches at regional and district levels, these need further consolidation and systematization if the models are to be scaled up at wider level to address SDGs goals in the country. ABD has demonstrated new approaches to facilitating community participation and community-owned initiatives in the project area which have begun the process of forming new social capital and relationships based on trust within the communities. As social capital formation is a long-term process, these need further strengthening and systematic documentation of the change process the communities have gone through. The successes achieved under the programme have good potential for scaling up nationally in a systematic manner. However, this is unlikely to happen simply on the basis of a few successes in pilot project unless a fairly robust evidence-based data is built up from these successes and taken forward for policy dialogue with government at appropriate levels. At present, UNDP has been seen to be weak in this area, especially with regard to the ABD programme. Going into the future, UNDP needs to consolidate its work in the same districts and with the same communities. While doing so, UNDP needs to ensure that it has adequate staff capacity to take forward the work to the next level where deeper analysis, knowledge-generation and evidence-based advocacy will be crucial in order to sustain and scale up the work.

Assumptions:

- Sustained increase in incomes and employment of the poor requires improvement of productive capacities.
- Responding to the reinforcing links between poverty reduction, environmental management and gender equality is key to efforts for reducing multi-dimensional poverty.
- Sustainable energy access provides an enabling environment for greater social progress, productivity, and gender equality.
- Biodiversity and ecosystem management, including improved water governance, land restoration, and waste and chemical management, supports social and economic development, strengthens livelihoods and increases job opportunities.
- Incentives for sustainable and inclusive business practices help address market failures and promote economic activities that are environmentally and socially sustainable.
- Leadership, a predictable provision of adequate resources, accountability and incentives are present in the organization to achieve the mainstreaming of gender equality.

- With the memory of vulnerability to natural hazards still strong in crisis-affected communities and societies, there is political will and public support for utilising recovery programmes as entry points for comprehensive risk reduction, to change what was not working before into resilient development.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The ultimate **goal** of the Programme is to contribute to assist the Kyrgyz Government to establish conditions for prevention of violent conflicts and sustainable human development in Osh Province. This will be achieved through implementation of inter-linked comprehensive measures aimed at significant reduction of poverty and improving welfare of target communities at risk and establishing more favourable conditions for sustainable development of human capital in three target districts of Osh Province. The Programme will create various opportunities for the target population to reduce vulnerability on the short-term and long-term perspectives through various economic activities, improved access to water, environmental security, generation of employment and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure.

The Programme aims at **building key national stakeholder capacity**:

- Kyrgyz Government: create favorable environment for growth using development programmes and sharing relevant positive experience nationally;
- Local authorities: local sustainable development plan implementation, monitoring and reporting;
- Rural communities: fighting poverty through more access to services and sources of income.

The Programme aims to achieve the following **expected outputs**:

Output 1: Sustainable agriculture, tourism, trade and green technology promotion will facilitate job creation, poorest-groups' socio-economic integration, and improved living standard in target districts

Output 2: Water supply rehabilitation (potable water and irrigation) in the pilot districts, also through low-cost environmentally safe technologies, will improve access for rural communities to sustainable water supply in target districts

Output 3: Socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation will facilitate improved rural community welfare and resilience in target districts.

Output 4: Enhanced vocational education will raise employment in target districts in a long-term perspective

Output 5: Local community resistance to local natural disasters will be enhanced in target districts

The Programme will contribute to the following **UNDAF Outcomes**:

OUTCOME 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

OUTCOME 2: By end of 2016, sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices is operationalized

OUTCOME 3: By 2016, Disaster Risk Management framework in compliance with international standards established and effectively operationalized at national and local levels

and respective **CPD Outcomes**:

OUTCOME #5: By the end of 2016 youth, women and vulnerable groups benefit from inclusive growth and improved access to resources, markets, decent and productive employment, and food security; Outcome indicator: % of people living below poverty line; % of workers operating in formal economy, out of which 50% are women; Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Poverty Reduction

OUTCOME #6: By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices operationalized Outcome indicator: % of people who have equitable access to climate resilient eco systems services; % of water use efficiency for agricultural and energy production; % of population benefiting from non carbon energy sources; Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Energy and Environment

OUTCOME #7: By 2016, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework of Action Outcome indicator: National institutional, legal and policy framework for

DRR with decentralized responsibilities, resources and capacities at all levels; % of LSGs' local development plans with integrated DRR strategies. Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Crisis Prevention and Recovery

The Programme links to **UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-17**, and more to **Outcome 1: "Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded"**.

Partnerships

The Integrated area-based development in Osh province, Kyrgyzstan will be benefiting from strong partnership building first with the Ministry of Economy that will serve the Programme's principal and strategic implementation partner. The Ministry takes overall responsibility for the delivery of National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-17 outputs relevant to regional development and is now devising the Concept of regional development in the Kyrgyz Republic – based on recent consultations with the ME and President's Office, and UNDP will be contributing to the implementation of those strategies and piloting the approach of strengthening so called "points of increase". UNDP will involve more specific state partners for the delivery of respective sub-components, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Emergency, State Agency on Environmental protection, State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services, State Agency for Youth Affairs, Physical Culture and Sports, State Enterprise "Single Window" in Foreign Trade, Department of prevention of diseases, State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision of the Ministry of Health, State Inspection on Environmental and Technical Security, Agency of Professional Education of the Ministry of Education and Science, and etc. Country Office will establish close ties with those partners at the central level and with their sub-regional departments located in the Osh province to ensure full cohesion with strategic priorities of selected sectors. UNDP will be holding regular consultations with partners to get an advise on the most urgent needs and it is also expected that national state partners will become an integral part of the Programme monitoring schemes. On the ground, the Office of the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in Osh Province will be serving the principal partner and will help UNDP to coordinate Programme interventions with other development assistance. The Office of the Plenipotentiary Representative along with state administrations at district and municipal level will guide UNDP in identification of target groups and locations and then will serve a part of implementation mechanism. UNDP Team in Osh Province will be regularly consulting with the partners to keep track on day-to-day progress and map what is critical to achieve the expected results. Given the weak national capacity of the state partners to manage and administer the projects of high complexity, UNDP's principal approach is to engage key stakeholders into every steps of the implementation so that the partners themselves are able to ensure a delivery and sustainability of the development results in longer-term perspective. Implementation of business development, agriculture and employment generation component will benefit from the partnership with private sector and business associations (Osh branch of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Association of entrepreneurs, Rural Advisory Services, TES-Center, Osh branch of the Association of agro-producers, and etc). These associations will be primarily engaged into comprehensive capacity building and knowledge exchange. UNDP will establish multi-layer partnership for disaster risk reduction components through overall coordination with Country Team on Humanitarian Response consisting of UN agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, etc. National capacity on disaster risk response will be built with engagement of Interdisciplinary Training Center under the State Agency on Geology and Mineral Resources, Veterinary Chamber, Scientific research institutes of the National Academy of Sciences, State Fire and Rescue Services, Training center of Republican separate rescue squad, South Centre for Disaster Response Emergency and Center for training and retraining of Civil Defense specialists. The Programme will have a catalytic nature and will further strengthen already existing partnership that UNDP generated with key international development actors, such as GIZ, WB, ADB, EBRD and others. In addition to it, UNDP will cooperate with a number of Russian institutions for exchange of expertise, sharing the implementation and capacity building. Russian institutions that have already been identified during the Programme's design stage include Federal State Budget Institution (FSBI) "All-Russian Research Institute for Civil Defense and Emergency Situations" Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation (Center of Advanced Technologies), State Sanitary and Phytosanitary Service of the Russian Federation and FSBI Russian Center for Disaster Medicine "Protection" the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Cooperation with other Russian institutions will be explored during inception phase.

Risks and Assumptions

Risk Assessment is attached (Annex 3)

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders' engagement and participation will be the key in terms of involving rural communities and local authorities in the information collection and planning process. UNDP Team will use Participatory Rural Appraisal methods to identify target groups, collect information on the activities and constraints of both women and men representatives of local communities. The findings of this exercise will be shared with policymakers and planners to allow the formulation of development plans that reflect the interest of the rural population and support a sustainable development. The Programme will also improve ability of local authorities and community to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate specific projects (be they local infrastructure, social and welfare service delivery, employment generation, conflict prevention, disaster risk mitigation, etc.) that reflect direct and immediate needs of the communities. Efforts developed and implemented by local authorities will likely include both short-term measures to generate jobs and provide much needed basic social services, as well as 'smart investments' (such as key small infrastructure) which can be rapidly implemented but which align with medium and longer term priorities in the area to ensure competitiveness and promote quality and inclusive public services delivery. Capacity of the local governments and communities will be increased to address the needs for livelihood improvement. This will be achieved through active engagement of the local governments and local community into every step of the project implementation, including needs assessment, preparation of the project proposals, implementation and monitoring of the small business and infrastructure projects.

Cooperation with the Russian Federation

The Programme will build upon Russia's extensive experience in agricultural production growth, including processing. Respective knowledge is to be transferred through farmer exchange with thriving businesses in Russia, intensive training at Russian leading agricultural education schools, Russian expert visits for know-how transfer (consultants, trainers, tutors, etc.). Opportunities will be reviewed for Russian supplies of fertilizers, seeds, assembly greenhouses, and processing units. Moreover, the Programme will make use of relevant Russian experience for branding of Osh Province and promotion for expanded access to marketplaces, including tourism promotion. Additionally, the Programme will target quality improvement of farming to actively promote Kyrgyz products at the markets of Eurasian Economic Union member-states. The Russian Federation boasts a success story of vocational education colleges, also to be used by the Programme. Russian short-term experts will be invited to train respective partners in vocational education. Relevant Russian manuals and training equipment will be selected and adapted to the local context. It would be appropriate to discuss possible direct long-term one-to-one relationships between Osh Province and one of the regions in the Russian Federation. This will promote and strengthen direct contacts after Programme completion and ensure systemic sustainability. A key area of interface with respective Russian agencies and institutions will be assisting the Kyrgyz Government in comprehensive natural disaster response. It is suggested, in particular to make use of Russian development methodology with regard to disaster catalogues, water- and biosecurity-related hazard/risk profiles as well as Russian experience in establishing disaster medicine facilities. The Russian Federation hosts successful Finance Ministry projects on financial community literacy promotion supported by international donors. This experience will be used to test similar approaches in Kyrgyzstan. Also, for promoting environmental financing, the Programme will help secure credit lines of the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) and other banks in Kyrgyzstan for leveraging green technology projects.

Knowledge products

It is envisaged that during the Project implementation UNDP will be developing various tools and methodologies. The needs assessment during inception phase will serve a menu to identify the topics of the guides and tools. Specific efforts will be put at place to deliver massive communications campaign.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The Programme is a comprehensive model of local socio-economic development. All components of the Programme are aimed at ensuring the future sustainability of the results. Sustainability will be achieved through the coordination of the project with the policy of the Government at central and local levels, building and increasing the capacity of government, local governments and civil society, involvement of private sector in the dialogue and the provision of delegated services. Generally, the Programme will focus on enhancing the relationship between public and non-governmental institutions. It is also important that the Programme was developed on the basis of previous experience and lessons learned during the implementation of the UNDP Programmes and projects, and contains all key elements that have proved their sustainability.

Sustainability also will be achieved through strengthening the links between the individual components of the Programme. For example, restoration of water supply is closely linked with the comprehensive capacity building of the members of the association of water users on attraction domestic financial resources for ongoing operation and maintenance of these systems. Trainings on income diversification will prepare clients to use various microfinance products and create new businesses outside of the project life cycle.

A key factor in the success and future sustainability of the Programme will be educational activities, which will provide a comprehensive capacity building of beneficiaries. These activities will be followed by a series of dialogue and consultation with local authorities to develop a sense of ownership and responsibility of local authorities for the effective use of established institutions, and ensuring the sustainability of the results of completed projects.

Measures to strengthen the capacity of local authorities and communities will focus on the joint identification of priority issues and solutions to improve the level and quality of life. This will be achieved through the active participation of local authorities and the local community in the planning, implementation and evaluation of each activity of the Programme, including needs analysis, preparation of project proposals, implementation and monitoring of infrastructure projects and small businesses.

Where possible, the anticipated activities and events should be built on the basis of the already functioning local or national institutions, in order to minimize operating costs, avoid creating parallel structures. For example, the Small Grants Fund is a mechanism that will complement the resources of local budgets for the implementation of various development projects and the creation of an enabling environment. For this reason, the Fund will be managed by the partners - representatives of local authorities, the private sector and civil society and, in dosage control by the UNDP at all stages of implementation. Co-financing of projects by local state administrations, local authorities and communities will increase the sense of ownership by partners and implementers, which will undoubtedly will have a positive impact on the sustainability of the Programme.

Most recent negotiations with Kyrgyz Government clearly demonstrated there is a commitment to cost-share the similar Programme interventions in Naryn, based on their success achieved so far, and also there is a huge potential that Government at central level and local authorities will be ready to cost-share Programme interventions in Osh provinces. Government cost-sharing will serve a lever to upscale Programme interventions after UNDP would phase out.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Project will ensure the cost-efficiency of the delivered results. UNDP has successful experience of delivering similar programmes with high complexity across the Country. UNDP will minimize the cost of interventions through value for money principles and select the best and economically wise schemes to deliver the capacity building. Majority of interventions will engage local expertise except of those where engagement of the outside expertise (primarily from Russia) is articulated by the Project Document. UNDP will also use the capacity of already established area-based office in Osh/Jalalabad to take the administrative cost more efficient.

Project Management

To ensure full cohesion with other UNDP interventions, "Integrated area-based Development in Osh Province in Kyrgyzstan" will become a part of already existing Osh Area-based Development modality with PMU based in Osh city of Osh province. Based on UNDP socio-economic analysis of Osh City and all the districts aimed at designing the action plan to address local sustainable development challenges given the specifics of the local socio-economic context, following districts have been selected as Programme targets:

Kara Kuldja is a mountainous mono-ethnic district with no immediate exit to transport arteries. It is subject to natural disasters and has problems with modern communication development and availability of financial institutions. Communities of Kara-Kulja district took the most active part in inter-ethnic clashes in June 2010. It is currently the poorest district in need of a comprehensive approach.

Uzgen was designated in the overview as a successful and vibrant district of Osh Province. Uzgen district and its administrative centre are located between major cities of Osh and Djalal Abad. The Bishkek-Osh public trunk highway also crosses Uzgen and is strategic for business development and agricultural and livestock produce supply to both regional and national capitals. Uzgen's advantageous geography offers a suitable context for small service economy business. Uzgen was selected also thanks to its vicinity to the Kara Kuldja District, which is important for integrated development. Kara-Kuldja is a mountainous mono-ethnic area (mainly Kyrgyz) while Uzgen is poly-ethnic and a flatland. However, Kara-Kuldja is a blind alley with no end-to-end transport corridor, whereas Uzgen straddles the national Osh-Bishkek trunk highway connecting major cities in the South. Both districts are subject to natural disaster risk and have donor/NGO-absent areas. The development of these two districts will help to provide impetus to new relationships between both individuals and public servants. It will also facilitate mutual learning and development of joint solutions to address the problems.

Nookat is a mountainous/plain land district bordering on the Republic of Uzbekistan and crossed by the important Osh-Bishkek-Isfahan motor highway exiting to the Republic of Tajikistan. Nookat represents an economic hub for both Osh Province and the Fergana Valley, interconnecting three countries. As a partially mountainous district, Nookat is rich in natural resources and enjoys sizable resources for construction materials. The district is poly-ethnic. Agriculture is advanced in the flatland and piedmont areas. Nookat is a leading producer of potato, apples and tobacco.

The list of target municipalities include 20 municipalities of Osh province, but is a subject for review during inception phase. The final selection will be made after the results of more in-depth assessment and consultations with the local partners.

The implementation through existing capacity of UNDP area-based office in Osh will help to coordinate the Programme activities with other UNDP on-going programmes on strengthening democratic governance, environment protection and peace building. The Programme and will be managed strategically and operationally by the UNDP-Kyrgyzstan Office through UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and Assistant Resident Representative (Programmes). The latter also will coordinate Programme activities with other UNDP initiatives. A team of UNDP programme analysts will be in charge of Programme component compliance with respective KR national priorities, the Country Document, and the UNDP mandate. The UNDP Operations Section will ensure Programme operating management compliance with respective UNDP internal and global rules and procedures.

VI. RESULTS FRAMEWORK¹⁵

UNDAF/CPD Outcome 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. Outcome 2: By end of 2016, sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices is operationalized. Outcome 3: By 2016, Disaster Risk Management framework in compliance with international standards established and effectively operationalized at national and local levels										
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:										
% of people living below poverty line; % of workers operating in formal economy, out of which 50% are women;										
% of people who have equitable access to climate resilient eco systems services; % of water use efficiency for agricultural and energy production;										
% of population benefiting from non carbon energy sources;										
National institutional, legal and policy framework for DRR with decentralized responsibilities, resources and capacities at all levels; % of LSGs' local development plans with integrated DRR strategies.										
Applicable Outcomes from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; Outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change;										
Project title and Atlas Project Number: "Integrated area-based Development in Osh Province in Kyrgyzstan", 89664										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹⁶	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	FINAL	
Output 1 Sustainable agriculture, tourism, trade and green technology promotion will facilitate job creation, poorest- groups' socio- economic integration, and improved living standard in target districts	1.1 # of jobs created, with the special emphasis on women	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	1) Low level of agricultural production and processing is not promoting creation of new jobs, especially among women.	2016	15	35	40	10	1) At least 100 new jobs in agricultural production and processing with a special emphasis on women.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	1.2 # of beneficiaries improved their well-being and capacity in conducting income generating activities and increased their profits	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	2) Low potential of beneficiaries of the agricultural production and processing is not improving their welfare.	2016	15000	45000	75000	15000	2) Not less than 150000 beneficiaries improved their welfare through improving their own capacity in conducting income and profit generating activities.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback

¹⁵ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

¹⁶ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

1.3 # of local development plans in pilot municipalities with the integrated issues of economic growth, citizens' welfare improvement, effective management of land, including agricultural land and pastures;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	3) LSG capacity is not enough to be integrated into local development plans for the issues of economic growth, citizens' welfare improvement, rational land management, including agricultural land and pastures.	2016	4	8	12	6	3) At least 30 local development plans in pilot municipalities with economic growth, citizens' welfare improvement, rational land management including agricultural land and pastures.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
1.4 # beneficiaries who had increased their welfare through effective and rational land management, including agricultural land and pastures	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	4) High level of land degradation, including agricultural land and pasture is not improving welfare of beneficiaries.	2016	10000	38000	45000	7000	4) At least 100000 beneficiaries improve their welfare through effective land management, including agricultural land and pastures at the level of pilot municipalities.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
1.5 # Implementing demonstration schemes aimed at expansion and diversification of production in agriculture with the use of sustainable technologies;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	5) Agricultural production and processing is not equipped well and does not allow expanding the production process with the use of sustainable technologies.	2016	0	1	2	1	5) At least 4 demonstration schemes aimed at the expansion and diversification of production in agriculture implemented in enterprises with the use of sustainable technologies.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
1.6 # of educational tools aimed at the expansion and diversification of production in agriculture with the use of sustainable technologies;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	6) The potential of the beneficiaries is not sufficient for the introduction of new demonstration schemes aimed at the expansion and diversification of agricultural production with the use of sustainable technologies.	2016	0	1	2	1	6) At least 4 demonstration schemes aimed at the expansion and diversification of production in agriculture with the use of sustainable technologies used in enterprises of production and processing.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback

Output 2 Rehabilitating rural water supply systems (potable water and irrigation) in target districts, including low-cost and environmentally sound technology implementation, has improved access to sustainable water supply for rural communities.	1.7 # of beneficiaries who have improved their access to energy-saving use of resources.	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	7) Access of beneficiaries for using energy-saving resources is limited.	2016	30	30	120	120	7) At least 300 beneficiaries have improved their access to energy-efficient use of resources	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	1.8 % of target beneficiaries trained that were rated as more effective doing their jobs one year later.	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	8) Low level of practical use of knowledge and skills on profit bringing activities by the beneficiaries.	2016	5%	5%	20%	20%	8) At least 50% of educated beneficiaries effectively using received skills and knowledge in their profit-bringing activities.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	2.1 # of local development plans integrated with the issues of complex water resources management	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	1) Capacity of LSG and civil society is not efficient for being integrated into local development plans for the complex water resources management;	2016	15%	15%	25%	25%	1) at least 80% of the pilot municipalities have local development plans, which include issues of integrated water resources management;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	2.2 # of implemented demonstration schemes aimed at expanding and diversifying the process of drinking and irrigation water supply with the use of sustainable technologies;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	2) Capacity of LSG and civil society is insufficient for the expansion and diversification of the drinking water supply and process of irrigation water supply with the use of sustainable technologies;	2016	1	2	2	1	2) At least 5 demonstration schemes are implemented in pilot municipalities, which are aimed at expanding and diversifying the process of drinking-water and water for irrigation with the use of sustainable technologies;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback

Output 3: Socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation will facilitate improved rural community welfare in target districts.	2.3 #of beneficiaries who have improved their well-fare through effective water management at the level of the pilot municipalities;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	3) The potential of beneficiaries is not sufficient for effective water management at the level of pilot municipalities;	2016	15000	40000	60000	35000	3) At least 150000 beneficiaries improved their welfare through the effective water management within pilot municipalities;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	2.4 # of beneficiaries who have improved their well-fare due to access to water through energy-saving and environment-friendly supply technologies	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	4) High level of deterioration of water supply and sewerage systems, irrigation system as well as limited access to water do not increase the well-being of the beneficiaries.	2016	15000	40000	60000	35000	4) Not less than 150000 beneficiaries improved their welfare due to the access to water through the energy-saving and environmentally-friendly technologies.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	3.1# of pilot municipalities that can provide services for population on a quality level as well as budgeting and self-monitoring;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	1) Low level of services that are provided in the pilot municipalities;	2016	10%	20%	25%	25%6	1) At least 80% of the of the pilot municipalities have implemented mechanisms to improve the quality of functions performed by the provision of public services, budgeting and monitoring of their activities;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	3.2# of beneficiaries improved their well-being through improving their potential in critical thinking and conflict reduction potential;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	2) Beneficiaries are not able to improve their welfare due to absence of local institutions that provide inter-relation of local authorities and civil societies and contribute for critical-thinking development as well as reduction of conflict potential;	2016	1500	2000	4000	2500	2) At least 10000 beneficiaries have improved their well-fare through access to information and knowledge and conflict potential reduction;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback

	3.3# of beneficiaries who had improved their well-being due to the expansion of employment opportunities, access to employment services and job market;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	3) Low level of development, deterioration of social and economic infrastructure does not contribute to the well-fare improvement of beneficiaries;	2016	600	1800	2000	600	3) Not less than 5000 beneficiaries have improved their well-being through access to information and knowledge for expanding employment opportunities, access to employment markets;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	3.4# of measures taken in the local level and aimed for conflict reduction and people's involvement into the public life;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	4) Pilot municipalities do not have capacity for developing conflict reduction potential action plans and involvement of the population into the public life;	2016	10	15	25	10	4) At least 60 measures taken at the local level to reduce the potential for conflict and people's participation in public life through rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	3.5# jobs created with the emphases on women.	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	5) High level of unemployment and low economic empowerment among women	2016	10	15	25	10	5) At least 60 jobs have been created with special focus on women	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	3.6% of target beneficiaries trained that were rated as more effective doing their jobs one year later.	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	6) Low level of practical use of knowledge and skills on profit bringing activities by the beneficiaries.	2016	5%	5%	20%	20%	6) At least 50% of educated beneficiaries effectively using received skills and knowledge in their profit-bringing activities	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback

Output 4: Enhanced vocational education will raise employment in target districts in a long-term perspective	4.1# of youth who increased their potential in the issues of critical thinking and conflict potential reduction;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	1) High level of conflict potential among youth	2016	100	100	350	450	1) At least 1000 youth, who had increased their critical thinking and conflict potential;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	4.2 # of created job places with a special emphasis on women;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	2) High level of unemployment;	2016	12	35	100	53	2) At least 200 job places created with an emphases to women;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	4.3 # of youth who had increased their well-fare through increasing their professional skills and access to employment services;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	3) Access of youth to professional skills is limited;	2016	100	100	350	450	3) At least 1000 youth have improved their well-being through increasing their professional skills and access to employment services;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	4.4# of educational mechanisms aimed at expansion and diversification of the professional education system.	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	4) Low level of equipment, weak technical base of vocational educational institutions preventing from implementing educational mechanisms aimed at expanding and diversifying the educational process.	2016	0	1	2	1	4) at least 4 educational mechanisms are implemented into the system of vocational education aimed at expansion and diversification of the professional educational system;	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	4.5% of target beneficiaries of youth trained that were rated as more effective doing their jobs one year later.	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	5) Low level of practical use of knowledge and skills on profit bringing activities by the beneficiaries of youth	2016	5%	5%	20%	20%	5) At least 50% of educated beneficiaries of youth effectively using received skills and knowledge in their profit-bringing activities	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback

Output 5: Local communities are more resilient to local natural calamities and to climate change in target districts	5.1 # of integrated "model" profiles of risks met in water management sector on a pilot basis	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	1) Absence of experience of predicting by the LSG possible harm and damage in water sector	2016	1 research undertaken	1 risk profile developed	Risk profile integrated into planning of water management sector	Piloted practice in one of the target areas	1) Risk assessment undertaken in water management sector on a pilot bases aimed to predict possible damage and harms as well as the development of "model" methodology that are adapted to local conditions and potential.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	5.2 # of population (all ages) with a reduced vulnerability to climate hazards slope processes and land degradation	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	High level of vulnerability of the population and its sources of income to the dangers of hydro meteorological, slope processes and the process of land degradation	2016	1 identification hazard map developed	Risk assessment conducted	Number of mitigation and green projects implemented	Replication of a green and mitigation projects	2) Identifying the hazards and implementing small-scale infrastructure projects, including "green" (agro-forest reclamation) activities in order to reduce the vulnerability of the population and its sources of income to the dangers of climatic origin, slope processes and land degradation	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	5.3 # of tools developed and created net of sanitation infrastructure aimed to increase epizootic situation in the pilot areas;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	3) Increasing tendency of disease transmitted from animals in the pilot areas;	2016	1 training tool developed	100 staff of sanitation net trained	Number of implemented mitigation projects	Replication of mitigation projects	3) Developing of appropriate tools and creating a network of health infrastructure to improve the epizootic situation in the pilot areas,	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
	5.4 # designed instruments that regulate state-private co-operation to respond on a big-scale disasters and crisis situations including international standards on rehabilitation;	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	4) Absence /legal/ response mechanisms for possible large-scale emergency and crisis aimed at recovery and sustainable development;	2016	Needs assessment conducted	Mechanisms of recovery discussed at national level	Mechanisms of recovery piloted and tested	Sustaining the mechanisms	4) Consultation and dialogue between the government authorities LSG, private sector and civil society organizations to develop mechanisms to respond to possible large-scale emergency and crisis situations.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback

	5.5# of created mobile hospitals with the appropriate technical base and teaching personnel.	UNDP monitoring reports, national and local statistics	5) Current Medical Emergency Program	2016	Procurement items determined	Procurement and installation	Capacity building of medical staff	1 mobile hospital established	5) Identifying the mechanisms of co-operation between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Emergency situations on emergency medicine issues and receiving relevant materials and commodity values in order to create one mobile hospital.	UNDP M&E database Participatory monitoring and evaluation Regular stakeholders feedback
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VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

Monitoring Plan

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

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

VIII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	PLANNED BUDGET BY YEAR				RESPON SIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	Budget description	Amount (USD)	
		Amount(USD)								
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4					
Output 1: Sustainable agriculture, tourism, trade and green technology promotion will facilitate job creation, poorest-groups' socio-economic integration, and improved living standard in target districts	Activity result 1.1: Sustainable farming, tourism, trade and green technologies has facilitated job creation, socio-economic integration of most disadvantaged groups in target districts and their improved living standards									
	Action 1.1.1.Testing new approaches and mechanisms of improved local administration to facilitate economic growth at local level	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	2000,00	
		500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	2000,00	
		40000,00	0,00	0,00	5000,00			Contractual services 72100,	45000,00	
		200,00	500,00	500,00	0,00			Rent of conference hall 73100	1200,00	
	Action 1.1.2 Strengthen public-private partnership for economic growth, mitigation of the impact of rising food prices, and improved farming performance	500,00	1000,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	2500,00	
		500,00	1000,00	500,00	500,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	2500,00	
		500,00	1000,00	500,00	0,00			Rent of conference hall 73100		
	Action 1.1.3.Provide support for local authorities to strengthen a dialogue with private sector to simplify business development procedures and create more favourable environment for business development	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	2000,00	
		500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	2000,00	
		30000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			Goods and services 72200	30000,00	
		5000,00	2500,00	2500,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	10000,00	

	Action 1.1.4. Provide assistance to farmers and producers in strengthening agricultural infrastructure, processing, storage and sale by means of equipment/machinery/seed/fertilizer procurement (primarily in the Russian Federation) while emphasizing vegetable/fruit husbandry and processing	50000,00	30000,00	40000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	130000,00
	Action 1.1.5. Develop agricultural infrastructure by establishing and strengthening traders and procurement firms, wholesale markets and storages to reduce harvest loss and ensure sales at advantageous prices	20000,00	20000,00	20000,00	15000,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	85000,00
	Action 1.1.6. Promote greenhouses for round-the-year vegetable/fruit supplies to domestic and foreign markets	0,00	20000,00	15000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	45000,00
	Action 1.1.7 Provide support to export-oriented production and import substitution	0,00	35000,00	40000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	85000,00
	Action 1.1.8 Improve interaction between farmers and processors	2500,00	2500,00	2500,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Contractual services 72100,	7500,00
	Action 1.1.9. Equipment for tourist marketing centers	5000,00	2500,00	0,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	7500,00

	Action 1.1.10 Provide access for farmers to market information by strengthening existing business/trade support agencies and implementing innovative techniques	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Round table& Training costs 71600,	2000,00
		1500,00	500,00	1500,00	500,00	500,00			Travel costs 71600	4000,00
		5000,00	5000,00	5000,00	5000,00	0,00			Goods and services 72200	15000,00
	Action 1.1.11. Building up a capacity of target communities through trainings, consultations and mentoring support on the issues of business planning, organizational development, taxation, marketing, product processing/storage/packaging and innovative production technologies, including renewable energy sources (RES), etc	1000,00	1000,00	1000,00	1000,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	3500,00
		1500,00	2000,00	1000,00	1000,00	1000,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	5500,00
		5000,00	5000,00	5000,00	5000,00	2500,00			Contractual services 72100,	17500,00
		200,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	200,00			Stationary 72505; Rent of conference hall 73100	
	Action 1.1.12. Increase farming productivity using green economy innovations and principles with special emphasis on vegetable/fruit cultivation and processing	7500,00	2500,00	2500,00	2500,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Contractual services 72100,	1400,00
		1000,00	1000,00	1000,00	1000,00	0,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	12500,00
		35000,00	20000,00	20000,00	20000,00	0,00			Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	3000,00
	Action 1.1.13. Upscaling UNDP successful experience in long-term sustainable pastures management based on improved utilization planning and land infrastructure (domestic animal driveways, lambing bars, etc.), mitigated degradation, improved pasture management and inventory, as well as e-control system	0,00	50000,00	30000,00	30000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	85000,00
										90000,00

implementation in each pilot community	Action 1.1.14. Assist in pasture user/board/forestry administration capacity building through relevant training and consultations, including on legal basics. Organize community awareness campaigns on the performance of pastures committees	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	2000,00
		2500,00	2000,00	1500,00	500,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	6500,00
		5000,00	2000,00	2000,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	9000,00
		200,00	200,00	200,00	200,00			Stationary 72505; Rent of conference hall 73100	800,00
	Action 1.1.15. Promote alternative sources of energy for business development (micro-HPP, photovoltaics, solar ovens, pushbike and bio gas power generators	0,00	26000,00	15000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	41000,00
		5000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	5000,00
	Action 1.1.16. Provide support to establishing trade and logistical centers offering package services in goods/cargo storage and handling, vehicle maintenance and other services to ensure consumer/delivery cost reduction in compliance with the decisions of Eurasian Economic Union	20000,00	30000,00	30000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	80000,00
		0,00	2000,00	2500,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	4500,00
	Action 1.1.17. Foster development of rural areas as cultural heritage and unique landscape, including biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change	0,00	20000,00	22000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	42000,00

[illegible]

Output 2: Water supply rehabilitation (potable water and irrigation) in the pilot districts, also through low cost environmentally safe technologies, will improve access for rural communities to sustainable water supply in target districts	Gvt of Russia						351700,00	424800,00	331300,00	39800,00	1147600,00	
	Activity result 2.1: Rehabilitating rural water supply systems (potable water and irrigation) in target districts, including low-cost and environmentally sound technology implementation, has improved access to sustainable water supply for rural communities.											
	Action 2.1.1 Facilitate institutional development of Water Users Associations and Associations of Potable Water Users in target districts to ensure organizational sustainability.	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	2000,00		
		25000,00	10000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	35000,00		
		1000,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	2500,00		
200,00		200,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	Stationary 72505; Rent of conference hall 73100; Printing 72400			500,00			
Action 2.1.2. Provide financial and technical assistance in rehabilitation of existing irrigation and potable water supply and construction of new water management facilities in the pilot communities, including energy-efficient and environmental technologies	100000,00	100000,00	71000,00	20000,00	20000,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	291000,00			
	500,00	500,00	500,00	0,00	0,00			Travel costs 71600	1500,00			
	1500,00	5000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	6500,00			
	500,00	500,00	500,00	0,00	0,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	1500,00			
Action 2.1.3 Build up sanitation/epidemiology surveillance station capacity and provide technical assistance at district level for improved water quality testing	0,00	24000,00	10000,00	0,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	34000,00			
	60000,00	60000,00	35000,00	0,00	0,00			Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	155000,00			

	a large-scale awareness campaign and small grants for local infrastructure improvement (health stations, schools, public toilets and etc), including innovative water purification technologies, solar water heaters and other	5000,00	5000,00	0,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	10000,00
	Staff and GOE: Engineer, Water Management specialists	8400,00	33600,00	33600,00	16800,00		Gvt of Russia	Salary-71400	92400,00
	Total Output 2:	202600,00	239800,00	151700,00	37800,00				631900,00
	Gvt of Russia	202600,00	239800,00	151700,00	37800,00				631900,00
Output 3: Socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation will facilitate improved rural community welfare in target districts.	Activity result 3.1 Rehabilitating socio-economic infrastructure has improved rural community welfare in target districts								
	Action 3.1.1. Mobilize communities to ensure participatory approach when identifying local communities needs and priorities	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	2000,00
		1500,00	1500,00	1000,00	1000,00			Contractual services 72100,	5000,00
		2000,00	1500,00	1000,00	0,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	4500,00
		500,00	200,00	0,00	0,00			Stationary 72505; Rent of conference hall 73100; Printing 72400	700,00
	Action 3.1.2. Establish and institutionalize a grant fund by adapting respective UNDP guidance to Programme context and enhance engagement with local authorities and civil society for transparent grant distribution	60000,00	100000,00	70000,00	20500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	250500,00
	Action 3.1.3. Provide technical	500,00	500,00	1000,00	0,00	UNDP,	Gvt of	Travel costs 71600	2000,00

Output 4: Enhanced vocational education will raise employment in target districts in a long-term	and methodological assistance to target communities and initiative groups in drafting sound financially and technically substantiated project applications to the grant evaluation board; or intensive capacity building for implementation of HACT modality	17000,00	5000,00	5000,00	5000,00	0,00	National partners	Russia	Contractual services 72100,	27000,00
		500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	0,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	1500,00
		200,00	200,00	200,00	100,00	0,00			Stationary 72505; Rent of conference hall 73100; Printing 72400	500,00
	Action 3.1.4. Establish closer partnership with business associations and private companies, including Russian businesses, for viable business idea generation and possible matching fund provision	2500,00	500,00	500,00	2500,00	0,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	5500,00
		500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	1500,00
	Action 3.1.5. Arrange procurement of equipment and technologies according to UNDP procedures	60000,00	50000,00	50000,00	50000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	160000,00
	Action 3.1.6 Conduct regular monitoring of implementation, involving donors, national partners, and the civil society	1000,00	5000,00	5000,00	2500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	9000,00
	Total Output 3:	146700,00	165900,00	165900,00	134600,00	22500,00				469700,00
	Gvt of Russia	146700,00	165900,00	165900,00	134600,00	22500,00				469700,00
	Activity result 4.1 Employment has grown in a long-term perspective through improved vocational education in target districts									
Output 4: Enhanced vocational education will raise employment in target districts in a long-term	Action 4.1.1 Create new specialties and vocational education programmes based	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	2000,00
		15000,00	15000,00	15000,00	5000,00	4500,00			Contractual services 72100,	39500,00

perspective	on labor market demand (also in the Russian Federation) and the system of quality performance management	2500,00	2000,00	2500,00	0,00		Round table& Training costs 71600,	7000,00
		500,00	500,00	200,00	0,00		Stationary 72505; Rent of conference hall 73100; Printing 72400	
		1000,00	500,00	500,00	500,00		Travel costs 71600	1200,00
	Action 4.1.2. Improve quality of teaching methods at target schools to align to the to new training programme content and modern labor market demands	5000,00	5000,00	5000,00	2500,00		Contractual services 72100,	2500,00
		2000,00	2000,00	500,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Round table& Training costs 71600,	17500,00
		200,00	200,00	100,00	0,00		Stationary 72505; Rent of conference hall 73100; Printing 72400	4500,00
		Action 4.1.3. Establish close relationships between vocational education schools and potential employers to expand employment opportunities for graduates, including through small grants support	40000,00	50000,00	30000,00	12000,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia
	Action 4.1.4. Provide training equipment and manuals to vocational schools	27335,00	30000,00	30000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	132000,00
	Staff and GOE: Vocational Education and Employment Specialist	0,00	16800,00	16800,00	0,00	Gvt of Russia	Gvt of Russia	87335,00
	Total Output 4:	94035,00	122500,00	91100,00	20000,00			33600,00
	Gvt of Russia	94035,00	122500,00	91100,00	20000,00			327635,00
								327635,00

Output 5: Local community resistance to local natural disasters will be enhanced in target districts

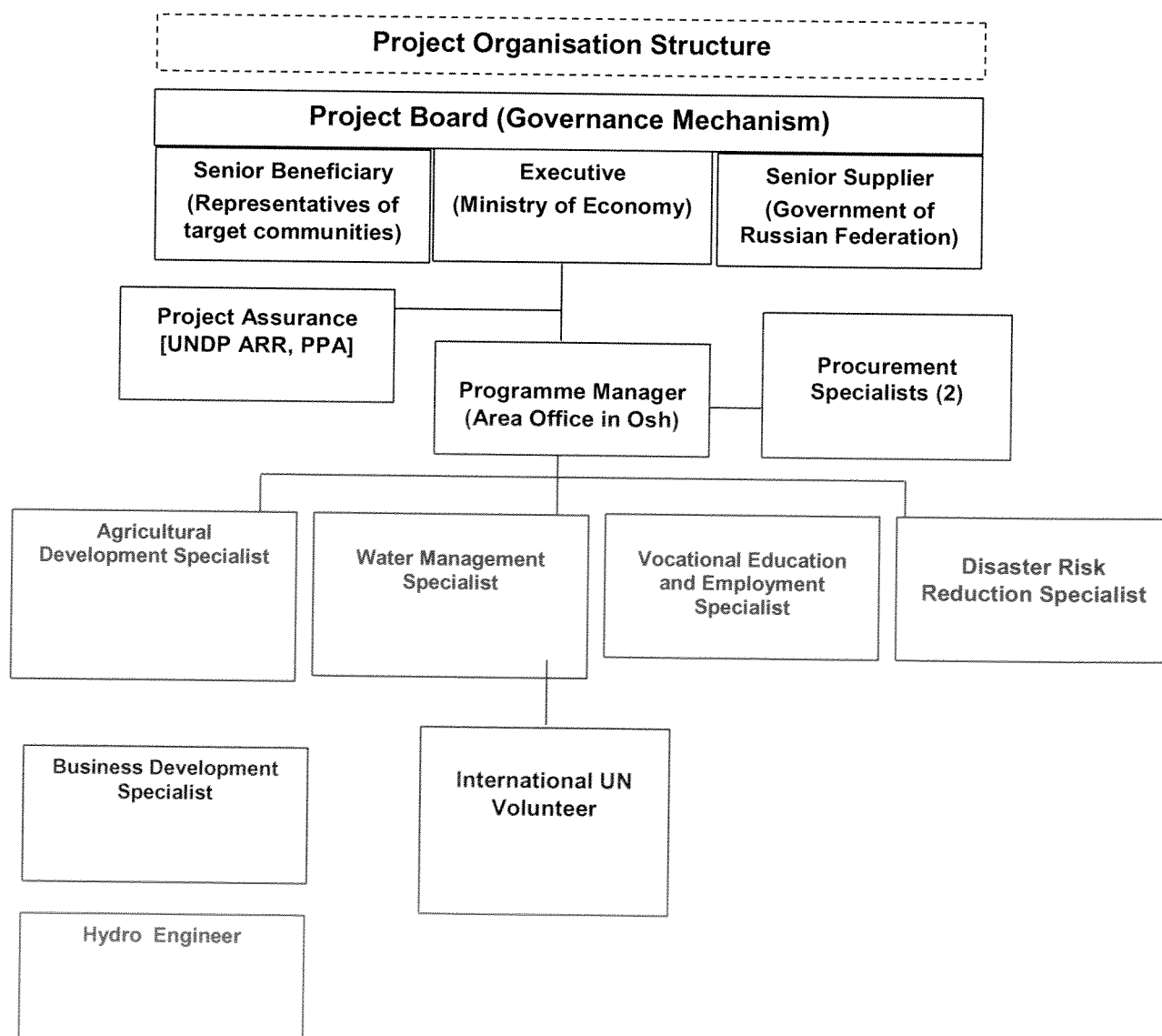
Activity result 5.1 Local communities are more resistant to local natural calamities in target districts									
Action 5.1.1. Contribute to water resource management risk mitigation to reduce crop growing/community/infrastructure vulnerability by creating respective disaster catalogues, hazard/risk profiles and water-related risks	0,00	7000,00	4000,00	4000,00	UNDP, National partners (to be transferred to UNDP PMU)	Gvt of Russia	Expert - 71300	15000,00	
	0,00	2000,00	1000,00	1000,00			Travel costs 71600	4000,00	
	0,00	500,00	500,00	300,00			Printing 72400	1300,00	
	0,00	1500,00	0,00	500,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	2000,00	
Action 5.1.2. Implement small-scale infrastructure projects on water resource management risk mitigation, including green projects (agroforestry)	28000,00	10000,00	25000,00	10000,00	UNDP, National partners	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600 Goods and services 72200	73000,00	
	0,00	11500,00	5000,00	0,00			Expert - 71300	16500,00	
	1300,00	1000,00	1000,00	1500,00			Travel costs 71600	4800,00	
	1000,00	500,00	500,00	2000,00			Printing 72400	4000,00	
Action 5.1.3. Mitigation of bio-social risks in Osh Province for improved farmer (meat, dairy) competitiveness and trade expansion using respective disaster catalogues, hazard/risk profiles	2000,00	2000,00	1000,00	1500,00	UNDP, National partners (to be transferred to UNDP PMU)	Gvt of Russia	Round table& Training costs 71600,	6500,00	
	5000,00	4523,00	4000,00	2500,00			Contractual services 72100,	16023,00	
	1000,00	0,00	1000,00	0,00			Travel costs 71600	2000,00	
	0,00	500,00	500,00	0,00			Printing 72400	1000,00	
Action 5.1.4. Building service capacity of district veterinary services for biosecurity assurance and establish veterinary security/disaster risk mitigation infrastructure	3000,00	2000,00	2100,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners (to be transferred to UNDP PMU)	Gvt of Russia	Round table& Training costs 71600,	7100,00	
	0,00	1000,00	2000,00	1700,00			Travel costs 71600	4700,00	
	5000,00	2000,00	5000,00	0,00			Contractual services 72100,	12000,00	
Action 5.1.5 Enhance PPP for large-scale emergencies and									

crises response and make arrangements to establish partnership for recovery actions	0,00	1000,00	1000,00	1600,00	(to be transferred to UNDP PMU)		Round table& Training costs 71600,	3600,00
Action 5.1.6 Arrange procurements for goods/services to set one mobile hospital and strengthen disaster medicine capacity in KR	0,00	0,00	140000,00	0,00	UNDP, National partners (to be transferred to UNDP PMU)	Gvt of Russia	Grants 72600Goods and services 72200	
Action 5.1.7 Organize training and exercises on mobile hospital interaction with other emergency response services, including CMC and IAFCS 112	0,00	1000,00	500,00	500,00	UNDP, National partners (to be transferred to UNDP PMU)	Gvt of Russia	Travel costs 71600	140000,00
	0,00	500,00	500,00	500,00			Printing 72400	2000,00
	0,00	3500,00	2000,00	1500,00			Round table& Training costs 71600,	1500,00
Staff and GOE: Disaster Risks Reduction Specialist	0,00	16800,00	16800,00	0,00		Gvt of Russia	Salary-71400	7000,00
Total Output 5	46300,00	68823,00	213400,00	29100,00				33600,00
Gvt of Russia	46300,00	68823,00	213400,00	29100,00				357623,00
TOTAL Output 1-5	841335,00	1021823,00	922100,00	149200,00				357623,00
Gvt of Russia	841335,00	1021823,00	922100,00	149200,00				2934458,00
								2934458,00
GENERAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	16067,88	38970,00	38970,00	16068,00		Gvt of Russia	2 Procurement Specialists with 6 % payroll charges	110075,88
	2400,00	2631,00	2500,00	1509,00	Project Management and Technical Support	Gvt of Russia	71600	9040,00
	5499,93	5498,96	5492,30	1000,00			72400	17491,19
	1800,00	2000,00	2000,00	1000,00			72500	6800,00
	10000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			72800	10000,00
	36100,00	32688,15	17234,00	10000,00			73100	96022,15
	40500,89	0,00	0,00	0,00			73400	40500,89
	0,00	2500,00	2444,44	1408,19			74500	6352,63

	Total Project Management and Technical Support:	112368,70	84288,11	68640,74	30985,19				296282,74
	Direct project costs (Evaluation and Audit)	0,00	5000,00	0,00	5000,00				10000,00
	Total Staff and Project Management Support	112368,70	89288,11	68640,74	35985,19				306282,74
	Total programme expenses	841335,00	1021823,00	922100,00	149200,00				2934458,00
	Total Programming and Staff/Project Management Support	953703,70	1111111,11	990740,74	185185,19				3240740,74
	General Management Services (8%)	76296,30	88888,89	79259,26	14814,82				259259,26
	Total with mandatory charges:	1030000,00	1200000,00	1070000,00	200000,01				3500000,00

IX. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP will set up a Project Board under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy to track the progress and give strategic guidance. The Project Board will hold a project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. The Board will comprise of representatives of key national partners, including state agencies, private sector and CSOs. The Board will also include a representative of the Donor – representative of the Russian Embassy in Kyrgyzstan, and also engage UN agencies and other international development actors. UNDP target beneficiaries – communities members - will also be represented at the Board to make sure that voices from the grassroots are heard and feed back to the policy level. The Board will meet at least annually.



X. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Select the relevant one from each drop down below for the relevant standard legal text:

1. Legal Context:

- ☐ **Country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)**
- ☐ Country has not signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- ☐ Regional or Global project

2. Implementing Partner:

- ☐ Government Entity (NIM)
- ☐ **UNDP (DIM)**
- ☐ CSO/NGO/IGO
- ☐ UN Agency (other than UNDP)
- ☐ Global and regional projects

Or [click here](#) for the MS Word version of the standard legal and risk management clauses.

XI. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Integrated area-based Development in Osh Province, Kyrgyzstan
2. Project Number	89664
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Kyrgyzstan

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The Project aimed at reduction of poverty and improving welfare of target communities at risk and establishing favourable conditions for sustainable development of human capital in three target districts of Osh Province. The Programme will create various opportunities for the target population to reduce vulnerability on the short-term and long-term perspectives through various economic activities, improved access to water, environmental security, generation of employment and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure. Through its Human Rights –based Approach the Programme will ensure inclusive development and address the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project has an overall target of 50% female participation across its activities

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project will follow the internationally recognized environmental norms and standards.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
No risks identified	I = 2 P = 1	low		
Select one (see SESP for guidance)				Comments
Low Risk				X
Moderate Risk				<input type="checkbox"/>
High Risk				<input type="checkbox"/>

Check all that apply		Comments
Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No

4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No
	For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being	

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No

3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions - even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No

6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
7: Standard Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol	No
7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 2. Risk Analysis.

Project Title: Integrated area-based Development in Osh Province, Kyrgyzstan				Award ID: : 89664		Date: March 2016			
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Widespread natural disaster may affect the target groups and shift the focus and priorities of the Government	Project Initiation phase	Environmental	P = 4, I = 5	UNDP emergency response. Closure of the Project in case of massive negative impact.	Project Developer	Project Developer		
2	Political instability and frequent changes in the Government structure may bring to low commitment of the national partners to achieving the Project results	Project Initiation phase	Political	P = 2, I = 4	Building commitment at the highest level of the national partners – PM's Office and President's administration	Project Developer	Project Developer		
3	Low capacity of the national partners may bring to delays in the project implementation and weaken the Project achievements	Project Initiation phase	Organizational	P = 4, I = 4	Engagement of the stakeholders at all stages of the Project implementations	Project Developer	Project Developer		
3	The Project implementation requires specific technical expertise. The lack of this	Project Initiation phase	Organizational	P = 4, I = 3	Participation in the capacity building plan	Project Developer	Project Developer		

[illegible]

Annex 3. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions

Terms of Reference - Project Board

The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards¹⁷ that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies.

Composition and organization: This group contains three roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the LPAC meeting. For example, the Executive role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP, the Senior Supplier role is held by a representative of the Implementing Partner and/or UNDP, and the Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. Representative of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate.

Specific responsibilities:

Defining a project

- Review and approve the Initiation Plan (if such plan was required and submitted to the LPAC).

Initiating a project

- Agree on Project Manager's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review the Progress Report for the Initiation Stage (if an Initiation Plan was required);
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

Running a project

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;

¹⁷ UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations: Chapter E, Regulation 16.05: a) The administration by executing entities or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partners, of resources obtained from or through UNDP shall be carried out under their respective financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. b) Where the financial governance of an executing entity or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partner, does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, that of UNDP shall apply.

- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

Closing a project

- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

Executive

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings

The Executive is responsible for overall assurance of the project as described below. If the project warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

Senior Beneficiary

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

Where the project's size, complexity or importance warrants it, the Senior Beneficiary may delegate the responsibility and authority for some of the assurance responsibilities (see also the section [below](#))

Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective
- Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

TERMS OF REFERENCE – PROGRAMME MANAGER

I. POSITION INFORMATION	
Project title:	Integrated area-based Development in Osh Province
Project Number:	00095779
Job Code Title:	Programme Manager
Duration of Employment:	One year with further prolongation
Working nature:	Full-time assignment
Working hours:	40 hours a week (08:30-17:30; 12:00-13:00 lunch time)
Duty station:	Osh
Pre-classified Grade:	SC-9
Supervisor:	UNDP CO Programme Officer

XII. II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION/OBJECTIVES
<p>Under the overall supervision of UNDP Programme Officer and in close cooperation with the National Programme Director, the Programme Manager is responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the Programme, including all programme and administrative matters. Manager is responsible for protection and consultation of the programme in front of state agencies for increasing capacity of the programme and project cycle.</p> <p><i>The functions/duties/ key results of this job description are generic and not all duties are carried out by all Programme Managers.</i></p>

III. FUNCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage and coordinate programme activities, from substantive, administrative and financial points of view, applying strategic planning and systematic coordination of programme activities. 2. Manage day-to-day programme implementation and overall coordination of programme outcomes. 3. Ensure supervision of the Programme personnel and ensure effective communication and coordination between the Programme offices and the UNDP Country office in Bishkek. 4. Provide direction and leadership to programme teams and responsible parties in advocating programme objectives and in ensuring that all interested parties are well informed about the programme activities and goals. 5. Identify any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the Programme. 6. Ensure timely preparation and compilation of the Programme Annual/Quarterly Work Plans and Progress/Final substantial and financial reports and its submission to UNDP CO and NPD as appropriate. 7. Oversee and direct the Programme staff in implementation of sub-components, including in the development of detailed work plans and action plans for each sub-component, implementation, monitoring and reporting of each sub-component. 8. Prepare monthly reports for the CO on key programme activities, issues and required action points. Prepare the programme semi annual progress reports (progress against planned activities, update on risks and issues, expenditures), annual review report and final review reports, and submit them to UNDP CO and NPD as appropriate. 9. Plan, organize and participate in the transparent tender bidding or request for proposal processes for the selection of implementing partners for sub-projects and ensure the preparation of clear tender bidding evaluation reports. 10. Undertake regular monitoring visits to the sub-projects' sites and report to UNDP CO on the status of activities including suggestions for improvements. 11. Implement monitoring procedures for sub-projects, linked to progress payments, and ensure that all on-going sub-projects are visited regularly and that the Programme personnel, certify that sub-projects implemented under their responsibility are proceeding as planned. 12. Together with the Country Office, prepare funding proposals and progress reports to donor organizations, monitoring, evaluation and lessons learned reports and other relevant programme-related documents, including substantive correspondence for a) resource mobilization, b) partnership building, c) reporting.

13.	Guide and orient efforts and contributions of consultants, staff and government counterparts towards achievement of programme objectives. Mobilize goods and services to initiate activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications.
14.	Assist in development of the gender mainstreaming strategy and ensure the mainstreaming of gender into all programme activities.
15.	Manage programme administrative and security related activities, monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
16.	Participate in transparent and competitive selection, recruitment, supervision and mentoring of respective programme staff. Ensure efficient HR management, conduct regular performance appraisal exercises for programme staff.
17.	Represent the Programme, as required, vis-a-vis other UN organizations in Kyrgyzstan, donor organizations, other international organizations, as well as national Government and non-governmental institutions and endeavour to build professional relationships with local, district and regional authorities in order to ensure the full participation of a broad spectrum of national leadership in the identification, planning and execution of programme activities
18.	Ensure proper professional relationships with community leaders, local NGOs and other Community Based Organizations (as Women associations, Youth associations, etc).
19.	Establish and maintain relationships and act as the key focal point with UNDP CO to ensure that all programming, financial and administrative matters related to the Programme are transparently, expediently and effectively managed, in line with established UNDP Rules and Regulations.
20.	Verify and channel all requests for programme, administrative, logistical and other support and report all incidents related to security and issues of general concern to UNDP CO.
21.	Manage the transfer of programme deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials as per the standards UNDP procedures.
22.	Ensure establishment and maintenance of proper electronic and paper filing systems.
23.	Perform other duties that may be required by PO or UNDP Senior Management.

IV. RECRUITMENT QUALIFICATIONS/COMPETENCIES	
Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>Master degree or equivalent in international development, social sciences, public administration or other relevant field</i>
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ <i>7 years of relevant experience at the national or international level in providing management advisory services, hands-on experience in design, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.</i> ♦ <i>5 years of managerial experience is required</i> ♦ <i>Proven ability to draft, edit and produce written proposals and results-focussed reports</i> ♦ <i>Proven experience working with Government, civil society, international organizations and donors</i> ♦ <i>Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.)</i>
Language Requirements:	Fluency in English and Russian. Knowledge of Kyrgyz is an asset

TERMS OF REFERENCE – PROGRAMME SPECIALIST

I. POSITION INFORMATION		
Project title:	Integrated area-based Development in Osh Province	
Project Number:	00095779	
Job Code Title:	Specialist	
Working nature:	Full-time assignment	
Working hours:	40 hours a week (08:30-17:30; 12:00-13:00 lunch time)	
Duty station:	Osh	
Pre-classified Grade:	SC 6	
Supervisor:	Programme Manager	

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION/OBJECTIVES	
<p><i>Under the direct supervision of Programme Manager and respective Component Coordinators at PMU level Specialist will be responsible for implementation of relevant activities under respective components.</i></p> <p>The functions/duties/ key results of this job description are generic and not all duties are carried out by all Specialists.</p>	
XIII. III. FUNCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide support in developing and implementing the Programme/Project 2. Provide substantive assistance to the Programme 3. Draft programme documents, work plans and reports required for the purposes of annual planning, resource mobilization, collaboration with partners, reporting to donors etc. 4. Ensure timely and adequate implementation of activities under the relevant AWP 5. Gather necessary information from other relevant programmes 6. Present information on Programme component activities to relevant institutions and governmental bodies, as well as ensure dissemination to broader public 7. Cooperate and liaise with government stakeholders and other partners to ensure proper coordination and partnership in common development efforts 8. Undertake field visits when needed 9. Perform other tasks as required 	
IV. Recruitment Qualifications/Competencies	
Education:	- Master degree or equivalent in the respective field;
Experience:	- 5 years of relevant work experience at national or international level. - Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.).
	-
Language Requirements:	Fluency in English and Russian. Knowledge of Kyrgyz is an asset

TERMS OF REFERENCE – PROCUREMENT SPECIALIST

I. Position Information	
Project title:	Integrated area-based Development in Osh Province
Project Number:	00095779
Job Code Title:	Procurement Specialist
Working nature:	Full-time assignment
Working hours:	40 hours a week (08:30-17:30; 12:00-13:00 lunch time)
Duty station:	Osh
Pre-classified Grade:	SC-6
Supervisor:	Programme/Project Manager

II. ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT
<i>Under the guidance and supervision of the Programme/Project Manager, the Procurement Specialist provides transparent and efficient procurement services and processes in the office ensuring high quality of work, accurate, timely and properly recorded/documented service delivery. The Procurement Assistant promotes a client-focused, quality and results- oriented approach in the office.</i>
The Procurement Assistant works in close collaboration with the operations, programme and projects' staff. <i>The functions/duties/ key results of this job description are generic and not all duties are carried out by all Procurement Assistants.</i>
III. FUNCTIONS / KEY RESULTS EXPECTED
<p>1. Ensures implementation of the operational strategies focusing on achievement of the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Full compliance of procurement activities with UN/UNDP rules, regulations, policies and strategies; implementation of the effective internal control.
<p>2. <i>Supports procurement processes for the Programme/Project focusing on achievement of the following results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Preparation of procurement plans for the office and projects and their implementation monitoring.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Organizes procurement processes including preparation of RFQs, ITBs or RFPs documents, receipt of quotations, bids or proposals.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serves as ex-officio for evaluation committees.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Preparation of requests with all supporting documents for issuance of Purchase orders, contracts, subcontracts and other documents related to procurement of goods and services.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Creation of requisitions in Atlas, budget check for requisitions.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Preparation of submissions to the Contract, Asset and Procurement Committee (CAP) and Advisory Committee on Procurement (ACP).</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Performance of other duties as required</i>
<p>3. Ensures implementation of sourcing strategy focusing on achievement of the following result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Development and update of the rosters of suppliers, implementation of supplier selection and evaluation.
<p>5. Ensures facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing in the office focusing on achievement of the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in the training for the operations/projects staff on procurement, administration. <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing personnel on general procurement matters.

XIV. IV. RECRUITMENT QUALIFICATIONS	
Education:	Bachelor degree preferably in Business or Public Administration, Economics or Management. Specialized training in procurement is desirable.
Experience:	3 years of procurement and/or administrative experience is required at the national or international level. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc), advance knowledge of automated procurement systems is desirable.
Language Requirements:	Fluency in Fluency in English and Russian. Knowledge of Kyrgyz is an asset.