

**MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND
 MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMMEⁱ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
 REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Improvement of agricultural production through strengthening of agricultural extension services and increased technical inputs • Programme Number (if applicable) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:ⁱⁱⁱ 00074602 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Resultsⁱⁱ</p> <p>Country: Kyrgyz Republic Localities: 25 villages in three provinces (Naryn, Talas and Issyk-Kul)</p>								
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p align="center">ILO</p>	<p align="center">Priority area/ strategic results</p> <p>Food security and increased production efficiency of agricultural products.</p>								
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$49,500</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution^{iv}:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by Agency (if applicable) <p>Agency Contribution 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by Agency (if applicable) <p>Government Contribution (if applicable) 0</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable) 0</p> <p>TOTAL: \$49,500</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>Regional authorities, local governments, agro-industrial TU, NGOs</p>								
<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>)</td> <td align="right">12 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date^v (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td align="right">15 December, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date^{vi} (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td align="right">15 December, 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current End date^{vii} (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td align="right">15 December, 2012</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration (<i>months</i>)	12 months	Start Date ^v (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	15 December, 2011	Original End Date ^{vi} (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	15 December, 2012	Current End date ^{vii} (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	15 December, 2012
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	<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: ○ Title: ○ Participating Organization (Lead): ILO ○ Email address: 								

Acronyms and abbreviations:

CBO	Community-Based Organization(s)
CMC	Consultation and Marketing Centres
CP	Country Programme
ILO	International Labor Organization
MCA	Micro-Credit Agency
MFI	Micro-financial institution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
TU	Trade Union
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
RA	Risk Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the framework of the Decent Work Country Programmes, the ILO has been actively promoting decent and safe working conditions. The ILO standards, unique tools and technical assistance contribute significantly to strengthening social protection on the national level. One of the tools ILO has been actively promoting in the country is “Work Improvement in Neighborhood Development” Programme (WIND), aimed at improving living and working conditions of small farmers. The WIND programme in Kyrgyzstan has achieved important and visible results and contributed substantially to the tripartite development of a national policy and plan of action on occupational safety and health (OSH) in the agriculture sector based on the ILO standards and core principles. It has led to concrete improvements in living and working conditions in rural areas, attracted attention to the importance of strengthening social protection especially for vulnerable groups, maternity protection, gender-specific issues. It had also a very positive impact on social dialogue at national, regional and local levels, and on the development of local communities (e.g. creation of cooperatives). The implementation of the WIND programme under the current Project has capitalized on the achievements of the previous ILO activities, in particular in the framework of “OSH in Central Asia – preventing at work, protection for life” Project and “From the crisis towards decent and safe jobs” Project, funded by the Finnish Government.

I. Purpose

Purpose of the project is to strengthen capacity of communities and local authorities to increase food security and alleviate poverty through better agricultural production practices; thus empowering rural communities in remote and low-growth areas through improvement of their working and living conditions, improved skills in organizing their households and promotion of cooperative work in the communities. The programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the One UN Fund through the following: Result A.1.2 CP: Poverty reduced through increased access of economically active poor in rural and urban areas to employment and recourses.

II. Results

ILO contributed to strengthening of the agricultural extension services in the target rural communities through intensive capacity building activities for farmers and establishment of the network of WIND trainers among members of the UNDP Poverty Reduction Programme to equip the Kyrgyz WIND structure to independently carry the responsibility for information and advice on OSH issues and WIND techniques. All the activities have been coordinated with UNDP in order to streamline efforts and focus on the most vulnerable groups. The project had active cooperation with the established by UNDP rural Consultation and Marketing Centres, a sustainable channel for transferring knowledge and skills on better agricultural production.

Project Outcome:

Capacities of the local communities and the local authorities in the remote low-growth areas will be developed to increase food security and alleviate poverty through better agricultural production practices and new jobs creation.

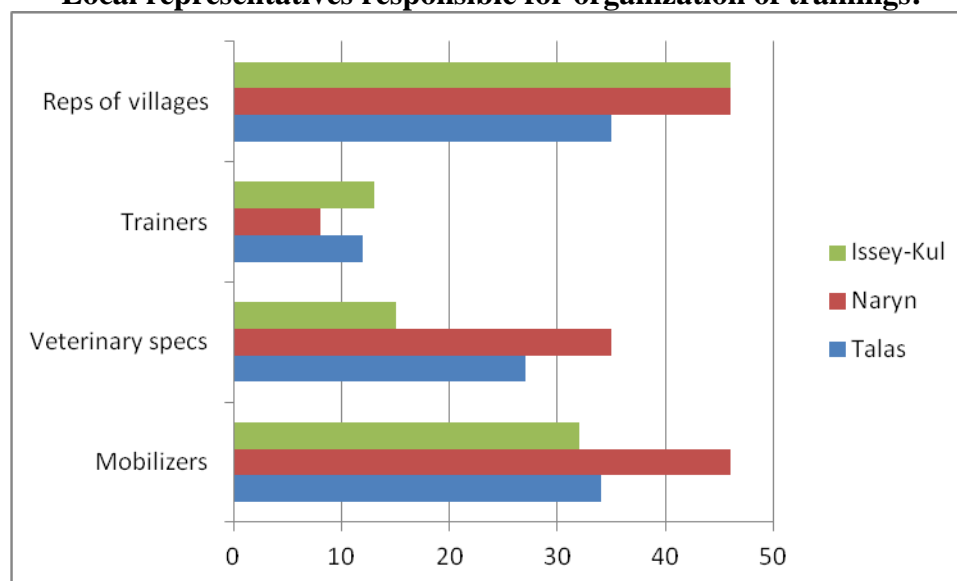
Project Output:

Strengthening capacity of communities and local authorities to increase food security and alleviate poverty through better agricultural production practices; thus empowering rural communities in the remote and low-growth areas through improvement of seed-growing capacity and animal husbandry practices.

1. Strengthening of agricultural extension services.

ILO in close collaboration with the agro-industrial TU of Kyrgyzstan, representatives of the State Inspection on Ecology and Technical Safety of Kyrgyzstan, NGO “Alga” has organized WIND trainings for 127 villages in Issey-Kul, Naryn and Talass provinces of Kyrgyzstan. In total 3687 persons have passed the training (farmers, workers of CMCs, veterinary specialists). The full list of trainings is provided in Annex 1. The strategy of intervention included organization of ToTs for the representatives of CMCs – trainers, consultants on business planning, mobilizers, teachers, doctors, heads of NGOs, heads of villages – in order to strengthen their capacity on OSH issues, give the understanding of the WIND programme and provide necessary knowledge to deliver information further for farmers. This was followed by a number of trainings for villages, including exercises on Risk Assessment practices. There was significant disproportion in participants of trainings (from 20 to 60 persons) which put additional pressure on the trainers.

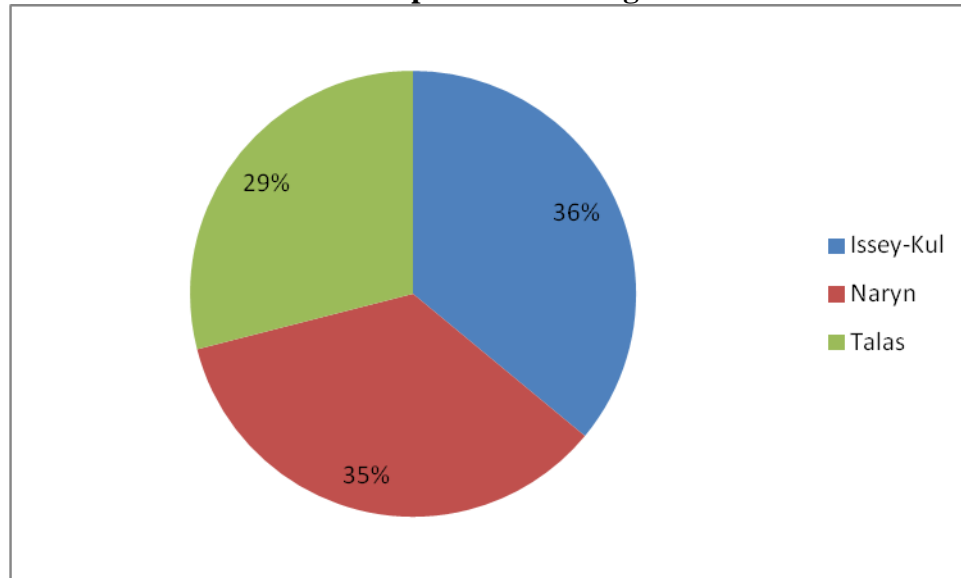
Local representatives responsible for organization of trainings:



Main issues raised during seminars are:

- All the participants and representatives of CMCs were provided with publications about WIND programme and safe use of agrochemicals for further use in their households
- Participants were very interested in case studies on risk assessment at workplaces where they could assess their own workplaces and find easy solutions to the existing problems
- Participation of veterinary specialists increased efficiency of trainings in terms of information provided on animal-transmitted diseases and a link between health of live stock and health of farmers' families
- Farmers from far-away areas were able to participate in the trainings as usually they have difficulties in getting information on OSH, safe work with animals and agro-chemicals
- Trainings helped to decrease social tension in the villages linked to wrong believes about animal-transmitted diseases and their ways of transmission
- A chapter on safe use of agrochemicals was of a special interest for farmers and revealed a lot of mistakes in their use leading to problems with health, ecological situation and decrease in crop production
- Participants suggested including WIND trainings at schools in order to develop a culture of prevention among young people – future workers

Participants of trainings:



2. Increased technical inputs:

The project helped farmers to get to know easy and low-cost techniques of risk assessment (RA) methodology in order to assess their own workplaces and households find threats and try to eliminate (or decrease) them. The aim of this exercise was to explain the participants a link between a level of productivity and working/living conditions: very often even small problems and lack of attention to safety issues may lead to serious decrease in efficiency of work, problems with health and losses of live stock and crop production. The advantage of the RA methodology is that it has a preventive nature and may help to avoid accidents before they happen. The work was organized in a practical way where all the participants of the trainings were able to take part in RA and try to do it themselves, so that later they could share this with their families and neighbors. A RA trainings covered following areas: home and garden, live-stock farms, in the field, use of agrochemicals, use of machinery, joint work in cooperatives. A chapter on RA is included in the WIND manual and explained in a very simple easy-to-understand language.

Upon agreement with UNDP PRP 3 villages have chosen for separate RA extensive training to become model villages: Kok-Sai (Tonskiy rayon, Issey-Kul province); Uchkun (Naryn rayon, Naryn province); Ak-Sai (Talass rayon, Talass province). Experts from agro-industrial TU, State Inspection on Ecology and Technical Safety and NGO "Alga" organized specific 1-full day trainings and provided all necessary information on the procedures. Upon completion of the trainings heads of ayil okmotus have chosen 10-15 WIND activists to form RA groups in order to assess OSH situation in the villages and continue the work on improving work and living condition in their respective areas. Taking into account that a lot of accidents happen in the region due to misuse of agrochemicals, an expert from the agro-industrial TU in consultation with the specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture has developed a list of proper personal protective equipment suitable to work with agrochemicals.

The project made a contribution to increasing efficiency of agricultural production for the poorest villagers through providing information on simple methods helping to avoid additional costs due to poor working

conditions, increase crop production, prevent accidents and health problems. Jointly with UNDP the project contributed to creation of 19 veterinary centres and veterinary pharmacies in 25 communities of three regions of the country.

3. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Output 1.1 Network of agricultural services strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 - # of the poor received training, consultations, access to financial services as well as to service organizations</p> <p>Baseline: About 3,687 direct and indirect project beneficiaries</p> <p>Planned Target: 300 beneficiaries</p>	<p>3,687 people received training and services of the project</p>		<p>Training reports (List of participants), consultation sheets, project annual report, regular reports from the agro-industrial TU of Kyrgyzstan</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 - # of practical materials on occupational safety health in agriculture including use of agrochemical, animal husbandry, livestock production, agro-processing</p> <p>Baseline: 13,000 WIND manuals; 5,000 manuals on safe use of agrochemicals</p> <p>Planned Target: 300 beneficiaries</p>	<p>13,000 WIND manuals and 5,000 manuals on safe use of agrochemicals have been printed and disseminated to the farmers and CMCs</p>		<p>Training reports (List of participants), consultation sheets, project annual report, regular reports from the agro-industrial TU of Kyrgyzstan</p>

Indicator 1.1.3 - knowledge and experience sharing network on OSH issues created	2 ToT for representatives of local authorities and CMSs organized (46 trainers)		Training reports (List of participants), regular reports from the agro-industrial TU of Kyrgyzstan
Output 1.2 Enlarged use of technical resources Indicator 1.2.1-# reduction of occupational incidents/ reduction of Incidents of animal diseases	In 2013 there was a decrease in a number of cases of brucellosis (compared to 2012), number of accidents at farms		Report of the Ministry of Health of Kyrgyzstan, results of the regional meeting of the WIND trainers from agro-industrial TU of Kyrgyzstan

Problem / Challenge faced:

- During the harvesting/cold periods farmers are not able to participate effectively in the implementation of project ;
- To develop a network of CMC in the villages it is necessary to organize an effective regional framework on methodological and technical support for consultants;
- A lot of farmers have very limited knowledge on OSH
- An issue of women/child labour was a hot topic during most of the seminars

Lessons Learned:

To improve the efficiency of the economic activities of rural residents in the production and processing of agricultural products it is necessary to work continuously on education and awareness.

As a result of the project it was found that the training sessions and information are more useful if they are held by the local rural consultants on the demonstration field or on a livestock farm.

It is necessary to provide more informational materials for farmers, both in Russian and Kyrgyz, as there is a lack of available materials on OSH issues. Farmers in far-away regions do not get any access to information, trainings or publications.

V. Resources

Financial Resources:

- Project funds: 49,500 USD.
- All financial processes were in line with ILO rules and procedures. No problems in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, etc., have been encountered.

Human Resources:

- National Staff:
No additional staff was recruited. The project was implemented by the existing staff of the ILO Moscow office and ILO office in Bishkek

- There was no International Staff recruited.
- Local experts from the agro-industrial TU of Kyrgyzstan, the State Inspection on Ecology and Technical Safety of Kyrgyzstan, NGO “Alga” were involved to ensure quality of training.

ANNEX 1

List of the WIND trainings

Dates	Place	Trainers	Veterinary Specialists	Mobilizers	Number of participants
<i>Issey-Kul province:</i>					
20 August - 30 August	Tonskiy rayon – 20 villages	5	6	19	600
28 August - 11 September	Jety-Oguzskiy rayon - 13 villages	4			343
20 August - 29 August	Ak-Suyskiy rayon – 13 villages	4	8	13	381
<i>Naryn province:</i>					
1 November - 15 November	Narynskiy rayon - 26 villages	4	19	26	717
	Ak-Talinskiy rayon - 10 villages	2	10	10	282
	At-Bashinskiy rayon - 10 villages	2	6	10	311
<i>Talass province:</i>					
16 December - 20 December	Talasskiy rayon - 17 villages	7	15	16	514
	Bakai-Atinskiy rayon - 12 villages	4	6	12	360
	Manasskiy rayon - 3 villages	3	3	3	89
	Kara-Buurinsliy rayon – 3 villages	2	3	3	90
TOTAL:	127 villages	33	77	112	3687

ⁱ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

ⁱⁱ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

ⁱⁱⁱ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

^{iv} The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

^v The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

^{vi} As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

^{vii} If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.