

KYRGYZSTAN ONE FUND
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC FINALPROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM MARCH 2010 TO DECEMBER 2013

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Rehabilitation Riparian Forests of Kyrgyzstan • Programme Number: 00046725 • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00074591 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p>Country: Kyrgyz Republic Localities: (2010-2013) Issik-Kul Province, Kok-Moynok Rural administration, (2013) Osh Province, Salam-Alik and Kara-Kulja Rural administrations UNDAF Outcome 2: By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices are operationalized CP Outcome: Environment sustainability and climate change resilience integrated into poverty reduction policies and programmes</p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Volunteers (UNV)</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, Local Authorities and Secondary Schools of the three pilote Rural Administrations, the KR's Association of Forest and Land Users, NGOs and UN World Food Programme</p>
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution⁴: \$796 856</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency</i> UNDP - \$743 891 UNV - \$52 965 <p>Agency Contribution UNDP - \$29 600</p> <p>Government Contribution n/a</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration - <i>45 months</i> Start Date⁵ - <i>23.03.2010</i></p> <p>Original End Date⁶ - <i>31.12.2013</i> Actual End date⁷ - <i>31.12.2013</i></p>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ 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 on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

⁴ The MPTF/JP Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ 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](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ 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. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

Other Contributions (donors)	n/a
TOTAL:	\$796,856
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	
Evaluation Completed	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	
Evaluation Report - Attached	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	

Have agency(ies) operationally closed the Programme in its(their) system?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Expected Financial Closure date ⁸ :	
Report Submitted By	
<input type="radio"/> Name: Pradeep Sharma <input type="radio"/> Title: UNDP Deputy Resident Representative	

⁸ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

Acronyms and abbreviations:

CBO	Community Base Organization(s)
CP	Country Programme
CPAP	The Country Programme Action Plan
DAO	Delivery as One
DRM	Disaster Risks Management
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
LSG	Local-Self-Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
UN	The United Nations
UNDAF	The United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme
UNV	The United Nations Volunteers
JFM	Joint Forest Management

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A multi-sectoral forest management approach is already operational in Kyrgyzstan within a Community Forestry approach endorsed in 2001 by the Governmental Decree. However, it is used mainly on state forest lands leased to local communes for non-timber forest products use and has proved to be quite effective. Summing up outcome progress observation, it could be said that this approach is applicable everywhere in Central Asia, however with corresponding adjustment of the enabling framework for communal forestry provisions.

A sustainable multi-sectoral forest management approach leads to better conservation of globally important biodiversity of riparian forests ecosystems, increase carbon sequestration, stop and decrease land degradation processes in riparian forests and increase the income of population. Thus, it is supposed that riparian forest management should be really participatory and activities implementation arrangement and working modalities would not be sophisticated, but applicable elsewhere in the region. At the same time it also highlights main focal areas such as biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation through Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry practice, land degradation reduction, and livelihood improvement. Within the joint UNDP and UNV DAO “Rehabilitation riparian forests in Kyrgyzstan” project JFM approach was integrated through local communities Chu (Issik-Kul Province), Jassy and Kara-Kulja (Osh Province) riversides for rehabilitation riparian forests. During the project period 81 ha riparian forests rehabilitated and 5 ha of orchard and nursery with endemic species were planted improving livelihoods more than 40 households. 339 dwellers (30% women) of Kok-Moynok, Salamalik and Kara-Kulja communities participated in the planting, thus receiving temporary employment. Tree planting was coordinated in partnership with WFP, who provided “food for work” assistance which totalled about 54,7 tons of flour and 5,7 tons of oil.

Fencing of 50 ha of the Chu riverside and 31 ha of the Jassy and Kara-Kulja riversides provided habitat to local plants and animals. That area is a natural habitat for other threatened endemic species: birds (pheasant) mammals (ground squirrel); free-tailed bat; and amphibian. Tree planting activities helped to mitigate climate change by increasing carbon dioxide sink in the area, as 81 ha of established plantation (with average calculated CO₂ sequestration 7.2 t/ha/year) will sequester about 7,732 t of CO₂ in the next 10 years. At the same time, planting contributed to the reduction of land degradation of the Chu, Jassy and Kara-Kulja rivers’ banks. Reforested with fast growing and fruit species, land plots will provide local beneficiaries with reliable income, which will progressively grow for the next decade.

The pilote LSG supported the JFM group uniting all the reforested plots lessees (40% women) and jointly with the local State Forest Management Unit (Leshoz) addressed several cases against livestock grazing on some reforested plots by conducting several meetings with the local dwellers. The JFM group conducted several meetings with locals facilitated by the Association of the Forest and Land Users to raise awareness of the forest protection benefits to local commune. Only in 2013 two micro projects were openly selected by the local micro grant committee and funded. As a result, additional 2 ha of apricot and apple orchard were planted improving livelihoods to another 11 households. Another support was provided to a women community base organization also uniting 10 household to procure wool processing equipment to produce traditional felt handicraft. Culminating project support to demonstration of renewable energy sources one biogas unit of 25m³ capacity was installed on the winter stables of herders’ community “Besh Koshar” uniting 10 households near the village of Ak Olon and one more biogas unit was installed in Pervoe Maya Village of Kara-Kulja.

Four UN Volunteers active work with the pilot local community and organize several events that responded to awareness-raising in ecological sustainability and disaster reduction and mitigation. Seven eco-clubs were supported. A local rescue team was established and equipped to increase the DRM capacity of the LSG Body in close partnership with local branch of the Ministry of Emergency Situation. To support deployment of JFM approach in the pilot communes the Association of Forest and Land Users (AFLU) was engaged to organize capacity development campaign on Sustainable Joint Forest Management involving LSG, Forest Management Units and local dwellers, who wished to lease the plots. JFM capacity building

campaign including series on trainings and PR events on JFM was finished with the final action of the campaign organized by AFLU and UNDP to award the successful trainees.

I. Purpose

The joint UNDP and UNV DAO “Rehabilitation of Riparian Forests in Kyrgyzstan” project aims at a sustainable multi-sectoral forest management strategy. The sustainable multi-sectoral forest management approach is applicable in other Central Asian countries and leads to better conservation of globally important biodiversity of riparian forests ecosystems, increase carbon sequestration, stop and decrease land degradation processes in riparian forests and increase the income of population.

The main Project Objective: Sustainable multi-sectoral forest management approach applicable for Central Asian countries has resulted in better conservation of globally important biodiversity of riparian forests' ecosystems, increase in carbon sequestration, stop and decrease of land degradation processes in riparian forests and improvement of livelihoods of local population. The project had the following Project outputs developed in a participatory manner by UNDP jointly with UNV and the national partners:

Output 1. Systemic, institutional and individual capacity for land friendly riparian forest management contributing for better livelihoods in Chu riverside in Issik-Kul Province and Jassy/Kara-Daria riverside in Osh Province strengthened. (Responsible: UNDP);

Output 2. Sustainable forestry and alternative energy sources demonstrated which contribute to mitigation of land degradation, as well as disaster risks reduction, as well as improving livelihoods (Responsible: UNDP);

Output 3. Local villagers and school students aware about forest benefits, both in terms of ecological sustainability, disaster risks reduction and improvement of livelihoods (Responsible: UNDP, UNV).

The distribution of the above Outputs between UNDP and UNV turned out to be more formal than practical since the small project team actively contributed to all the project activities implementation.

The project operated based on the UN/UNDP programming documents' provisions relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the One UN Fund through the following:

UNDAF Pillar 3: Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction

UNDAF Outcome 2: By the end of 2016 sustainable management of energy, environment and natural resources practices are operationalized

Expected CP Outcome: Environment sustainability and climate change resilience integrated into poverty reduction policies and programmes

Expected CPAP Output:

Output 5.1: Approaches to Low Carbon Green Development promoted and sustained;

Output 5.2: Transition to climate resilient economies and ecosystems via development of climate change adaptation strategies supported;

Output 5.3: Principles of sustainability integrated into selected sectoral natural resources management and local development plans.

The Project was implemented through UNDP “Environment Protection for Sustainable Development” Programme which main goal is to support and strengthen capacities of the state institutions, civil society of the Kyrgyz Republic for integration of environmental sustainability and climate change resilience into pro-poor development policies and active work since 2004.

II. Assessment of Programme Results

Narrative reporting on results from January to December 2013. During 2013 innovative sustainable pasture management tool - Information system E-Pasture Committee has been developed based on conducted Kok-Moynok pasture lands inventory and economic assessment implemented by the Institute

for Land Research KyrgyzGiproZem, local land and pasture committee specialist being trained to operate the system. Kok-Moinok community rural rescue team established in been equipped, trained and certified in the Centre for Disaster Risks Management increasing local development resilience. Local livelihoods has been supported through two new environment friendly micro grant projects implemented by two CBOs, one supporting women led business on wool processing. Biogas Unit demonstrating opportunities of clean energy finalizing trainings on renewable energy sources has been installed in Ak-Olon village for the Besh Koshar CBO uniting 10 households. About 300 books on environmental thematic has been procured for the three rural schools' libraries. Two posters devoted to Issyk-Kul's biodiversity conservation was developed and published in Russian and Kyrgyz. The fourth season of school Forest KVN (contest) involving about 70 children and teachers has been conducted by the Youth NGO ECO-Partner, all the winners and participants receiving the prizes. To sustain established plantations a small hut has been constructed in the nursery for sapling growing in Balykchi Leshoz neighbouring Kok-Moynok community. In June, 2013 the final monitoring and evaluation mission (UN RC, UNDP and UNV) was conducted and joint UNDP and UNV DAO project "Rehabilitation of Riparian Forests in Kyrgyzstan" implemented in Kok-Moynok Rural District in the Issyk-Kul Province has been finished by the final workshop on July 3-4th 2013. On the workshop "The Final Report of joint UNDP and UNV DAO "Rehabilitation of Riparian Forests in Kyrgyzstan" project implemented in Kok-Moynok Rural District, Issyk-Kul Province" was presented and approved by all stakeholders and partners.

Within DAO project "Rehabilitation of Riparian Forests in Kyrgyzstan" implemented in Salamalik and Kara-Kulja communities in the Osh Province about 26 ha have been reforested with 36,000 saplings of poplar, walnut, elm, plum, apricot and dog rose on the Jassy and Kara-Kulja Rivers' banks. 141 local residents have been engaged into planting public works and WFP has contributed with 31 ton of flour and vegetable oil within its "food for asset" programme. About 50 local dwellers have been trained within the process of Joint Forest Management approach deployment in those pilot communities with the support of the Association of Forest and Land Users, which conducted about 12 capacity development events. To involve young people into sustainable forest management ecological clubs has been established and equipped in two pilot schools. Summer eco-camps have been organized for clubs members in the riparian forest ecosystems. Within DAO Energy project a photovoltaic station of 1,2 KWt. project has been installed on the Aragol village First Aid Medical Station of Salamalik community. A biogas unit with 25 m³ capacity digester (5 m³ gasholder) has been installed in Kara-Kulja community to demonstrate alternative to fire wood, after the training on renewable energy sources. Pasture lands of Salamalik has undergone inventory and mapping and E-Pasture committee Informational System has been installed after a series of trainings for the representatives of the local self-governance bodies. Developed software product has been presented to the Province authorities. One module of the E-Leshoz has been developed for the Kara-Kulja Forest Management Unit to monitor forest lands use practice. Local development plans of pilot communities have been revised in a participatory way, local Self-Government being trained on strategic planning. Four environment friendly income generating projects developed by local CBOs have been supported through transparent bidding process led by established Micro-Grant Committee to sustain local livelihoods.

Outcomes; Rehabilitation of 81 ha riparian forests directly contribute to **MDG 7's** target "*Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources*" with a special contribution to achievement of the three indicators "*Forested areas*", "*Endangered species of biological organisms*" and "*Carbon emissions*". Project support enlarges forested area on 81 ha with special attention to endemic species. Plantations and fencing of more than 50 ha of the Chu riverside already provide habitat to local biodiversity supporting a local botany sanctuary Baidamtal, - protected area for shrub species (*Nitraria Shavera*, and *Nitraria sibirica*). That area is also a natural habitat for other threatened endemic species: birds: Pallas sand grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*); mammals: ground squirrel (*Spermophilus relictus*); free-tailed bat (*Tadarida teniotis Rafinesque*); and amphibia (*Rana asiatica Bedriaga*). Fencing of 31 ha of the Jassy and Kara-Kulja riversides provided habitat to local plants and animals. That area is a natural habitat for other threatened endemic species: birds (pheasant) mammals (ground squirrel); free-tailed bat; and amphibian.

Tree planting activities helped to mitigate climate change by increasing carbon dioxide sink in the area, as 81 ha of established plantation (with average calculated CO₂ sequestration 7.2 t/ha/year) will

sequester about 7,732 t of CO₂ in the next 10 years. At the same time, planting contributed to the reduction of land degradation of the Chu, Jassy and Kara-Kulja rivers' banks. Reforested with fast growing and fruit species, land plots will provide local beneficiaries with reliable income, which will progressively grow for the next decade which strengthening implementation of the **UNDAF Pillar 3: Inclusive and Sustainable Job-Rich Growth for Poverty Reduction**.

Outputs. The 2013 programme activities in the Issyk-Kul started with a special planning session, which was conducted in January in the Kok-Moinok with participation of all the local partners to facilitate project ownership. It was even more important to develop a joint project exit strategy to finalize all the processes as appropriate. In 2012, Kok-Moinok LSG supported the JFM group uniting all the reforested plots lessees and jointly with the local State Forest Management Unit (Leshoz) addressed several cases against livestock grazing on some reforested plots by conducting several meetings with the local dwellers. Responding to the Leshoz claim, the project supported with procurement of construction materials, the establishment of a forest hut near the nursery and plantation to strengthen the surveillance over the nursery and reforested plots. The JFM group including 23 tenants conducted 2 meetings with locals facilitated by the Association of the Forest and Land Users to raise awareness of the forest protection benefits to local commune. The next two micro projects were openly selected by the local micro grant committee and funded. As a result, additional 2 ha of apricot and apple orchard were planted improving livelihoods to another 11 households. Another support was provided to a women community base organization also uniting 10 households to procure wool processing equipment to produce traditional felt handicraft. Culminating project support to demonstration of renewable energy sources one biogas unit of 25m³ capacity was installed on the winter stables of herders' community "Besh Koshar" uniting 10 households near the village of Ak Olon. Finalizing its pasture management support in 2013 an IT specialist was engaged and trained several members of pasture committee and local self-government to use appropriately installed software Electronic Pasture Committee upgrading the database and printing out needed reports.

Two UN Volunteers work with the local community and organize several events that responded to awareness-raising in ecological sustainability and disaster reduction and mitigation. Three eco-clubs were supported through organization of an ecological contest between the schools of Kok-Moinok, the project providing different prizes. In partnership with BIOM NGO, in 2013, a poster on Issyk-Kul threatened species was published based on data collected by three eco-clubs on local biodiversity. All the schools of the area received several dozens of copies. A local rescue team was established and equipped to increase the DRM capacity of the Kok-Moinok LSG Body in close partnership with local branch of the Ministry of Emergency Situation.

Expanding project activities on riparian forest rehabilitation, in 2013, two other communities of Salamalik and Kara-Kulja in Osh Province were involved to DAO project on rehabilitation of riparian forests. And after inception meetings, field trips and debate new degraded areas were identified for reforestation in the Osh region. In 2013, the joint UNDP and UNV programme also planted 39,000 saplings of walnut, elm, poplar and apricot on the banks of Jassy and Kara-Kulja riverside. About 31 ha was reforested in 2013, in addition to 50 ha of reforested land in previous years, totalling 81 ha to date. More than 141 dwellers of Salamalik and Kara-Kulja communities participated in the tree planting, thus receiving temporary employment and benefiting with wheat flour and vegetable oil. Tree planting was coordinated in partnership with WFP, who provided "food for work" assistance which totalled about 31 tons of flour and 1.9 tons of oil. Fencing of 31 ha of the Jassy and Kara-Kulja riversides provided habitat to local plants and animals. That area is a natural habitat for other threatened endemic species: birds (pheasant) mammals (ground squirrel); free-tailed bat; and amphibian. Tree planting activities helped to mitigate climate change by increasing carbon dioxide sink in the area, as 31 ha of established plantation (with average calculated CO₂ sequestration 7.2 t/ha/year) will sequester about 2,232 t of CO₂ in the next 10 years. At the same time, planting contributed to the reduction of land degradation of the Jassy and Kara-Kulja rivers' banks. Reforested with fast growing and fruit species, land plots will provide local beneficiaries with reliable income, which will progressively grow for the next decade.

To support deployment of JFM approach in the pilot communes the Association of Forest and Land Users (AFLU) was engaged to organize capacity development campaign on Sustainable Joint Forest Management involving LSG, Forest Management Units and local dwellers, who wished to lease the plots.

JFM capacity building campaign in Salamalik and Kara-Kula including two series on trainings and PR events on JFM was finished with the final action of the campaign organized by AFLU and UNDP to award the successful trainees. To promote environment friendly initiatives four environmentally sustainable projects were supported within micro-granting component based on the UNDP Guidelines of micro grants. Thus, CBO “Salam-Alik”(Salamalik) received the grant of 203,300 KGS (≈4,067\$) for the construction of garbage landfill in Salamalik village in a special site aligned with sanitary standards. Its own investment was 130,024 KGS (≈2,600\$); CBO “Ak-Terek” (Salamalik) received the grant of 130,775 KGS (≈2,615\$) for rehabilitation of the land plot near the spring “Mazar Bulak”. Its own investment was 29,000 KGS (≈580\$); Public Fund “Yntymak Birimdik” (Kara-Kulja) received the grant of 84,080 KGS (≈1,680\$) for fencing of the nursery and reforested territory. Its own investment was 25,000 KGS (≈500\$); Public Fund “Turmush Agymy”(Kara-Kulja) received the grant of 184,000 KGS (≈3,680\$) for reconstruction and fencing of the garbage landfill in «Too-Moyun» area: Its own investment was 123,660 KGS (≈2,473\$).

Modern renewable energy technologies were demonstrated within the collaboration with DAO Energy project and the photovoltaic power station of 1,2 KWt was installed on the Aragol village First Aid Medical Post in the Salamalik Rural District. Additionally, the training on Renewable energy resources was conducted in both pilot communities with the support of the NGO Fluid. Several sites for Biogas unit installation were identified in Kara-Kulja and after the tender one biogas unit of 25 m3 capacity was procured and installed in the Pervoye Maya village of the Kara-Kulja Rural District. Built on the UNDP-GEF Suusamyр project outputs a group of experts was engaged and conducted the Salamalik pasture lands field inventory and economic assessment, including the pasture land borders verification in the Uzgen Rayon Lands Registering Committee branch, corresponding formal document being received by the target community. Another group of experts (in cartography, land management and IT) installed E-Pasture Committee software and trained relevant local users. Additionally, experts on forest management, cartography and software gathered the data from Kara-Kulja Leshoz and developed the Forest Use Monitoring Tool module as a foundation for the future E-Leshoz Information System to be debated in the Department of Forest Ecosystems Development in Bishkek. That cartographer also developed a map of the reforestation plots as a tool for further joint forest management promotion in the area after the project completion. Two additionally engaged UN volunteers were to coordinate the project activities in Salamalik and Kara-Kulja. The monitor the project activities on-site implementation, facilitate the project events and more over organize project support to the 2 pilot local schools. Thus, 2 ecological clubs were established and equipped, and several ecological actions were conducted, including eco campus in the Kara-Shoro National Park. UN Volunteers from the Issyk-Kul DAO project undertook a study tour to the pilot areas in the south and shared their experience with Osh colleagues.

Qualitative assessment. In 2013 implemented within the joint UNDP and UNV “Rehabilitation riparian forests in Kyrgyzstan” DAO project activities were evaluated and special “Evaluation of micro-capital grants: Achievements and lessons learned” report prepared by independent experts. The Report summarizes evaluation results of efficiency of the micro – capital grants for non-credit activities, which was based on the assessment of a sample of 44 projects implemented by UNDP. And this report point out “Random sampling gave an opportunity for evaluators to see the benefits of strengthening interaction between the projects and their components. In this regard, the sub-project “Bio gas installation for Besh Kashar CBO” (Issyk-Kul Province) within the UNDP-UNV DAO “Rehabilitation riparian forests in Kyrgyzstan” Project is very good example. On the one hand, it actually gives opportunities to local residents to improve their well-being by means of bio-gas production (the nearest perspectives of villagers – gasification of houses’ heating, building of a bathhouse working on gas, additional profits as a result of sale of humus and even sale of gas for vehicles as gasoline). On the other hand, the production is a perfect motivation base for further expansion of practices on the use of alternative power sources and education of schoolchildren on the subject environment and sustainability. In regards to of prospective access to materials (gas heating, permanent hot water and etc.) gender related needs of households are being settled: women, busy with their households will have more spare time, sanitary and hygiene of members of families and households will improve. That will effect, in turn, the state of health for the local population.”

The strategy of close cooperation to achieve common results within UNDP in analogy with UN agencies «delivery as one», partnership with UNDP programs in the implementation of the projects

demonstrated high efficiency. Particularly fruitful combination of joint UNDP and UNV DAO project and WFP "Food for work" program during tree planting activities.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP**s - provide details of the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome⁹: The sustainable multi-sectoral forest management approach is applicable in other Central Asian countries and leads to better conservation of globally important biodiversity of riparian forests ecosystems, increase carbon sequestration, stop and decrease land degradation processes in riparian forests and increase the income of population.</p> <p>Indicator: N/A Baseline: N/A Planned Target: N/A</p>			
<p>Output 1: Strengthened systemic and institutional capacity for land friendly riparian forest management in Chu riverbed, in Issyk-Kul Province and Jassy/Kara-Daria River in Osh Province</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.1: Local development strategy complemented with the Plan of sustainable management of local natural resources component available;</p> <p>Baseline 1.1: Lack of environment sustainability component in local development planning and practices of local governance bodies;</p> <p>Planned Target 1.1: Plan of Kok Moinok, Kara-Kulja Natural Resource Management operationalized, though capacity building of local self governance bodies and CBO, its provisions being integrated into local development strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governance body has been trained on sustainable management of local natural resources; A Plan on Natural Resource Management for Kok-Moinok and Kara-Kulja locality with maps developed and accepted by LSG; New Local Development Strategies approved by the local parliament is in place Kok-Moinok and Kara-Kulja Pasture Committee finalized installation of E-Pasture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening project's target for more sustainability of result achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project documents Minutes of the Rural Council session; Agendas and LOPs of conducted events; Project's Final Report Evaluation Report

⁹ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlines in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	Committee; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local rescue teams was established and equipped to increase the disaster risks management (DRM) capacity of the LSG Body in close partnership with local branch of the Ministry of Emergency Situation 		
<p>Indicator 1.2: Existence of local facilities to implement environmentally friendly income generating activities and demonstrated alternative energy sources;</p> <p>Baseline 1.2: Low income of local population, unemployment, lack of knowledge on development environment friendly income generation activities</p> <p>Planned Target 1.2: 3 self-supporting groups are in place supported and not less 6 income generating initiatives of local CBO supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Association of Self-Help Groups uniting 6 groups established • 10 environment friendly income generation initiatives of local CBO supported 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration document; • Verification acts
Output 2: Sustainable forestry demonstrated which contribute to mitigation of land degradation as well as improving livelihoods			
<p>Indicator 2.1: Area of reforested through Collaborative Forest Management not used lands</p> <p>Baseline 2.1: Pressure of the local population residing near riparian forests has led to 50% deforestation during the last 20 years.</p> <p>Planned Target 2.1: 50 ha of Chu and 25 ha of Jassy/Kara-Daria River riverside riparian reforested and managed by operational CFM bodies; 2 nurseries established in the area to produce saplings for tree plantation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 ha of Chi riverside and 31 ha of Jassy/Kara-Daria River in Osh Province reforested • CFM Board is operational also for LSG lands • Public association of Kok-Moinok, Slam-Alik and Kara-Kulja foresters established from forest plots tenants 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Report of forest audit • Registration Document • Project photogallery
Indicator 2.2: # of training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 340 participants have 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of the working

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>awareness raising events in the local communities targeting all the stakeholders and community groups;</p> <p>Baseline 2.2: Low capacities and awareness of local communities about functions and importance of the riparian forests as well as sustainable environment management for local development</p> <p>Planned Target 2.2: 100 LSG bodies staff, CFM tenants and CFM Board members are capacitated in participatory forestry; 60 representatives of local self governance bodies are trained in sustainable development planning, DRM, and conflict sensitivity</p>	<p>been trained in the project CD events on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2 trainings of Strategic planning ○ 5 modules CFM course ○ 4 trainings on tree planting, nurseries, grafting and drip irrigation ○ Trainings on DRM for LSG and rescue team ○ Training on conflict prevention ○ RES and Biofuels; ○ Closing workshop presenting achieved outputs 		<p>sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signed Lists of Participants ● Project's Final Report ● Evaluation Report
<p>Indicator 2.3 Renewable Energy Sources are providing an alternative energy supply and thereby contributing to conservation of riparian forests mitigating climate change process.</p> <p>Baseline 2.2: Self-willed firewood supply</p> <p>Planned Target 2.2: Demonstrate for local communities living near riparian forests renewable energy sources options promoting alternative fuel and organic fertilizers for agriculture (2 bio-fuel stations)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Five solar pumps procured and delivered to beneficiaries; ● Two biogas unit installed on Kok-Moynok and Kara-Kulja; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project's Final Report ● Evaluation Report
<p>Output 3. Local villagers and school students aware about forest benefits, both in terms of ecological sustainability and disaster reduction and mitigation, through volunteer action.</p>			

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 3.1: Youth and other vulnerable groups strengthened to participate in local development processes.</p> <p>Baseline 3.1: Lack of inclusive sustainable development practices integrating vulnerable groups and conflict sensitivity issues.</p> <p>Planned Target 3.1: Youth initiative group is operational and minimum 2 Forest KVN conducted with young people from three villages, established ecological clubs conducted 3 actions each. Minimum 30% of all involved into project activities people are women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven eco-clubs are operational in the Kok-Moinok, Slam-Alik and Kara-Kulja schools, and including about 150 students and teachers; • Three poster and four books developed, published and dessiminated; • Kits of eco-literature for the eco-clubs libraries delivered; • Excursion to natural forest ecosystems for 70 members of the eco-clubs • Two seasons of inter-schools Forest Contest KVN conducted on Kok-Moynok, Salam-Alik and Kara-Kulja 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Financial reports • Video materials

iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Evaluation, Best Practices. In 2013 implemented within the joint UNDP and UNV “Rehabilitation riparian forests in Kyrgyzstan” DAO project activities were evaluated and special “Evaluation of micro-capital grants: Achievements and lessons learned” report prepared by independent experts. The Report summarizes evaluation results of efficiency of the micro – capital grants for non-credit activities, which was based on the assessment of a sample of 44 projects implemented by UNDP. Analyses of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability projects were conducted. As of joint UNDP and UNV DAO “Rehabilitation riparian forests in Kyrgyzstan” project good efficiency and sustainability pointed out and promotion modern concepts noticed: “Among the 44 projects, there are some projects developed based on the recent concept of green economy and utilization of alternative power sources. In particular, the sub-project “Bio gas installation for Besh Kashar CBO” of Kok Moinok Rural District was rendered technical assistance for bio-gas machinery and consulting support. Such undertakings seem to be the most perspective in the UNDP activity as they allow people to not only use natural resources efficiently while protecting the environment, but also to reduce poverty and unemployment by developing strategic income generating activities in rural areas. Development of alternative power sources is the priority task of the state that is why such project as Kok Moinok is extremely relevant to modern politics and the government agenda. Special mobile solar pumps was constructed and provided to local communities for irrigation rehabilitated forest plots. This project also has great potential in the promotion of gender equality and improvement of access for vulnerable groups to qualitative services”.

Lessons Learned:

- One of the main lessons of the project is related to the frequent change of the main local partner the Head of Local Self Governance Body, which occurred four times since the project start in 2010. Regardless of the additional effort project staff spent to over bridge project information gap of each new person, numerous delays have certainly hamper the project implementation process;
- Another lesson is also related to the human factor and concerns forest plots tenants. Out of 50 previously (15% women) selected reforested tenants in Kok-Moynok only 26 remained with leasing of the plots, thus, proving the fact that more efforts should be spend first to find local partners who really have interest to deal with forestry on the project design stage. Based on reached experience the leasing of the plots strategy in Salam-Alik and Kara-Kulja was changed and all tenants (100% woman) remained. As well as the fact that forestry related projects should be not less than three years long to assure sustainability of artificial forest through social forestry promotion. One more conclusion or observation is that majority of Local Self Governments do not have clear vision on sustainable territorial development in a long term perspective.
- The project best practice on contrary is related with the support to private initiatives for tree planting, which produced maximum efficiency of the efforts and reward;
- One desperate fact which definitely affects project outcome is a fire which destroyed one primary school in Kok-Moinok -2 village. After UNDP support to this school (including solar panels for lighting and solar water heaters for the school buffet; a set of furniture and office equipment for eco-club) in 2012 the school received a grant from the state budget and repaired the roof. However, evidently something was wrong after the reconstruction and in December the school was burnt out by the fire caused by stove heating system bad performance.
- Among external factors which also influenced project outputs was the fact of flooding of the 4 hectares of the reforested area after unplanned discharge of water from the Orto-Tokoi Water Reservoir Dam upstream. However, being fenced and not accessible for the livestock after two year this area become a micro reserve of local riparian biodiversity now fully covered with reeds and occasional trees. Local people informed about increased number of birds and reptiles there;

- The inclusion of monitoring and evaluation mechanism in the project activities allows achieving the defined goals. Monitoring and evaluation by the project management allows carrying out timely technical support and monitoring the implementation of the project. The M & E can be considered as a basic tool for the management that is focused on results. But the main problem in conducting M & E is connected with the low level of skills in formulating adequate process and results indicators on the ground. But it occurs to be even more problematic to formulate gender-sensitive indicators.
- Although, in general the joint UNDP and UNV DAO “Rehabilitation riparian forests in Kyrgyzstan” project has made a significant contribution for the local development, the empowerment of vulnerable citizens, the strengthening of local authorities and public organizations, as well as the strengthening of their partnership, a whole cluster of forestry activities is problematic from the point of its effectiveness. Often the reasons for that are: the overly ambitious targets and outcome indicators, the inadequate assessment of the time required for the achievement of the set goals, and the sometimes inadequate calculation of financial resources or the inadequate assessment of needs. Also, sometimes the reasons for low effectiveness of the projects were caused by the fact that the old, traditional methods were used in the course of implementation of the activities, these methods turned out to be not very effective in the new conditions;
- The strategy of close cooperation to achieve common results within UNDP in analogy with UN agencies «delivery as one», partnership with UNDP programs in the implementation of the projects demonstrated high efficiency. Particularly fruitful combination of joint UNDP and UNV DAO project and WFP "Food for work" program during tree planting activities.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

Visible changes in Sary-Bulak.



Sary-Bulak plot, March 2010

In 2010 when joint UNDP and UNV DAO “Rehabilitation Riparian Forests in Kyrgyzstan” project just started, the Sary-Bulak plot was scorched, virtually lifeless part of field, where there are no even weeds. Many years ago, this field was held with water tray, which was destroyed and no longer supplied with water and the land is being dried turning into dust. For the Baitikov family it was the only plot of land, that they could afford and they asked for supporting from LSG and donors repeatedly, but seeing lifeless, semi deserted

place nobody wanted to support them. In this regard in 2010 UNPD and UNV rejected their request. However, in the spring of 2011 inspired by the insistence and desire of holders, the DAO project has provided seedlings and materials for fencing. During two years the Baitikov family carefully looked after plantings, partially restored water tray, cut irrigation system and etc. Thus, in May of 2013, the Sary Bulak became in a new shape – well attended oasis area of 3.8 ha, where was planted orchard and supplied with water. Visible progress of the Baitikov family on restoration of the Sary Bulak showed all the local community that it is possible to restore neglected lands and furthermore can benefit from these lands.



Sary-Bulak plot, March 2013

Renewable sources of energy to restore riparian forests

After restoration of lands appeared problem with the lack of water for irrigation of riparian forests and tree nurseries of two forestry partners. It would seem that the water in the Chu river is near and will not have problems with irrigation, but it is hard to raise the water to the plot. And in order to solve this problem there was announced a tender, and within this tender the local company «Community International Consulting» proposed innovation engineering solution, which is a mobile pumping systems (based on the trailer for the car) equipped with energy efficient pumps of concern Grundfos, working on solar energy. When sun is shining these “solar pumps” can pump water in a volume of 60 to 80 m³ per 8 hours.



Another object for demonstration was school in Kok-Moinok 2 village, on the roof of which in 2011 installed solar photovoltaic of power plants, installed new electro efficient circuits for autonomous electricity for lighting classrooms and corridors of the school, as well as solar collector for provision with hot water for pupils, staff and the dining room. Constant availability of electricity for lighting and heating water improved comfort and social conditions of teachers and pupils in the school, at the same time reducing their sickness and solving gender issues.