

**MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND
 MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
 REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2012 – 31 DECEMBER 2013**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Vulnerability reduction of local communities through strengthening volunteerism and civic engagement in disaster risk management • Programme Number: 00081173 (<i>Project ID</i>) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00079230 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i> <i>Country/Region</i> Kyrgyzstan, 27 pilot communities in: Osh province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chong-Alai and Alai districts (2012) • Alaikuu zone of Kara-Kulja district (2012) • Nookat district (2013) • Uzgen district (2013) • Kara-Kulja district (2013) Jalal-Abad province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chatkal district (2012) • Sary-Kamysh and Toluk villages of Toktogul district (2012) • Toguz-Toro district (2013) • Aksy district (2013) Naryn province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ak-Talaa district (2013) Issyk-Kul province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ak-Suu district (2013) </p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme UNDP, Disaster Risk Management Programme WFP, UNV 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations <p><u>National counterparts:</u> pilot local self-governments, district level administrations, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Youth, NGOs</p> <p><u>International Organizations:</u> UN Volunteers, UN</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 the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

	World Food Program
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	Programme Duration
Total approved budget as per project document: 411,733 (total):	Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) 24 months
MPTF /JP Contribution ⁴ :	Start Date ⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) 01.01.2012
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	Original End Date ⁶ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) 31.12.2013
UNDP 411,733	Current End date ⁷ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) 31.12.2012
WFP - \$434,040 in the form of food	
Government Contribution (<i>if applicable</i>) OMCV	
Other Contributions (donors) (<i>if applicable</i>)	
TOTAL:	
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	Report Submitted By
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i>	○ Name: Pradeep Sharma
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	○ Title: UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i>	○ E-mail: pradeep.sharma@undp.org
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Delivering As One” project activities aimed at increasing civic engagement and volunteer engagement into DRR and strengthening of local level risk management in the most high-altitude and remote regions of Kyrgyzstan. Under DAO funding 26 pilot local self-governments (LSGs) were selected on the top of 13 UNDP funded LSGs. Therefore, the DAO funding accelerated the impact of the project and the following results have been achieved:

- “Methodical guideline on arrangement and management of Civil Protection by local self-governments” was developed and subsequently endorsed by the Ministry of Emergency Situations to standardize the functioning of LSGs in DRM throughout the country.
- More than 7000 pieces of information and awareness raising materials disseminated among 32 the most disaster prone communities living in high-altitude and remote areas of Kyrgyzstan.
- 745 people (223 women) out of municipal & civil servants, youth, volunteer and Alliances of NGOs trained on DRM and about 20 000 community members’ awareness raised as a results of trainings on “Disaster Risk management” developed in line with DRR conception (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery).

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [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.

- Above trainings and subsequent leadership of locally trained UNVs and Alliances of NGOs led to that: a) Civil Protection Commissions created and operationalized in 39 target local self-governments b) 39 Emergency rescue facilities established, trained and equipped to create disaster response capacities c) risk management tools such as DRM Plans, Risk Maps developed.
- Coordination frameworks among Civil Society Organizations, youth and volunteer organizations as well as local authorities, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Youth Affairs Environmental and State Agency of Environment were sensitized both at national and sub-national levels. As a result Collation of volunteer, youth CSOs was established in Jalal-Abad oblast.
- As a result of non-structural mitigation activities (e.g. trainings, awareness raising), a total of 63 structural “green”, early recovery and disaster mitigation projects were implemented jointly with WFP “Food for Work” Programme. As a result, 50.527 community members, (of which about 50% women) benefited through these 63 projects; 2.658 hectares of agricultural land, 856 households, 27 social infrastructure (schools, kindergartens, hospitals) protected; 15 533 meters of canals cleaned & river beds rehabilitated; 13 crossings and bridges rehabilitated; 671 households increased access to pure drinking water due to rehabilitation of 3 water pipelines; productivity of 968 hectares of land improved watering; direct threat for 624 houses, 6 schools, 3 medical centers, 15 steads, 2 bridges, 1 mosque and 4 electric transformers mitigated; 3.261 community members engaged into low-skilled, labor-intensive works for which they were compensated with 548 tons of food by WFP and their 16.435 family members increased food security status. Finally, synergetic implementation of mitigation projects had a multiplicative effect and leveraged financial resources up to \$ 610 725: a) UNDP - \$58,432; b) LSGs –\$18,018; c) WFP - \$422,802 in the form of food d) MES - \$111,472 in the form of assets and machinery.
- Exhaustive consultations with 96 representatives of NGOs of Osh, Jalalabad and Naryn provinces led to establishment of three Alliances (Consortia) of NGOs with a total membership of 51 NGOs (35 women), of which 14 gender-oriented. The Alliances also signed Memoranda of Understanding with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Secretariat of the National DRR Platform (SNP DRR). By doing so, NP DRR was extended up to sub-national level so to strengthen public-private partnership and increase CSOs’ role in decision making, crises response, post-disaster recovery in particular and advocating development agenda as whole in the area of DRR. Continuous advisory support of UNVs as well as Alliances of NGOs (of which youth and gender organizations are the part) while designing and implementing mitigation projects further accelerated momentum of public-private partnership.

I. Purpose

Objective of the project:

Realistic and sustainable capacity of volunteerism and civic engagement in disaster risk reduction sphere identified and effectively operationalized in order to scale up results in DRMP further activities in highly disaster prone areas.

UNDAF 2005-2011 Outcomes:

A 2. “Poor and vulnerable groups have increased and more equitable access to quality basic social services and benefits, in a strengthened pro-poor environment”

B.1 “Good governance reforms and practices institutionalized at all levels of Government, civil society organizations and the private sector towards poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development”

Expected Country Programme Outcomes:

A.5.1. “Enhanced response to and mitigation of natural disasters improves living conditions for the poor”.

B.1.1. “Capacity of governance bodies strengthened both at central and local levels for national governance reforms”.

Expected CPAP Outputs:

A.5.1.1. “Capacity of communities for disaster management strengthened”

II. Assessment of Programme Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Project Outcome:

Capacity of civic engagement and volunteer driven initiatives in disaster risk management identified and strengthened at the local levels. Indicator: # of civic and volunteer organizations engaged into DRR

Sustainable mechanisms of public-private partnership established and operationalized in Disaster Risk Management and embarked into the National DRR Platform.

Project Outputs:

1. Capacity of organizations in volunteerism and of civic engagement in disaster risk management identified, mechanisms of their functioning and coordination with central and local authorities as well as local communities established

- Exhaustive consultations with local NGOs in Osh, Jalalabad and Naryn provinces led to establishment of three Alliances (Consortia) of NGOs with a total membership of 51 NGOs
- “Methodical guideline on arrangement and management of Civil Protection by local self-governments” developed and endorsed
- Comprehensive training module in the area of DRR was developed and internalized with the Training Centers of Ministry of Emergency Situations, National Statistical Committee, Ministry of Finance, which is focused on interrelated issues of poverty, climate risk management, budgeting, planning, conflicts etc.
- “Disaster Risk management” training tool developed and more than 7000 pieces of information and awareness raising materials disseminated
- 78 members of 39 Rural Rescue Teams trained on Rescuing Operations at the Ministry of Emergency Situation’s Training Centers of Rescuers and on first medical aid

Output activities facilitated an increased level of “Public-Private” partnership in DRR and as a result both public and municipal institutions and Civil Society Organizations have realized the importance and effectiveness of collaborative work and agreed to further strengthen and sustain the mutual collaboration frameworks.

2. Capacity of volunteerism and civic engagement in the sphere of disaster risk management sustained and effectively operationalized through demonstrating best practices, piloting and testing disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation measures and approaches to improve local coping capacities.

- Based on the developed Training Module on DRM a total of 745 people (223 women) were trained out of local self-governments, district level state administrations, community members (teachers, farmers, members of local NGOs, local activists).
- Civil Protection Commissions created in 39 pilot local self-governments
- Disaster response capacities of more than 15 thousand people increased through creating of 39 Rural Rescue Teams
- Disaster risk management tools developed in 39 target municipalities (Risk Maps, DRM Plans).
- 50.527 community members (of which about 50% women) benefited through implementing 63 structural/infrastructural projects.

Communities living in high-altitudes and remote areas, in which both public and donor communities’ interventions continue to be weakly represented, significantly increased their knowledge, disaster risk

management and response capacities as a result of project activities. Gained knowledge and understanding of disaster risks will further allow making self-capacity assessments and undertake necessary actions to move forward appropriate capacity development actions.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

39 pilot LSGs established DRM Commissions, Rural Rescue Teams, and developed Hazard Maps, thus demonstrating improvement of their functional capacities. Vulnerability of 50,527 community members (50% women) has been reduced through community level risk management activities (9 mitigation projects implemented jointly with WFP and awareness raising). Besides that, public-private partnership in this area has been improved with UNDP's facilitation by creation of three Alliances of NGOs (51 NGO-members, including 14 gender activists and 35 women) that are part of National DRR Platform. The project was jointly implemented with WFP and UNV which facilitated to increase of youth and volunteer organizations, and Food for Assets programme of WFP led to increase of security status of poor family members. The funding was catalytic in terms of attracting additional resources especially from national partners, for example LSGs contributed to mitigation projects in the amount of \$18,018 in cash while Ministry of Emergency Situations \$111,472 in the form of in-kind contributions. The cross-cutting issues were ensured while developing and internalizing the Comprehensive Training Module which now covers 10 areas pertinent to DRR.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on 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, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1⁸ «Capacity of civic engagement and volunteer driven initiatives in disaster risk management identified and strengthened at the local levels»</p> <p>Indicator: # of civic and volunteer organizations engaged into DRR</p> <p>Baseline: Institutional gap in coordination among CSOs, public and municipal institutions in DRR sector</p> <p>Planned Target: Realistic and sustainable capacity of volunteerism and civic engagement in disaster risk reduction sphere identified and effectively operationalized in order to scale up results in DRMP further activities in highly disaster prone areas</p>			
<p>Output 1.1 Capacity of organizations in volunteerism and of civic engagement in disaster risk management identified, mechanisms of their functioning and coordination with central and local authorities as well as local communities established</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Mechanisms of functioning and coordination agreed upon with public and local authorities</p> <p>Baseline: Unclear coordination mechanisms among CSOs, public and local authorities in the sphere of DRR</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.1. Mechanisms of functioning and coordination agreed upon with public and local authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Alliance of NGOs was established in Jalal-Abad, Osh and Naryn provinces – Methodical guideline on “Arrangement and 		<p>Certificates of registration of the Alliances of Jalal-Abad, Osh and Naryn provinces,</p> <p>MOUs signed between Ministry of Emergency</p>

⁸ 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.

<p>Planned Target: - At least three events conducted facilitating better coordination among respective public and local authorities and CSOs in the sphere of DRR - At least one network/alliance of CSOs willing to be engaged into DRR established and operationalized Indicator 1.1.2. No of produced training and informational materials Baseline: Absence of training materials for youth and volunteer CSOs in the sphere of DRR Planned Target: To develop one training toolkit and one set of information materials on different kinds of hazards</p>	<p>management of Civil Protection by Local Self-Governments”</p>		<p>Situations, Secretariat of the National DRR Platform and Alliances of NGOs. Methodical guideline</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.3. Data base of volunteers, who are willing to be involved into disaster risk management initiatives at the local level Baseline: Available data base/s of volunteers and youth do not touch upon DRR area Planned Target: One data base of volunteer and youth organization developed and agreed with partners</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.2. No of produced training and informational materials; - Disaster Risk Management Training Module produced in 20 copies - 6 types of booklets on disaster risks produced in 6000 copies - Poster of disaster risk management phases produced in 1000 copies - Comprehensive Training Module in the area of DRR was developed and internalized within the Training Centers of MES, National Statistical Committee and Ministry of Finance</p>		<p>20 copies of DRM training tool and 7000 copies of information materials Comprehensive Training Module adopted by the Training Centers</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.1.3. . Data base of volunteers, who are willing to be involved into disaster risk management initiatives at the local level - Data base of NGO-members of the Alliances of NGOs established in 3 oblasts of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Naryn.</p>		<p>Date base of NGOs</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Capacity of volunteerism and civic engagement in the sphere of disaster risk management sustained and effectively operationalized through demonstrating best practices, piloting and testing disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation measures and approaches to improve local coping capacities.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1. No of community members trained, DRR tools internalized and DRM institutions established and sustained. - 39 Civil Protection</p>	<p>The given achieved indicator targets are shown for 32 LSGs, of which 20 funded by DAO and 12 by UNDP.</p>	<p>Orders of LSGs on creation of Civil Protection Commissions List of Rural</p>

<p>Indicator 1.2.1. No of community members trained, DRR tools internalized and DRM institutions established and sustained.</p> <p>Baseline: Community members with limited access to knowledge, absence of DRR tools and institutions</p> <p>Planned Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # Local level Commissions on Civil Protection and Voluntary Rescue Teams established and trained; - # Risk Maps and DRM Plans developed by communities in target areas; - # of small scale mitigation projects implemented through volunteer and civic engagement jointly with WFP. 	<p>Commissions established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 39 Emergency rescue facilities established - 39 risk management tools such as DRM Plans, Risk Maps developed - A total of 63 structural “green”, early recovery and disaster mitigation projects implemented jointly with WFP “Food for Work” Programme and through engagement of CSOs and volunteers. 		<p>Rescue Teams</p> <p>DRM Plans, Risk Maps</p> <p>Report on mitigation projects</p>
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iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no programme evaluation have been done yet?

The evaluation was not envisaged under the approved Annual Work Plan. Alternatively, UNDP was conducting regular monitoring of activities.

- Explain challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources etc. What actions were taken to mitigate these challenges? How did such challenges and actions impact on the overall achievement of results? Have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or were there unidentified risks that came up?

Reasons of delays in implementation: Early cold snap and snow falls created a challenge for timely implementation of structural/infrastructure mitigation projects, which did not allow fulfillment of physical works. Some projects of 2012 were shifted to early 2013, which subsequently were implemented.

- Report key lessons learned and best practices that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc. Please also include experiences of failure, which often are the richest source of lessons learned.

Best practice: most of Rural Rescue Teams established in one village of the pilot local self-governments were scaled up to other villages. Similarly, the Alliances of NGOs were sensitized in other non-pilot provinces by the Secretariat of the National DRR Platform.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

- This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme.
- In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lesson learned of the Programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter.

Problem / Challenge faced: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

Before the project intervention, the Civil Society Organizations' engagement in the area of Disaster Risk Management was not determined and subsequently they were not engaged in DRR.

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

Through the programme interventions this gap was filled in by consolidating NGOs in the form of Alliances of NGOs and signing MOUs with the National DRR Platform and the Ministry of Emergency Situations

itself. For more details please visit <http://undp.akvoapp.org/en/project/679/update/2954/>.

Result (if applicable): Describe the observable *change* that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

Lessons Learned: What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?

The Programme intervention has built a public-private partnership in the area of DRR and demonstrated to the Ministry of Emergency Situations the ways of further expanding/deepening such partnership through the proposed mechanism.