



[Name of Fund or Joint Programme]

**GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT  
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011**

<b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Title: ‘Cultivating Peace’ – Using water-based agriculture to facilitate reconciliation among multi-ethnic residents of Kara Suu</li> <li>• Programme Number (if applicable) ) 00079518</li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>3</sup> PBF/IRF-37/J-2</li> </ul>

<b>Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)<sup>2</sup></b>
<p><i>Country/Region</i> Kyrgyzstan, Kara-Suu district, Osh province</p>
<p><i>Thematic/Priority</i> UNPBF Performance Management Framework 2011-2013 Result 2: Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflict that underline peace building efforts/Indicator 2.3: Management of natural resources: mechanisms in place to address peacefully disputes grounded in competition for access to land and use of limited resources (e.g. land, water)</p>

<b>Participating Organization(s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme</li> </ul> <p>FAO WFP</p>

<b>Implementing Partners</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National counterparts (government, private, NGOs &amp; others) and other International Organizations Ministry of Agriculture State Committee for the Management of Water Resources National NGO “Agroconsulting” National NGO “Association of Women Organizations”</li> </ul>

<b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b>
<p>MPTF/JP Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>b</i></li> <li>• <i>y Agency (if applicable)</i></li> <li>• <i>FAO 300,000</i></li> <li>• <i>WFP 100,000</i></li> </ul> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>by Agency (if applicable) 145,000 (OTI/USAID)</i></li> </ul> <p>Government Contribution (if applicable)</p>

<b>Programme Duration</b>
<p>Overall Duration (months) 12</p> <p>Start Date<sup>4</sup> (dd.mm.yyyy)01.07.2011</p> <p>End Date (or Revised End Date)<sup>5</sup> 01.07.2012</p>

<sup>1</sup> The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.  
<sup>2</sup> Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF; Sector for the UNDG ITF.  
<sup>3</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)  
<sup>4</sup> 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](#)  
<sup>5</sup> As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

Other Contributions (donors)  
(if applicable)

**TOTAL: 545,000**

Operational Closure Date<sup>6</sup>

Expected Financial Closure  
Date

**Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.**

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes  No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

Yes  No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

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<sup>6</sup> All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

## **NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT**

### **I. Purpose**

The IRF2 project ‘Cultivating Peace’ – Using water-based agriculture to facilitate reconciliation among multi-ethnic residents of Kara Suu - builds on the completed IRF 1 project. The project aims to facilitate additional food and peacebuilding initiatives by improving the delivery of irrigation water with a wider coverage in the 43 project villages and, with the application of greater human, organizational and financial resources, support a more complete and holistic short-term solution with inherent longer-term benefits. IRF 1 has already proved to be successful at bringing the communities together for a common purpose, and at a ceremony on 26 April local residents have renamed the Uvam to Friendship Canal in appreciation.

IRF 2 addresses urgent peacebuilding needs on multiple levels: immediate needs, infrastructure, capacity building, self-reliance and stability.

The project initiatives will increase rural residents’ familiarity across ethnic lines, social and economic collaboration, farmer knowledge, farming household security, and performance levels of irrigation water service providers (Water Users Associations – WUAs) and systems infrastructure. They will result in greatly increased ethnic integration in two-thirds of farming communities in Kara Suu, higher farm profitability and increased investment in on-farm activities that would otherwise be absent. Equal opportunities for compensated, short-term employment provided to community members will help not only improve food security at the height of the critical lean spring season when food is scarcest and prices are highest, but also to contribute towards deflating existing tensions and not least of all increase goodwill among the communities when they accomplish a set task together and begin to share the benefits of the accomplished work. . IRF 2 will promote reconciliation, coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution and facilitate urgent and badly needed, significantly improved socio-economic security and livelihoods for more than 27 000 of the small-farm households, conflict affected families and their neighbours in Kara Suu District of Osh province.

FAO and its partners take advantage of direct access to an estimated 139,000 people in rural Kara Suu to promote understanding of the ideas and actions composing an early warning system. The project uses the WUAs as the primary information dissemination and reporting vehicles. LNGO implementing partners establish early warning initiatives in the communities and groups where they do project-supported work. These activities include: information preparation and dissemination on recognition of needs, situation analysis, reporting guidance and initial, local response options provided through WUA federations and LNGO to project households and communities.

FAO is working on assisting the WUAs to establish closer contacts with the mechanisms of early warning systems that are being supported by UNDP and other agencies involved in conflict prevention. WUA’s advantages of working closely with the large number of rural population and intensive interaction with the water users places WUAs in a good position to become an effective part of the early warning systems. They can bridge the district level early warning system institutions down to the population level in the geographic areas of their coverage. This will help to establish an effective 2 ways information flow mechanism in the early warning system.

#### **Expected outcomes of the project:**

- **Reconciliation and Dialogue** are a first primary outcome of the project which focuses on bringing diverse groups of people together for their individual and common benefit.
- **Promotion of Equal Access to Resources** is a second, primary emphasis of the project which uses irrigation water as a platform for implementing a variety of peace-building initiatives.

- **Support to Local Conflict Management Structures** is an added benefit as the project enhances early knowledge of problem areas or growing destabilization trends and increases local capacities to correctly report and also address these issues at the local level.

In this manner, the project will contribute to the following PBF strategic results:

- UNPBF Performance Management Framework 2011-2013 Result 2: Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflict that underline peace building efforts/Indicator 2.3: Management of natural resources: mechanisms in place to address peacefully disputes grounded in competition for access to land and use of limited resources (e.g. land, water)

This project, in particular, is well-placed and well-timed as food shortages locally and worldwide will benefit producers that can address increasing demands for produce they have the potential to supply. The project activities will create more wealth and durable employment opportunities for the rural population, through improved water infrastructure and strengthened communities with increasingly important economic, social and political roles.

Improved and assured quantities and good management of irrigation water supplies will enable the Water Users Associations and their federations and Farmer Field Schools and their private sector allies to reach thousands of small farmers with peace-building and economy-improving ideas and support. These messages to join forces will be delivered with sensitivity to their individual and group knowledge, attitudes and practices. Cross-cultural and ethnic dialogue will engender familiarity, trust and confidence as more than 22,000 farming households in Kara Suu have the opportunity to work together for their mutual benefit. As an added advantage, the project provides compensation in kind (high quality food) through its linkage with the WFP Food for Work Programme, that targets severely food-insecure households to volunteer as active participants in the project.

Success on a project level (peace-building) and on an individual farming level (to produce more with lower input costs and higher sales prices) requires household members of the 21 project area WUAs to come together and work together for their common good. They will have to support an improved irrigation water supply system, participate in its maintenance and pay reasonable water user fees to their WUAs to reap the benefits that project support and inter-ethnic reconciliation will provide. Local NGO implementing partners working in villages promote awareness through peace-building initiatives such as inter-ethnic exposure visits, tournaments among youth, joint celebration of festivities and others. Messages of peace, stability and prosperity are passed to all project households through individual WUAs and Farmer Field Schools working with mixed-ethnic farming communities. Reconciliation sustainability is innate in the project strategy and design. In a broader context, national bodies in government and civil society will also benefit from the project's capacity building of local civil society, and will ultimately reap long-term benefits from increased household wellbeing and reconciled community sustainability. Restoration of the broken social bonds between different ethnic groups, reuniting farmers of different ethnicities and the elimination of most irrigation/ food insecurity, and ethnic tension will provide long-term benefits both to the communities and civil society.

## **II. Resources**

### *Financial Resources:*

The FAO/WFP component of the PBF project (FAO reference: UNJP/KYR/009/PBF) received a total budget of USD 400,000. This budget covers the costs of FAO activities for USD300,000 and the WFP project costs of USD 100,000 for undertaking Food for Work (FFW) activities. Major delivery plans -

including procurement and contracting activities - are planned in the next months until the end of the project.

#### *Human Resources:*

FAO project component's implementation is being supported by both National and International specialists. FAO's technical officers based in the headquarters in Rome and the Sub-regional office in Ankara are supporting planning and implementation of the field activities. National project team includes Food Security/Livelihoods Specialist, Operations Assistant, Project Assistant and support staff. The team on the ground is managed by FAO International Emergency Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan. Continued backstopping, guiding and support is being provided to the team from FAO HQ based Operations and Technical Officers.

The WFP project component is coordinated by the WFP Country Office located in Bishkek, including tendering and procurement of food items. The WFP Sub-office in Osh, most notably the Field Monitors at the Programme Unit in Osh, is responsible for on the ground monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation, as well as trainings of local authorities, project partners and the WUAs in vulnerability selection criteria for targeting and mobilization of participating households in the FFW component.

### **III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements**

FAO and WFP support confidence and peace building and facilitate dialogue between members of different water user associations (WUAs). WUAs are managing different sections of the irrigation schemes and the geographic location of different sections reflects the ethnic composition of those areas served by the canal. Since the different residential areas are populated by the villagers of different ethnic background, the target areas of some of the WUAs are divided along ethnic lines. The interethnic conflict aggravated tensions and made the work of the WUAs even more challenging among the populations with the mixed ethnic background.

An NGO partner specialized in organizing peace building and reconciliation activities is engaged as an implementing partner to create a more conducive environment, rebuild trust and confidence in order to restart dialogue between the communities. FAO signed a contract with Association of Women Organizations (AWO) that have a significant presence in the region with a good operational capacity in organizing planned activities and full access to the project area. The AWO organizes a series of peace-building events, such as trainings on tolerance and peace, sportive tournaments, provision of psychosocial support and other related activities that should be implemented at the community level. Activities of the AWO will also contribute to the third outcome of the project by establishing early warning vehicles in the communities, women and youth groups where they do project work.

During the reporting period, FAO also signed a Letter of Agreement with the local NGO "Agroconsulting" for undertaking community mobilization activities, information sharing and assisting WUAs in organizing canals cleaning and rehabilitation works. Project will use Agroconsulting's capacity to organize field works more effectively, create a more conducive environment, and rebuild trust and confidence, in order to restart dialogue between the communities and encourage them to work together towards the common goal of maintaining the canal and increasing water supply.

Team of the Field Monitors was recruited by the local Implementing Partner NGO Agroconsulting who assists FAO project team to undertake regular monitoring of the field activities implementation. Field Monitors are responsible for reaching beneficiaries in their geographical locations, mobilizing communities for the different project activities, organizing trainings, in identifying the needs of beneficiaries and other field activities. Field Monitors reside in the project's target areas, speak local languages, have experience in community mobilization and are familiar with the areas where the project activities are conducted, and are

able to conduct surveys, have skills in computer use, etc. Field Monitors helped with collection of baseline information at the start of the project, and will continue to assist in undertaking ongoing monitoring during implementation and conducting a final survey at the end of the project.

Cleaning of canals is a labour intensive activity that will provide temporary employment opportunities (in particular to youths) in rural areas. The selection of workers is carried out with priority given to members of severely food insecure households and in particular to those with reduced monthly income, reduced availability of and access to assets (land, livestock, etc), and high number of household members not able to work (children, aged people, disabled etc). Particular attention was given to the inclusion of members of different ethnic communities, unemployed young people and women.

In addition, the FAO project team held meetings with the representatives of the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) of the USAID representation in Kyrgyzstan. The FAO and OTI were collaborating effectively in the IRF1 project and agreed to continue establishing links and synergies between their respective interventions.

As a result of discussions the OTI took the decision to continue to finance the mechanical cleaning of the canal using heavy machinery tools. This activity contributes to the objectives of the FAO project and brings an estimated additional value of USD 145,000 to the project. FAO has identified the types, quantities and technical specifications of the materials needed for canals cleaning and rehabilitation. Total of about 15 km of irrigation canals will be cleaned using heavy machinery under this initiative of OTI.

Both FAO and WFP are responsible for ongoing project monitoring with the support of partner organizations. A component for tracking the activities is being developed to provide ex-ante and ex-post impact analysis with clear indicators. Tools, approaches and mechanisms for monitoring are being elaborated in collaboration with the counterparts and partner organizations. Particular attention is given to ensure a harmonized approach for all the concerned communities, and feedback on the impact of the activity for the benefit of participating communities and partner organizations.

On the basis of the data collected and regular monitoring field visits, FAO and WFP plan to elaborate regular consolidated reports on project progress, indicators, and results and alert to eventual problems encountered and recommend solutions. At the end of project activities, FAO and WFP will undertake an assessment of project impact and evaluation. In addition, WFP will implement post-distribution monitoring to ensure that all involved participants received their entitlement. This information will be included in the final narrative report.

The project is implemented in close collaboration with relevant national institutions such as the Union of Water Users, the State Committee for the Management of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture. These institutions provide essential local knowledge, technical expertise and managerial capacity, and their contribution is an indispensable part of ensuring the sustainability of the action. The national counterparts designate sufficient staff to support project implementation as needed.

As under IRF1, the project collaborates and coordinates closely with other ongoing agriculture sector projects implemented by FAO, the World Bank, the Government of Kyrgyzstan, the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) of the USAID representation in Kyrgyzstan and other organizations working in the South of the country. FAO and WFP, through their role as lead agencies in the Agriculture and Food Security Sector, also put effort into linking IRF2 project activities with all other ongoing projects in agriculture and food security sectors in the south. FAO and WFP closely monitor and exchange information continuously and formally, on a monthly basis as described above, coordinate on these activities with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and other cluster members.

#### **IV. Results**

At the start of the project implementation different preliminary, preparatory and organizational activities were carried out. Key project personnel has been recruited and deployed to the field for undertaking field activities such as assessing key irrigation infrastructure, conducting trainings, selection of beneficiaries, working with WUA's, etc. Consultations were held with different partners and the geographic area of the project implementation was verified. Capacities of the local NGOs were studied to identify project Implementing Partners to undertake community outreach and mobilization works.

The FAO project team and Implementing Partner met with the leadership of the 20 WUAs and their Federation to discuss the scope of collaboration and implementation of the project field activities and to inform about the future project activities. The WUAs leadership provided all the necessary support to the FAO project team and the corresponding staff of the local partner NGOs to work in the project area. A round of meetings was also conducted with the representatives of targeted Ayil Okmotu (community level local governments) administrations to plan the start of project activities.

The process of assessing key irrigation infrastructure was initiated to identify priority maintenance and rehabilitation intervention needs. In total about 100 km of level 1, 2 and 3<sup>7</sup> and on-farm canals were defined for manual cleaning. Collaboration arrangements were made with the WFP project team and management and roles and responsibilities for joint activities were identified. The WFP team verified the proposed project sites in terms of feasibility for FFW implementation i.e., projected workload and planned number of participants per location.

FAO implementing partner "Agroconsulting" recruited local Field Monitors according to their previous experience of undertaking different peace building activities in the region. They reside in the target areas, speak local languages, have experience in mobilization of people and are aware of areas, where the project activities are conducted. It was decided to hire Field Monitors who reside in the project area because people in the village will trust them more and Field Monitors know well the vulnerable families in the project area. Field Monitors undertook community level outreach and mobilization activities. Under FAO's guidance, "Agroconsulting" prepared draft lists of beneficiaries for the canal cleaning activities, taking into account ethnicity, age and gender so as to include all representatives of the region proportionally.

WFP conducted a training for partners involved in the project on FFW methodology as well as monitoring and evaluation arrangements and community mobilization standards involving active community participation with an emphasis on including community leaders representing all different ethnic groups in the community. Targeting of severely food-insecure households for potential temporary employment in FFW based on WFP vulnerability criteria was also part of the training, attended by representatives of FAO, Agroconsulting and the WUAs. Project Field Monitors of these partner organizations were also trained by WFP on procedures and methodologies for recording and reporting information. In addition, they received detailed instructions pertaining to the organization of field level activities in the framework of FFW.

Based on the trainings, food committees comprising local authorities, community leaders representing the different ethnic groups, local women representatives, the WUA and 'Agroconsulting', drew up preliminary lists of 1,329 beneficiary households - each represented by one active participant (from severely food-insecure households and representing all different ethnic groups) for the FFW programme. Verification of the preliminary list by WFP staff at the local level is currently in process. The actual number of participants is therefore likely to change after verification. The amount of food in compensation is based on the volume of work committed by each participant to the FFW project, but should not be less than 50 kilogrammes per household to have an impact on household food security. Based on an average household size of five persons, an estimated 6,645 beneficiaries will receive food earned by the approximately 1,329 active participants for their families. In total 117 metric tons of food (fortified wheat flour and enriched vegetable

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<sup>7</sup> First level is the main canal collecting water from water reservoir; 2<sup>nd</sup> level canals are outgoing from the main canal; and 3<sup>rd</sup> level canals are in the farmers fields.

oil) have been prepositioned for the project. The average household ration therefore amounts to 88 kilogrammes.

In addition, synergies between the WFP FFW programme and a peace-building project led by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have been created in order to harmonize both approaches of the FAO/WFP and the OSCE project in Kara-Suu district. The same selection and remuneration principals in compensation for communal work as outlined above have been applied to the OSCE led initiative, which equally works with WUAs on the improvement of irrigation systems with a view to stabilizing peace by preempting potential sources of conflict (i.e. access to water). The request to incorporate selected communities into the FFW scheme came from the villagers themselves, who had participated or witnessed the successful implementation of IRF 1 in the area during the spring of 2011. Streamlining both approaches in neighboring communities additionally contributes towards minimizing misunderstandings between them, which in turn could potentially lead to accusations over unfair or preferential treatment of one community over another.

Field Monitors were trained by FAO to assist with the collection of baseline information from the project target area. A questionnaire was developed and a total of 373 vulnerable households were randomly selected from eight Ayil Okmotus (groups of villages) and interviewed. Two focus group discussions were carried out with participation of randomly selected men and women, from the canal upstream and downstream locations of Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik and other nationalities, to collect qualitative information about the background, perceptions and existing water distribution and interethnic relation issues. The baseline survey revealed that residing in small communities the representatives of the different ethnicities are trying their best to avoid any ethnic based disputes and restore the weakened relations after conflict. The project aim and principles are well accepted by the local populations who also fully understand that their success can only be based on integrity and unity of all the people residing in the villages regardless of their ethnic background.

The existing issues with water supply and distribution were named as the possible causes of potential disagreements at the community level. The closer interethnic relations and communities' integration were therefore named being important to avoid possible misunderstandings and excluding the possibilities of ethnic bias when planning water distribution and resolving related disputes. FAO also undertook two focus group discussions with the representatives of the participating WUA's from two canals Ujniy and Yakkalyk to explore their views on existed problems and unresolved issues. The staff of the WUAs also confirmed the existing water supply and distribution problems and existing sensitivities of finding solutions when the interethnic relations were tense.

Considering the importance of the water management in the process of community reconciliation and restoration of trust and peace among the local people of different ethnicity, in the framework of the project FAO conducted a three-day training for WUAs in order to increase their knowledge in effective water management, rational use of water and to discuss the legal framework of WUAs. This training was attended by representatives of all the participating WUAs from the project area. During the training, participants shared their experiences and raised questions on various issues relating to irrigation techniques as well as the legal status of WUAs, which were followed up and answered in the course of the training.

Training consisted of a theoretical part, question and answer sessions and was also complemented with a field demonstration and practicing session in the field. During the field demonstration section participants were introduced to the methods of working with the different water measurement facilities and instruments, exchanged their views from the practical use of such instruments and shared experiences. The participating WUA staff increased their knowledge on resolving water supply and distribution related problems and disputes at community level and gained an updated knowledge on modern techniques for effectively management of water resources. In total 52 participants were trained, of whom 50 were men and 2 women

The ethnic composition of training participants was as follows: the Kyrgyz 63,5%, Uzbeks 27% , Uighurs 5,7%, Turks 1,9% and other 1,9%.

Field level consultations revealed that a high number of youths were unemployed and had not been involved in any community or group work before. It was also reaffirmed that women played a crucial and positive role within the family, especially in regard to conflict prevention and resolution. Their role as mediators and communicators in conflict situations also extends to the wider community. In order to integrate both groups more into the project, FAO signed a contract with the Association of Women Organizations (AWO) that are engaged to increase participation of youth in the canal cleaning and other agricultural and social activities at their communities. The AWO also works closely with the groups of women to increase their involvement in restoration of the loosened ties between the ethnic groups in the area and promote their active involvement in resolving any arising disputes in the community to prevent any further escalation.

The AWO will conduct informational campaigns, different community reconciliation and peace building events, sportive tournaments, provide psychological assistance as needed and organize field workshops for the project. The AWO activities will involve about 600 community members of the Kara-Suu district located along the Uvam, Yujnyi and Yakalik canals and will be also receiving the support and cooperation of local authorities, WUA, councils of elders, village committees and other organizations working in the region.

For the overall success of the project and in order to ensure participation of the sufficiently large numbers of beneficiaries in the project, five informational meetings at the level of local administrations and ten information dissemination campaigns at the community level with participation of the 320 people were organized in the project area. These meetings gathered people for the common purpose and laid the background for future peacebuilding activities. The need for community reconciliation and other peace building concepts were discussed Beneficiaries actively participated in these meetings and asked many questions on project activities.

## **V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)**

A detailed Workplan has been developed to define milestones for each of the major activities to be carried out under this project (*please, refer to Annex I*). This Workplan serves as a planning instrument and also assists in undertaking regular monitoring of the progress of the project on a continual basis.

## VI. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
<b>Outcome 1<sup>8</sup> Reconciliation and Dialogue</b>							
<b>Output 1.1</b> 22,084 household members of 21 Water User Associations in Kara Suu are able to cooperate and solve peacefully water access and distribution issues because of increased and assured water availability and upgrading of WUA knowledge, tools and service delivery competence.	<b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> The broken social bonds between different ethnic groups residing in Kara Suu district restored	Farmers of the same village do cooperate with each other however it is hard for them to start dialogue with the neighboring villages	Increased interaction between ethnic communities during cultural festivals, collaboration in agricultural production, common problems in the community are discussed and addressed jointly			Periodic LNGO and other implementing partner reporting on improvements in inter-ethnic collaboration and peaceful co-existence	

<sup>8</sup> For PBF: Either country relevant or PMP specific.

	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.2</b> Farmers of different ethnicities united to undertake joint activities in rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation canals</p>	<p>Some level of mistrust continues to exist between the communities of different locations that is preventing joint undertaking of canals cleaning</p>	<p>Farmers of different ethnicities united to undertake joint activities in rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation canals</p>			<p>Periodic random and targeted surveys of project area households and feedback from Farmer Field School trainers</p>	
	<p>Indicator 1.1.3 Elimination of most irrigation, food insecurity and ethnic uncertainty-related conflicts</p>	<p>Farmers often disagree with the distribution of irrigation water and the quantity of water received</p>	<p>Water distribution increased and leads to elimination of most irrigation, food insecurity and ethnic uncertainty-related conflicts</p>			<p>Local government and WUA periodic project reporting on project area conflicts and their causes</p>	

<b>Output 1.2</b> Participants from the most vulnerable, food-insecure households (in line with vulnerability criteria) are provided with temporary employment for irrigation channel lining / cleaning	<b>Indicator 1.2.1</b> Number of FFW participants receiving food in compensation for work	Food For Work will be provided upon completion of works	Estimated 500 participants will receive fortified food commodities			Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	
<b>Output 1.3</b> 50 Farmer Field Schools generate greater social and community cohesion and reduce the potential for inter-ethnic conflicts	<b>Indicator 1.3.1</b> Community-based Farmer Field Schools, engender cross-ethnic and culture familiarity and collaboration on agricultural initiatives for common purposes and inclusive benefits	There is a lack of knowledge in advanced farming practices and farmers are very interested in learning best farming practices	50 Farmer Field Schools engender cross-ethnic and culture familiarity and collaboration on agricultural initiatives for common purposes and inclusive			LNGO implementing partners' periodic and special reports on peacebuilding impacts with details on accomplishments and ethnic intermixing in FFS and local socio-economic improvement oriented groups	

			benefits				
<b>Output 1.4</b> At least 10,000 project beneficiary farming households report likely near term or accomplished sale increases of their farming produce.	<b>Indicator 1.4.1</b> Number of farmers reporting increase of their farming produce	Over 80% of farmers reported that their sale of farming outputs reduced after the interethnic conflict	Some 60% of beneficiaries report planned sale increases of their farming produce in 2012			Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	
<b>Output 1.5</b> A projected 20,000 project farming households report plans and opportunities to increase their farm-based incomes.	<b>Indicator 1.5.1</b> Enhanced opportunities for increasing farming-based income generation in the project area	All the interviewed farmers reported that their incomes from farming significantly dropped after the interethnic conflict	Some 90% of beneficiaries report having better opportunities for increasing their farming-based incomes			Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	
<b>Outcome 2 Promotion of Equal Access to Resources</b>							
<b>Output 2.1</b> 21 WUAs, with land holdings averaging 723 hectares each, with	<b>Indicator 2.1.1</b> Water User Associations (WUAs) and	The WUA are not able effective	WUA's are able to operate efficiently, are			External evaluation Minutes of Water Board meetings Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	

<p>the largest being 1,997 hectares and the smallest being 171 hectares, will receive assistance stipulated in a memorandum of understanding, and are able to operate efficiently, are able to maintain their irrigation schemes and can peacefully solve water distribution issues at the end of the project.</p>	<p>their three federations can competently and professionally manage and improve on-farm water supply and use, and overcome water distribution challenges of and among their members.</p>	<p>y manage due to the lack of knowledge, absence of qualified support staff and lack of necessary tools</p>	<p>able to maintain their irrigation schemes and can peacefully solve water distribution issues at the end of the project. Support staff trained and enlarge knowledge</p>				
	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.2</b> Water is efficiently and equitably distributed, project households of all ethnicities meet during implementation and understand how issues were resolved, and there are no significant remaining</p>	<p>Only 3% of farming households are satisfied with the present distribution of water to large extent and there are issues on water</p>	<p>At least 60% of farmers become satisfied with the water distribution; all ethnicities meet during implementation and understand how to</p>			<p>External evaluation Monitoring reports FAO / WFP</p>	

	issues or potential for ethnic-based conflicts related to water supply and use	distribution	resolve water distribution issues				
<b>Output 2.2</b> Capacities of water user federations and district and province water resource entities linked to WUAs are all strengthened and sufficient for Kara Suu project area needs.	<b>Indicator 2.2.1</b> Water User Associations (WUAs) and their three federations can competently and professionally manage and improve on-farm water supply and use, and overcome water distribution challenges of and among their members.	There is a lack of professional engineers in WUA's and knowledge of support staff is low. Absence of necessary equipment decrease effectiveness of WUA's	WUA's can competently and professionally manage and improve on-farm water supply and use with the 54 new installed water metering facilities			End of year WUA and federation financial and operational reports plus Surveys of WUA members in project area that identifies quality and responsiveness of services to deal with perceived immediate needs and satisfaction with overall water provision services with verification through field visits to sites known to be trouble spots.	
	<b>Indicator 2.2.2</b> The WUAs and their federations function well in cooperation with and in part	Poor communication between district water	Better cooperation established during different			External evaluation Minutes of Water Board meetings Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	

	because of improved dialogue and better support from district and province water departments, advisory committees and WUA support units	departments, advisory committees and WUA.	meetings, round tables and informational meetings				
	<b>Indicator 2.2.3</b> WUAs and their federations accomplish all of their tasks within budget and/or through traditionally voluntary and uncompensated member labor	WUA's operational capacities are low and they cannot accomplish some of their critically important tasks	WUA's trained to accomplish all tasks within budget and/or through traditionally voluntary and uncompensated member labor			Reports from other organisations in the water support and supervision hierarchy attest to improvements in WUA function and organisational interchange and productive dialogue	
<b>Output 2.3</b> 100 km of level 1, 2 and 3 and on-farm channels cleaned and being maintained	<b>Indicator 2.3.1</b> Priority pieces of the canals in the project area are cleaned, rehabilitated and modernized to allow increased and	Many parts of the canals were not cleaned and rehabilitated	Some 100 km of canals will be cleaned			FAO/WFP and implementing partners monitor works at all levels and report on implementation of rehabilitation initiatives.	

	assured; water flows in the area served by the project.						
<b>Output 2.4</b> 22,084 vulnerable farming households in the project area are provided with reliable irrigation water, thereby significantly reducing the risk of crop failure and better and more profitable harvests	<b>Indicator 2.4.1</b> The vast majority (80 to 90% or more) of farming households that are members of 21 project area WUAs have adequate access to irrigation water and can conduct agricultural activities in a more peaceful environment.	Only 3% of farming households are satisfied with the present distribution of water to large extent	About 95% of farming households will be satisfied with the distribution of water to some extent			Monitoring of water supply, distribution and use undertaken by WUAs and their Water User Federations with information corroborated by FFS trainers and LNGO implementing partners in each community	
<b>Output 2.5</b> The irrigation of 15,185 hectares of land is restored and/or assured	<b>Indicator 2.5.1</b> WUAs have re-established on-farm (level 3) irrigation channel hand cleaning mobilisation capabilities on a voluntary basis from local irrigation canal users.	WUA's capacities are low in mobilizing farmers for volunteer hand cleaning	All the 21 WUAs enhanced their capacities to mobilize farmers for joint manual cleaning of the irrigation canals			The WUAs and their federations report that Food for Work or other incentives are no longer necessary to ensure level 3 canal cleaning.	

<p><b>Output 2.6</b> An estimated 500 participants (representing 2,500 beneficiaries) will receive fortified food commodities (or its equivalent in cash) as remuneration for their work.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.6.1</b> Events are organized and implemented with project support that celebrate and advertise project peacebuilding activities and achievements, including short-term food security through WFP FFW collaboration</p>	<p>Food For Work will be provided upon completion of works</p>	<p>Estimated 500 participants will receive fortified food commodities</p>			<p>Reports generated by LNGO implementing partners, province and local government entities.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3 Support to Local Conflict Management Structures</b></p>							
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Early warning identification, notification and initial response capabilities enhanced in project area communities.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1</b> Information on tensions and potential conflict triggers have been discussed in the community and shared with appropriate conflict management structures at the district and provincial level to initiate early responses</p>	<p>UNDP and other participating UN agencies are working on enhancing the early warning system on tension and conflicts</p>	<p>The 21 participating WUAs and their Federations will be linked with the early warning mechanisms that being established</p>			<p>Periodic reports from District Water Department corroborated by province Irrigation Water Resources Department</p>	

## Work plan IRF 2 project

Activities	Responsible party	Year 2011						Year 2012					
		Months											
		1 J	2 A	3 S	4 O	5 N	6 D	7 J	8 F	9 M	10 A	11 M	12 J
Inception workshop for operational planning, design adjustments	FAO												
Project launch, including press releases and media events, followed by meetings with each WUA and their members	FAO/IP												
Detailing of implementation collaboration agreements with partnering UN agencies and detailing of roles and responsibilities and complete TORs of Letters of Agreement (LoA) with LNGO sub-grant recipients	FAO												
Final planning between FAO and OTI/USAID for provision of materials and equipment needed for channel rehabilitation, office materials and equipment.	FAO												
Selection of participants by the community members to be enrolled in the FFW activities through community based targeting approach (based on vulnerability criteria)	IP/WFP												
Identification of criteria for food-insecure participants to be enrolled in project fast track canal cleaning and LNGO project Food for Work supported activities	IP/WFP												
Establishment of supplies and procedures for Food for Work (FFW) commodities supplied through WFP and monitored by LNGO and water user federation implementing partners, plus the detailing of plans for FFW programs based on food needs of vulnerable project area households and as compensation for work	WFP/IP												
Review of competence and if needed, capacity building of LNGO to implement Farmer Field School program as designed, with participation of WUAs and their three federations	FAO												
Implementation of Farmer Field School program as designed, with participation of WUAs and their three federations	FAO/IP												
Provision of technical support and capacity building training to implementing partners, WUAs, WUA federations and other	FAO/IP												

government agencies for the rehabilitation, management and maintenance of project area irrigation canals													
Mechanical cleaning and delivery by USAID/OTI of materials for canal rehabilitation (concrete and stone)	USAID/OTI												
Detailed assessment of key irrigation infrastructure and definition of priority maintenance and rehabilitation interventions	FAO												
Review and refinement of mechanical and hand-rehabilitation and cleaning plans with local and province participation, setting a calendar for tender preparation through award for civil works and obtaining central authority approvals of plans	FAO												
WUA designation of priority water restriction or loss locations and oversight agreement with their federations for implementation of canal lining activities	FAO												
Cleaning of the irrigation and drainage canals and other agro-based rehabilitation works selected by the communities incorporating peace building and conflict mitigation practices	IP												
Distribution of remuneration for the completed FFW/CFW activities to participants based on volume of work implemented by each participant	WFP												
Generation of a transparent initiative for midterm and final evaluations (with lessons learned and recommendations) that involve the media, beneficiaries and other participants and concerned people and agencies	IP/FAO												
Development, printing and distribution of information and training materials (with both technical and peace building content)	IP												
Information preparation and dissemination on recognition of needs, situation analysis, reporting guidance and initial, local response options provided through WUA federations and LNGO to project households and communities.	IP/FAO/UNDP (early warning)												
Provide direct, expert capacity building/training support through such FAO programs as MASSCOTE using expat specialists and FAO-trained national trainer from other regions and FAO projects in Kyrgyzstan	FAO												
Baseline survey	FAO/IP												
Monitoring of project activities	FAO/IP												

