



**Partnership between NGO and LSG in addressing priority issues**

**of local communities based on municipal social procurement**

***Final report on project results, 2013-2015***

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**Project title:** Partnership between NGO and LSG in addressing priority issues of local communities based on municipal social procurement

**Number of Contract:** 81181374

**Type of Contract:** (Number of the Project 11.2214.2-004.00)

**Executor:** Development Policy Institute (DPI)

**Reporting Period:** 2013 – 2015

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# Acronyms

АА – aiyl aimak, rural administrative territorial entity.

АО – aiyl okmotu, executive body of rural LSG.

SALSGIR – State Agency for Local Self-Government and Interethnic Issues under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

SA – state authorities.

JK – Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (Parliament).

SSP – state social procurement.

DPI – Development Policy Institute, project executor.

LC – local council (kenesh), representative body of LSG.

MSD – Ministry of Social Development (before 2015, now – Ministry of Labor and Social Development).

LSG – local self-government.

NGO – non-governmental organization (often referred to as civil society organization).

CSО – civil society organization (often called as non-governmental organizations).

GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP – “Partnership between NGO and LSG in addressing priority issues of local communities based on municipal social procurement” project (hereinafter - Project).

PRA – priority rural assessment.

FG – focus-group.

# Project Goal

The main goal of the project is to propose and test new forms and methods of collaboration between NGO and local self-governments through municipal (state) social procurement in the municipalities of the Kyrgyz Republic to address issues in social sphere

# Background

Prior to launch of the project, Kyrgyzstan had a legislative framework for implementation of social procurement, including the Law "On state social procurement", which adopted in July 21, 2008. However, only one state authority - the Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic (MSD), applied the Law. While the Law on SSP of the Kyrgyz Republic envisaged the possibility for implementing the SSP in almost all spheres, covering a variety of socially oriented ministries and departments, as well as local self-governments. Unfortunately, except for MSD, none of the other ministries, departments and LSG utilized this mechanism.

With that, it was obvious that vulnerable groups in the community needed social services in the same or a neighboring municipality, and not only in the rayon or oblast centers. The project had a challenge to find out how local self-governments and civil society organizations are able to work together to meet the needs of vulnerable groups in social services.

# Project Structure

*Figure 1. Logic parts of project*

At the level of each municipality in the framework of the Project, the social procurement MODELING consisted of the following stages:

1. Needs assessment of local community by the LSG bodies (PRA, FG, gatherings to range the problems and select topic for social project).
2. Establishment of competition commission.
3. Formulation of terms of reference for announcement of call for social project proposals.
4. LSG announcement of call for proposals among CSOs.
5. Meeting for the competition commission. Selection of the winning project.
6. Formation of social procurement:
	1. signing contract between LSG and CSO;
	2. financing social procurement implementation.
7. Formation of monitoring and evaluation groups from representatives of LSG and CSO.
8. Execution of social procurement by CSO.
9. Expert support of sectoral Ministry representatives to CSO – executors of social procurement (ensuring compliance with standards).
10. Information campaign conducted by LGS bodies:
	1. disclosure of information about operations of the competition commission;
	2. disclosure of information about CSO implementation of social procurement;
	3. disclosure of information and gatherings on results of CSO implementation of social procurement.

# Project Summary and General Impact

Implementation of this Project had an impact on the level of 11 pilot municipalities, where residents gained access to certain services positively affecting living conditions according to many beneficiaries of the Project, which is demonstrated in the film about social procurement produced by the Project, which obtained wide circulation[[1]](#footnote-1).

Strong impact of the Project is reflected in alteration of relationship between authorities represented by local self-governments and local communities, civil society, represented by CSOs, NGOs and ordinary citizens. Evidence of this impact may be found in the research results conducted in the framework of the Project.

The Project objective was not only implementation of social procurement in the field, provision of high quality and long-awaited services to beneficiaries, but also to improve capacity of both LSGs and regional CSOs. It was extremely important to go together through all the steps and procedures of municipal social procurement implementation, despite the fact that some of them were not even developed, they did not exist. It was important to take into account the details, go into the details of technical and financial reports, meet deadlines and achieve goals set in order to gain sincere gratitude of the residents (beneficiaries) eventually. Although hard work, tight deadlines, limited resources, as well as other factors affected the partners at the local level, the Project proved the following advantages of social procurement at the municipal level:

* ***increasing feasibility of social procurement;***
* ***improved targeted social services, result management instead of process management;***
* ***attracted additional resources for addressing social problems;***
* ***increasing level of trust and satisfaction with government performance to achieve social cohesion;***
* ***institutional strengthening of civil society.***

At the national level in result of the Project implementation, the following was possible to prove:

* **Organization and provision of social services at the local self-government level is possible and meets the needs of vulnerable groups of citizens.**
* **Local self-governments are ready to take more responsibility for providing social services.**
* **Civil society organizations are ready to take over and provide demanded quality social services to the vulnerable groups.**

The Project results outlined a number of challenges in the mechanism of social services provision, wherefore the DPI teams proposes solutions in Section “Challenges and Recommendations."

For a comprehensive solution to the challenges mentioned above, the following scheme of social services is proposed (see Figure 2). The essence of this model is a combination of country priorities, defining public policy and funding for its implementation, and priorities of local communities. Priority needs of local communities are identified by the bodies of LSG on a regular basis for each individual community due to the fact that communities are heterogeneous, and needs of community may vary. LSG’s assessment of the local community needs regarding national issues should be carried out within delegation of specified state powers to LSGs by the state authorities. Thus, social procurement is divided in two parts by the state authorities. The first part relates to implementation of projects of national or regional importance, and formed directly by the state authorities. The second part aimed at meeting the priority needs of local communities, is transferred to municipalities in the form of targeted transfers. Details of this model embodiment require further efforts to reform social services provision and addressing social problems, including the mechanism of state social procurement.

Figure 2.Model of social services provision through delegation of state powers including delegation of social procurement to municipal level

**Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and its program**

**with basic guarantees and current priorities**

**Republican governance level transfers priorities to rayon level**

**People with disabilities**

**Rayon governance level transfers priorities of local SEDP to departments**

**Rayon governance level transfers priorities of state programs and information about standards and financing to LSG level (for left part of SEDP)**

**Territorial units of Ministry of Labor and Social Development**

**Commission on capit. Invest. under LSA**

**Territorial units of Ministry of Agriculture**

**Social services within delegated state powers:**

* **For senior citizens**
* **For people with disabilities**
* **Others**

**SOCIAL PROGRAM (as part of SEDP – Social and Economic Development Plan)**

**Local issues, municipal services, from local budget:**

* **For senior citizens**
* **For people with disabilities**
* **Youth support**
* **Others**

**Local council approves SEDP, arranges and converts JM&E results with participation of IG, CSO into decisions**

**Lonely senior citizens (incl. IG, CSO)**

**Ministry of Culture and its state program**

**Ministry of Education and its state program**

**Ministry of Labor and Social Development and its state program**

**Aiyl okmotu (executive body of LSG) assesses needs of groups in community, drafts social program and discusses it with community.**

**Information from state authorities is taken account**

**Orphans, children in difficult circumstances (incl.relevant CSO)**

**Youth (infrastructure)**

**Unemployed**

# Activities Performed

*Figure 3. Project phases*

### Chronicle of implementation and coverage by GIZ/Fonds Projects on MSP

* Orientation meetings with communities. September-October 2013.
* Priority rural assessment events to identify the priority themes for social procurement. More than 3,000 participants. October-November, 2013
* Planning meetings, formulation of term of reference for the selected priority issues and gatherings for final selection of the topic for social procurement. About 1,500 participants. March-May, 2014
* Trainings for local self-governments (customers) and NGOs (contractors) on topics: "Local budget management", "Mobilizing resources for implementation of social procurement" and "Development of social programs." About 300 participants. March-May, 2014
* Information campaign - announcement of competitions for formation of LSG state social procurement. 12 municipalities have received 39 applications from non-governmental organizations, on average, about 3 applications per community. May-June, 2014
* Operation of competition commission and selection of the winners - executors of state social procurement. August-September, 2014
* Implementation of projects under the state social procurement, total number of beneficiaries more than 2,500 people. December 2014 – October 2015
* Discussion of the results of the state social procurement with local communities during citizens' gatherings. About 1,000 participants. October, 2015

# Main Outcomes

## Increasing feasibility of topic on social procurement

Over 3,000 people or about 250 stakeholders in each municipality (from 149 persons in Chatkal and Kok-Oi aiyl aimaks to 396 persons in Kara-Kul city) participated in identifying the needs for services within the legal framework of Kyrgyzstan allowing provision through the social procurement. It is important that selection of topic for social procurement was carried out in two phases and at two levels. Firstly, PRA events identified the range of problems, and then, during the citizens' gatherings through voting most important and acute problem was chosen. A wide representative sample of public opinion, priority rural assessment of the community needs in social sphere, and the two-level selection process of the topic allowed the customer - the local self-government to build up confidence that the service is really needed or the problem really needs to be given a priority. To provide such coverage in every municipality of the Kyrgyz Republic cannot be accomplished by any ministry, but local self-governments are able to do it without a doubt. Obviously in the case, if the state delegates this objective.

## Enhanced targeted social services

This project helped strengthen the targeting orientation of social services in many pilot aiyl aimaks. For example, in preparation for the launch of the Day Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) for children with disabilities in Kargalyk aiyl aimak, Toguz-Toro rayon, Jalal-Abad oblast, a database of these children and their parents was created. Moreover, in order to provide full information about the DRC, services of the center, the staff of the implementing organization (NGO) made 46 visits to the families of children with disabilities. In Toguz-Bulak aiyl aimak, Leilek rayon, Batken oblast, the project staff and community leaders made household visits in five (!) villages and compiled a database of children with disabilities; created a social card for 53 persons; defined concrete, targeted need for services and support. In addition, this social procurement revealed 20 "latent" children with disabilities who were not covered by the system of state social security. All these facts indicate a lack of clear delineation of functions and responsibilities between the state authorities and LSG bodies. Targeted services will look differently if the local self-government body will be responsible for it under delegated power by law or contract. Even more targeted service will become if provided by NGOs in the framework of social procurement, as NGOs better "reach" to the customer in the literal and figurative sense.

## Attracted additional resources for addressing social problems

Introduction of the social procurement mechanism inevitably leads to greater reliance on public resources in carrying out social projects at all levels - national, and particularly at the local, municipal. This is ensured by the terms of competition among NGOs to become the executor of the social procurement, which envisages maximum mobilization of the NGOs own resources and attracting additional extra-budgetary funds for the implementation of this procurement and addressing social problems. At the local self-government level, it is easier to do just in front of the community - most of the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic are not indifferent to the vulnerable groups and willing to help if they see a real project and actual results. Pilot GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP has proven that quality assessment of needs and equitable formation of the state social procurement at the municipal level, leads to unity of the community around solving the problems. In addition to the main financial investments from the local budget received in the form of GIZ grants, the projects have received co-financing from the beneficiaries, parents, local communities, NGOs, external sponsors, the entire amounting to about half a million soms, which is approximately 10% of the total (see Diagram 1). For example, residents of Katran AA received 180,000 soms, Toguz-Bulak AA - 19 000 soms. Many communities have made a significant human resources contribution, for example, doing repairs free of charge. Moreover, local budgets despite big problems with financing of local issues, being aware of the importance of social services for the community, also contributed their own funds for co-financing of social services. It must convince the government that the local self-government will invest additional funds in order the population is fully satisfied with the level of service provision if the bodies of LSG would be accountable for it to the public. This is also confirmed by the practice of many countries, such as Bulgaria, where the municipalities in response to the needs of the community, even create their own municipal social services, and only then seek support from the state. However, this practice works there because the state delegated powers with finance, responsibility for social sphere to local self-government.

Diagram 1.Shares of financing for state (municipal) social procurement

of 11 projects in the framework of GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP

Table 1. Sources of financing for municipal social procurement in pilot municipalities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pilot** | **Grant** | **Local budget** | **Community** | **CSO** | **Total** |
| Tash-Kumyr city | 1000000 | 450000 | 10000 | 17000 | 1477000 |
| Katran | 1000000 | 800000 | 607000 |   | 2407000 |
| Sumbula | 1000000 | 60250 | 412956 |   | 1473206 |
| Toguz-Bulak | 1000000 | 45000 | 100500 | 10000 | 1155500 |
| Kargalyk | 1000000 | 90000 | 14000 | 20775 | 1124775 |
| Kanysh-Kia | 1000000 | 20000 | 10000 |   | 1030000 |
| Kok-Oi | 1000000 |   | 9000 | 3400 | 1012400 |
| Omuraliev | 1000000 | 18000 | 21100 | 27000 | 1066100 |
| Terek-Sai | 1000000 | 32000 | 16000 |   | 1048000 |
| Chatkal | 1000000 | 102600 | 30000 |   | 1132600 |
| Kara-Kul city | 1000000 | 8000 | 17570 |   | 1025570 |
| **Total** | **11000000** | **1625850** | **1248126** | **78175** | **13952151** |

## Improving quality of social services and solutions to community problems: results management instead of process management

Historically, the state is more concerned with process managements in terms of social services, while result often drops out of the officials’ focus. In fact, in order to achieve social stability, the state is concerned basically with the continuum of process so that "a child is not left unattended." However, the quality of the result of this "attention" pale into insignificance. Blaming the state for this reason is meaningless, it is better to think about how to make both the process continuous and improve the quality and the results are in demand. Social procurement at the municipal level has solutions to this problem.

Result management in this case is reflected in the fact that real citizens (children and parents, youth and the elderly, teachers and educators) in the 11 municipalities, who needed a particular service, received it in expected quality and quantity. In the quantitative terms, the picture is as follows: more than two and a half thousand people received 11 services in four very acute problems: 1) rehabilitation and adaptation of children with disabilities - 3 projects (Toguz-Bulak AA, Kargalyk AA, Kara-Kul city); 2) access to preschool education for children - 6 projects (Sumbula AA, Kanysh-Kia AA, Terek-Sai AA, Kartran AA, Chatkal AA, Kok-Oi AA); 3) social and cultural development of young people - 1 project (Tash-Kumyr city); 4) culture development - 1 project (Omuraliev AA).

*Table 2. Number of beneficiaries in 11 pilot LSGs, GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Municipality** | **Beneficiaries** | **Project** | **Executor** |
| 1 | Kanysh-Kia AA | 457 | “Balastan” | PU «Kurulush village aimak public self-government” |
| 2 | Kara-Kul city | 102 | “There are no alien children” | PF “Aimira” |
| 3 | Kargalyk AO | 219 | “Adaptation and rehabilitation of children with disabilities through establishment of Day Rehabilitation Center” | PF “Family to every child” |
| 4 | Katran АО | 252 | “Unite for children!” | PF “Insan-Leilek” |
| 5 | Kok-Oi АО | 84 | “We are ready to school” | PA “ Center for Development of Civil Initiatives Aikol”  |
| 6 | Omuraliev АО | 178 | “Fathers heritage” | PA “ Center for Development of Civil Initiatives Aikol”  |
| 7 | Sumbula АО | 152 | “Establishment of preschool education center in Sary-Dobo village” | PF “Bilek” |
| 8 | Tash-Kumyr city | 230 | “Establishment and operation of youth public center of legal information (YPCLI) based in Tash-Kumyr library” | PF “Osh Youth Media Center” |
| 9 | Terek-Sai АО | 198 | “Engaging children from low-income families to preschool education” | PF “Aikan” |
| 10 | Toguz-Bulak АО | 76 | “Establishment of day rehabilitation center for children with special needs” | PF “Insan-Leilek” |
| 11 | Chatkal АО | 608 | “Bala-Nur” | PU «Kurulush village aimak public self-government” |
|   | **TOTAL:**  | **2556** |  |  |

The primary results of the project demonstrated improvements in the quality of social procurement in all 11 municipalities. How was it reflected? For example, in Sumbula AA in the framework of the project, preschool education center "Ai-Danek" was opened for 58 preschool children aged 3-6 years, which aims to provide services on training of preschool children in the village of Sary-Dobo. A survey was carried out among 60 parents to assess the quality of services. According to the parents, children had significant positive changes. Children could better talk and communicate with peers; learned to count numbers from zero to ten and vice versa; distinguish and classify colors, objects and geometrical figures, domestic and wild animals; began to understand directions (right and left), singing and dancing; used to follow the day regime and obey it; acquired skills to use pens, pencils, scissors; learned to sculpt in clay, collect puzzles and Lego, imitate the characters of fairy tales. Progress in the development of eighteen children was evaluated by the parents as "excellent", the majority - as "good".

In general, during gatherings on evaluation of community projects of all municipalities it was recognized that services were provided in full manner with an adequate level, expressed their readiness to continue to support these services and expectations from local self-governments that they would not stop the started work and the state would also contribute. Chubak ZAMIR UULU, parent: "Among the children who came to the opening of the Day Rehabilitation Center "Zirek" there is my son, Elmir ZAMIROV, he is 9 years old, since his birth – he is a child with disabilities. Previously, we had to travel to Bishkek, search for suitable centers, wait in the lines, spend a lot of time and a lot of money in order to bring some relief to his life. During the winter commute from Toguz-Toro rayon sometimes is simply impossible. Now our problem was resolved thanks to cooperation between non-governmental organizations and ayil okmotu, it is a great joy! I believe that the center will work for a long time, because it is the only one in our aimak and even in the rayon. There is a big difference in the development of a child who attends such a center, and a child who is at home. I can see it in my son - at home we cannot teach him everything that gives the center."

However, opinions of the beneficiaries is not sufficient to assess the quality of services - the citizens can enjoy the very presence of the services to which they previously did not have access, and unable to evaluate the quality, because they are not familiar with the standards. Therefore, the GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP provided technical expertise to help local self-governments: experts from the relevant ministries came to the municipalities in order to assess the quality of the service provision, education, culture and social protection. As a result, the ministries acknowledged that in general the services are up to standard, although with some comments that they also helped eliminate. In addition, this work engaged territorial units of the relevant ministries - thus the first steps in building business relationships between local NGOs - executors, local self-governments - contractors and state agency authorized to develop and implement the state policy in this sphere.

## Institutional strengthening of civil society

On the other hand, civil society, NGOs, receiving and executing the social procurement entirely accomplish own mission, become the true centers for development and consolidation of the society. In the eyes of the citizens, they acquire a reputation as advocates and supporters; give a person the opportunity to realize public capacity in more favorable environment. NGOs receive politically and socially reasonable financing for their activities, decreasing their dependence on grants of foreign origin, in the whole credibility of the non-profit sector is growing, which contributes to the consolidation of society and social stability[[2]](#footnote-2).

Very important aspect is a horizontal cooperation among NGOs, sharing experience and improving level of expertise. In this respect, NGO consortia play an important role. In the pilot municipalities of GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP, two consortia implemented social projects: in Omuraliev AA in Talas rayon of Talas oblast the project "Fathers Heritage” was implemented by the consortium of NGO "Center for Development of Civil Initiatives "Aikol" and Talas oblast territorial unit of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Youth of the Kyrgyz Republic; in Kargalyk AA of Toguz-Toro rayon of Jalal-Abad oblast the project "Adaptation and Rehabilitation of Children with Disabilities through Opening of Day Rehabilitation Center" was executed by the consortium of PF "Family for every child", PA "TT Alakan" and NPA"Umuttuu Nariste." Especially interesting is the last one – PF "Family to every child" was is based in Osh, but has extensive experience in the oblast, has strong staff and expertise. Two other organizations are local and are well aware of the situation in the community, citizens, managers and employees of LSG bodies. This harmonious combination of knowledge and communication both ensured success and sustainability of the project, and allowed local NGOs substantially increase their capacity in provision of services to children with disabilities.

GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP hoped that major national and sectoral networks of NGOs would participate in the competition, but for various reasons they preferred to observe the process from outside. This is not surprising, given that the amount of the projects are small in comparison with standards in the capital, the management of the budget funds is much more complicated rather than donor funds. On the other hand, there is a positive trend that the large metropolitan NGOs did not take part in the competition for local social procurements leaving more chances for local NGOs to win. However, in the future, there is a need to work on, so that large sectoral NGOs engage in consortia with local ones, sharing innovations, experience and expertise with them.

## Increasing level of trust and satisfaction with government performance to achieve social cohesion

Introduction of the social procurement mechanism is one of the most effective forms of social partnership and achievement of social cohesion in society. NGOs are equal partners of government in addressing social problems of local communities. Broad involvement of non-profit organizations and the public to participate in public tenders and implementing social procurements eliminates the suspicion of the general population in the irrational use of funds allocated for social services, corruption and protectionism of the state and municipal employees. All this allows strengthening social mutual understanding in reaching certain social cohesion in order to form civil society and, ultimately, creates social and spiritual basis in the society for real and effective implementation of economic, political and administrative reforms[[3]](#footnote-3).

GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP influenced the situation in the pilot communities. The survey results show that the level of public confidence in local self-government in comparison with 2014 increased by 14% and amounted to 85.3% in 2015 instead of 71.4% in 2014. The level of confidence in the local self-government bodies by NGOs has changed significantly and has reached 100 percent.

When the social procurement is implemented at the municipal level, trust in LSG is projected to the state agencies as well. In their mind, most people fairly do not separate the local self-government from the state, so the growth of confidence in the bodies of local self-government, strengthening of the citizens' satisfaction with performance and services of LSG, automatically applies to state agencies as well. Ultimately, the parents of the child with disabilities does not care who organized the rehabilitation center - aiyl okmotu or ministry, what is important for them that the center is located within walking distance, operates properly and helps their child to live in dignity and develop in harmony. People who receive high quality and, most importantly, accessible social services, will say thank you, not only to local self-government bodies, but also to the state. Is not that the political capital?

The Project impact is reflected in a change in the relationship between the authorities represented by local self-governments and local communities, civil society represented by CSOs, NGOs and ordinary citizens. The results of the survey serve evidence to this.

The survey was conducted among all project participants, including the beneficiaries, NGOs, local self-governments about how high the level of cooperation between local self-governments and CSOs is, as well as how the population is satisfied with the quality of social services. The survey was anonymous and consisted of two stages, the first took place in spring 2014, when the executors of the social procurement had not been identified yet in the municipalities, and the second was held in August and September 2015 when social procurement projects were about to finish. The survey results are shown in diagrams 2,3,4 and 5.

Diagram 2. Level of trust in LSG bodies

It is important to note that the growth of the NGOs’ confidence in the LSG bodies has changed a lot. For example, in 2014 only among respondents from the NGOs had a significant number of those who said they do not trust LSGs - 18.2%. And in 2015, the level of trust of the same group reached the absolute maximum - 100%.

**Local self-government bodies are more likely to listen to civil society in addressing issues of local importance, the objectives of LSG better meet needs of the local community**

To understand how the LSG bodies and civil society organizations listen to each other in addressing problems of social significance, it is feasible to consider the difference in the perception of each other between the NGOs and the local self-government. While the difference was in 2014 and remains in 2015, but in 2015 LSG and NGOs "swapped places”. If in 2014 the representatives of ayil okmotu were more optimistic about the level of communication with NGOs - 66 percent of them, respectively, believed that fully listen to the NGOs in resolving local issues, with only 27 percent of the NGO representatives shared the view with LSG. In 2015, 85.4% of representatives of LSG said that they listen to civil society and NGOs, and 100% of the respondents from NGOs confirmed this. Thus, we can state that the MSP Project/GIZ has influenced the perception of situation with cooperation between the parties through the introduction of the social procurement mechanism. Now NGOs also believe in cooperation with LSGs, so do the local self-governments.

Given that, in general, evaluation of the matching goals and values ​​of LSG with the needs of the local community remained at 60%, this assessment of LSGs and NGOs coincided in 2015 and was 75% in both groups of respondents.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Diagram 3.*Opinion on how fully LSG and NGO listen to each other in addressing local issues* | Diagram 4.*Opinion on to what extent goals of LSG comply with the community needs* |

**Evaluation of the level of cooperation of civil society organizations and activists with LSG**

 **is increased**

The survey respondents were invited to evaluate the level of cooperation between local self-governments and civil society organizations – NGOs against ten-point scale. At the same time, the respondents were offered different forms of cooperation (see. Diagram 5-1). In 2015, all the proposed options for cooperation received higher scores. The highest - 8.2 points - was the assessment of the LSG’s willingness to report on the activities, indicating an increased level of information exchange between the LSG and public, which always has a positive effect on the level of trust. Willingness of LSG seek resources to support the initiatives of NGOs was given 8 points. This is not surprising, aiyl okmotu and mayor offices are really willing to sign support letters for NGOs and in the framework of the Project in partnership with NGOs engaged in the search for additional resources, including for ensuring the sustainability of services. The third place was given to ability of LSGs to change their behavior if the population is critical about them, estimating at 7.9 points. This ability suggests improving accountability of local self-government bodies, establishment of feedback from the public. In general, all groups of the survey participants in 2015 have awarded 7.5 points out of ten to the cooperation of NGOs with LSGs, which is 1.1 points higher than last year (6.4 points).

Diagram 5.*Opinion on how LSGs meet the community needs, ten-point scale*

**Number of people willing to entrust provision of local services in social sphere to non-governmental organizations increased**

An important achievement of the Project MSP/GIZ can be considered the fact that people are willing to entrust the local non-profit organizations the provision of social services has increased! There are significantly more supporters of this approach among the executive bodies of LSG and NGOs, i.e. 27% and 9% respectively. The project has not only enhanced the credibility of NGOs by the LSG (from 45.45% to 72%), but the level of NGO’s self-confidence, as 100% of respondents from NGOs believe that the society is ready for this.

*Table 3. Trust increase in NGO on provision of social services*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Could you entrust provision of local services in social sphere to non-governmental organizations?** | **2014** | **2015** |
| Yes | 52% | 60% |
| Cannot answer | 22% | 18% |
| No | 27% | 22% |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |

# Sustainability of Results

None of the pilot municipalities, dared to carry out the projects through the social procurement mechanism, does not intend to stop providing the service. Some of them included the service the local budget, some managed to find co-financing from both local and state budgets, others are looking for additional extra budgetary funding. NGOs continue to assist municipalities in achieving sustainability - register the organizations at the Ministry of Justice, work on internal processes, and improve services, train staff, and raise awareness of the population about the need for further support or service-for-fee. Conclusions about the sustainability of the projects yet to be formulated later, but it is already clear that the needs have been identified correctly, the demand is huge, and therefore local self-governments simply cannot ignore and refuse to continue providing these services. The individual municipalities have sufficient budget, stating that they would continue practicing partnerships with NGOs through the social procurement mechanism – heads and employees of LSG bodies are sure that NGOs contribute significantly to the quality and accessibility of the service. It is beneficial for citizens, LSGs and NGOs. Also the government representatives in the field were able to verify the effectiveness the LSG and NGO cooperation in the social sphere. Detailed information about the sustainability of all projects was given in appendices.

# Challenges and Recommendations

Despite the accomplishment of all the tasks, the results achieved, and the positive impact, it is not possible to remain silent about the challenges in the implementation of the GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP. Moreover, these challenges are evolutionary and systemic in nature and it is necessary to solve them together -by the state, local self-government and NGOs.

First, there is need to resolve immediately the issue on execution of the law on delegation of state powers to local self-government in the social sphere. There is no longer any reason to delay the issue, since on the one hand, it is obvious that the state is unable to deliver a service to each aimak, on the other - at least it is clear that LSGs are willing to take the responsibility if funding available for delegated power. At the same time, the relevant state authorities have nothing to fear in reducing their influence – they will remain policy-making, monitoring and evaluation of the services in accordance with the standards, making decision on delegating and financing. In addition, the ministries will carry out a lot of work related to methodological support, consultations, providing the maximum volume of information, manuals, protocols, standards of services. Possibly departmental training centers will be established in order to strengthen the capacity of territorial divisions.

Continuing to ignore the issue is simply inhumane with respect to those in need for these services. Delegation should start operating - the entire legal framework is already prepared in place (see. Figure 6)!

Diagram 6. *Scheme for provision of decentralized social services*

Secondly, Kyrgyzstan has practically no local infrastructure for the provision of social services, LSG today has even no social policy programs. During the Soviet era, when social services were rigidly institutionalized and were provided only by special institutions (boarding schools, nursing homes, orphanages, etc.), this infrastructure was not built at the community level. In the first decades of the independence – all the more so. As a result, today the municipalities, especially in rural areas, simply have no sufficient numbers of buildings, facilities, landscaped area, to organize the provision of social services. Many municipalities of the GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP resolved this issue with big challenges, since it was clear that for 1 million soms grant funds is not something that the building can be built, even do the repairs. It is also clear that in the coming years, the majority of municipalities will not solve the problem on their own. In addition, it would be wrong is if the state gets rid of this responsibility for this issue. Therefore, at the state level, more work is needed not only on the issue of delegation of state powers in the social sphere to LSG bodies, but also on the state contribution to establishment of physical infrastructure for this purpose.

Thirdly, there is urgent need to adopt a new version of the law on state social procurement that sets more modern, transparent and detailed requirements for mechanisms and processes; introduces new tools and procedures; extends the application of the social procurement mechanism, bridging the gaps and contradictions in the current law. Such a bill was designed by the Kyrgyz Government and submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh. The draft law was designed given the international best practices. It eliminated the shortcomings and collisions that exist in the current Law "On state social procurement", as well as new mechanisms to enhance transparency and efficiency of the system. In particular, the bill envisages three forms of SSP implementation: public procurement of social services; public funding of community service projects; provision of social services to needy citizens through social coupons (vouchers).

In the case of the adoption of the bill, the state and municipal bodies (hereinafter - the state customer) will have the right to choose appropriate forms for implementation of SSP in order to provide social services aimed at addressing social problems or to achieve public goals.

Experience in 11 pilot municipalities was utilized by the authors of the bill, particularly in drafting the program of state social procurement, which envisages carrying out of studies by LSG to determine the needs of the population in social services that can be provided through the state social procurement.

Along with the new edition of the Law "On state social procurement[[4]](#footnote-4)" the working group developed a package of regulations aimed at effective implementation of the law, which will be discussed after the adoption of this law. In the case of the adoption of the bill, in order to implement it the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic will be required to develop and approve the following regulations: regulations of grant commission; guidelines of socially useful projects competition; standard contract for execution of socially useful projects; procedures of forming and updating electronic database of experts to assist in evaluation of socially useful projects; methods for determining cost of social coupon; procedures for maintaining the Register of social coupons issued; standard form of social coupon; Standard contract for provision of social services paid through social coupons; structure and procedures for operation of state grants web-portal for socially useful projects. So the new convocation of the Parliament has all chance to begin its work with noble issues – decision on the new law on state social procurement.

Fourthly, it is necessary to scale-up the state social procurement formed by the state authorities. State social procurement promotes a competitive environment for social service providers, resulting in higher quality of service and customer satisfaction with the services. Evaluation of the competitive contracts technology introduction held in Perm, has shown that the utilization of the contract technology could really improve the quality of social services. The extent of the client satisfaction with services received from the contract executors is on average 10% higher than the corresponding level of satisfaction of those customers who receive the same services within current budget funding of provider. The evaluation findings outline the fact that NGOs can compete with the municipal social service agencies in terms of the quality and efficiency of service delivery. Comparative analysis of effectiveness indicators of service and satisfaction with the organizations performing the same contract, found that the percentage of clients of the community organizations satisfied with the services is on average 15% higher than the clients of the municipal facilities. Unlike the municipal facilities, the community organizations had no clients, who were unhappy with the services – while in the municipal institutions they accounted for an average of 6%.

Fifth, there is a need for more active cooperation between large national NGOs in order to enhance the capacity of local NGOs, transfer knowledge and experience from the strong central ones to less strong local ones. In this respect, a great role to be played by the networks. Breakthrough in the horizontal cooperation should turn another advantage of the state social procurement into reality - massive emergence of new ideas, methods for addressing social problems. Implementation of the social procurement mechanism greatly increases the social and creative commitment of the population. This objective is ensured by openness of competitions that gives everyone assurance that his/her idea is interesting and proposal will be heard and taken into account. One must remember that the state nowhere in the world does not generate innovations, as it is the mission of NGOs and business.

Sixth, efforts should be undertaken to enhance the capacity of local self-governments and NGOs, which within the GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP faced with numerous challenges and technical troubles. For example, modifications in the project budget, lack of local professionals for technical expertise, limited capabilities to make own decisions, restrictions on payroll for project staff, seasonality of demand for certain services (such as for youth), poor communication between the participants due to lack of technology and knowledge and so on. The big problem is human resources: not enough teachers, psychologists, speech therapists and other professionals; many employees do not have appropriate education, certificates, and so on. Additional opportunities are required for training or re-training of the specialists. Accordingly, there is a need for greater methodological work on elaboration of procedures, description of methodology, training and technical assistance. Development Policy Institute will continue this endeavor, but to be effective it must be done in close collaboration with the government and with support of international donor projects. No organization alone will wade through the issue, as the beneficiaries of this initiative amount to tens or even hundreds of thousands of people.

Seventh, it is necessary to address the issue of combining planning at national and local levels in order to ensure that state programs reflect the priorities of local communities. It also includes effective information streams both horizontally and vertically. For details, see Figure 2.

# Information Dissemination

Success stories about ensuring of access to social services in 11 municipalities in the framework of the social procurement are described in the special issue of the "Municipality" magazine (Issue #9 (46), September 2015) in 1000 copies and distributed widely throughout Kyrgyzstan among LSGs, state authorities, NGOs , donors/projects.

# Conclusion

The hypotheses developed at the start of the GIZ/Fonds Project on MSP in 2013, were confirmed in 2015 - the social procurement at the municipal level has demonstrated its advantages and achieved the following: the results management instead of process management in the field, attraction of additional financing, improved quality and increased orientation of social services; increase of citizens' satisfaction with the performance of local self-government. However, the main intrigue is whether the government is ready to respond to social needs of citizens, and to reform the sphere of social services?

At the end of 2013, when the Development Policy Institute launched the project on piloting social procurement implementation at the municipal level, the objective seemed almost impossible – there were no social procurement procedures and practices at the municipal level in Kyrgyzstan, and many local self-government bodies seemed weak, incompetent and incapable to take the responsible for defining needs and provision of social services in accordance with these needs. Even today, at the end of 2015, many politicians and officials in Bishkek believe that aiyl okmotu are some offices that are poor and illiterate, can handle only garbage collection with capability to cope with it not everywhere and always. Most often, they are perceived in Bishkek as modest sources of information and issuing some paperwork to population. It is a deeply offensive lie about the local self-government and local communities.

Kyrgyzstan has a large number of municipalities that are quite capable of solving the most complex and painful problems of local communities. It is justified, since the residents of many villages simply do not reach the ministerial offices to get the volume of services promised by the state. Who but the local self-government represented by ayil okmotu, mayors and local councils can and should deliver these services to the citizens? And the local self-governments will necessarily get help of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both local and national, which are capable to execute the state social procurement at the municipal level.

Municipal social procurement has the perspective of becoming a revolutionary tool that will radically improve the quantity and quality of social services in the municipalities of the Kyrgyz Republic. Municipal social procurement is able to have a multiplicative effect on the quality of life and environment for sustainable development of the country. Benefits of social procurement are so important and obvious that it is possible and necessary to turn it into the main mechanism - the engine, "skeleton" of the entire social policy at both the national and municipal level. However, these benefits are particularly evident at the municipal level, so firstly there is the need to delegate the state powers in the social sphere to the LSG bodies and help municipalities perform them through social procurement to a large extent.

# Appendices

##  Evidence of results sustainability

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project** | **Further sustainability**  |
| Kara-Kul city PF “Aimira”“There are no alien children” | It is planned to finance operation of the center at the expense of local budget, including these expenses in budget of 2016.**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 2.1.*** Contract of non-reciprocal office lease for long term basis***Appendix 2.2.*** Confirmation letter about intention to consider financing of wages for the center employees from local budget at the next session of LC on adoption of budget for 2016 |
| Sumbula АА PF “Bilek” “Opening of prescgool education center in Communa village (Sar-Dobo)” | The center continues operating, it was registered as a preschool educational facility in the Ministry of Justice. Salaries are financed by the republican budget, utilities - from the local budget.**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 11.*** Copy of salary tariffing list (employees' salaries financed by republican budget) |
| Omuraliev ААPA “Center for Civil Initiatives Development Aikol”“Fathers heritage” | Operation of the center (courses) will continue on payment basis, maintenance of the center will be covered at the expense of local budget within financing of the Culture house – municipal property facility. **Verifying documents:*****Appendix 4***. Copy of the minutes from the meeting where parents agreed to pay for the courses.  |
| Kok-Oi ААPA “Center for Civil Initiatives Development Aikol” “We are ready for school” | The group opened in the center, continues to operate to prepare children for school. Utilities are paid at the expense of the local budget, while the salaries from the state budget**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 3.*** Copy of salary tariffing list on financing of salaries of the center employees |
| Chatkal ААPU «Kurulush village aimak public self-government”  “Bala Nur” | The issue of further funding needs to be considered by the local kenesh (council). According to the state of affairs at the end of October 2015 the Center assets acquired by the project, were transferred to AO. LSG is interested in continuing the work of the center and in the provision of services by TOS "Kurulush." LSG inquired legal advice from DPI. DPI started a process of consultations in the second week of December. **Verifying documents:** ***Appendix 9.1***. Letter-inquiry to rayon department of education on allocation of staff entities for working in the center***Appendix 9.2***. Confirmation letter about intention to consider payment of utilities and meals for children attending the center from local budget during the next AC session. |
| Kanysh-Kia ААPU «Kurulush village aimak public self-government” “Balastan” | Utilities and meals for children are financed from local budget from September 2015, salaries of teachers are covered at the expense of republican budget.**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 1.1, 1.2, 1.3*** – Decrees on including employees in staff***Appendix 1.4, 1.5*** – Copy of tariffing lists on financing salaries of employees from republican budget |
| Katran ААPF “Insan Leilek”“Investments in children education!” | The center was transformed to preschool facility with the full day stay. The PEF was registered in the Ministry of Justice. Salaries are financed by the republican budget, utilities - from the local budget.**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 10.*** Copy of tariffing lists on financing salaries of employees from republican budget |
| Toguz-Bulak AAPF “Insan Leilek”“Establishment of day rehabilitation center for children with special needs” | The center was transformed to preschool facility with the full day stay including inclusive group. The PEF was registered in the Ministry of Justice. Salaries are financed by the republican budget, utilities - from the local budget.**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 6.1.*** Letter of confirmation on financing of the utility costs from the local budget ***Appendix 6.2.*** Copy of tariffing lists on financing salaries of employees from republican budget |
| Tash-Kumyr cityPA “Youth Development Institute”“Engagment of the Tash-Kumyr city youth in social and cultural development of society” | Utilities and salary of 1 employee (administrator) in the center will be financed from the local budget**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 8.*** Confirmation letter on transferring the center to the balance of Municipal Property Department (maintenance of center from local budget)Session of city councils has not been held yet; therefore, the issue on employee salary has not been discussed yet. |
| Kargalyk AAPF “Family to every child”/ “Adaptation and rehabilitation of children with disabilities through establishment of Day Rehabilitation Center” | It is planned to have official registration in the Ministry of Justice, including salaries for center staff in the budget of 2016.**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 7.*** Confirmation letter about intention to consider financing of the center during adoption of local budget for 2016, as well as informing about submitting inquiry to rayon department of education to add staff to work in the center.  |
| Terek-Sai AAPF «Aikan”/ “Supplementary education and fostering of orphans, half-orphans and children from low-income families in Terek-Sai ayil aimak” | Utilities and meals for children are financed from local budget from September 2015; salaries of teachers are covered at the expense of republican budget.**Verifying documents:*****Appendix 5.1***. Minutes from the AK session and issuing Resolution on financing utilities and meals from the local budget, ***Appendix 5.2.*** Decree on hiring employees |

## Project Monitoring

Throughout the entire project, the monitoring issues played an important role, both within the organization - DPI, and at the level of the pilot municipalities.

Joint monitoring and evaluation groups were established at the level aimed at monitoring of the social procurement implementation. Groups visited the centers, surveyed purchased equipment and supplies by participating events and observing the ongoing operations of the centers. Based on the monitoring visits, acts were compiled and passed to local self-government bodies, as they were the customers of the procurement.

The Institute carried out constant monitoring of the Project implementation, monitored compliance of the internal reporting on current DPI activities, data collection, data analysis, availability of documents that represent the sources of information and verification of the goals’ accomplishment, including lists of participants of events, questionnaires of the surveys, copies of LSG docuements. Observations, review of documents, surveys, discussions, interviews, meetings with beneficiaries, implementers of procurement and LSG, media monitoring are the main methods/tools used by DPI in the monitoring.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Goals, objectives, expected outcomes of your project | Project indicators | Achived outcomes by indicator | Methods/tools to conduct monitoring | Sources of information/ documents | Appendices/comments |
| **Goal:** Encourage LSGs to implement social procurement **Objective**: Introduce social procurement into practice**Outcome:** Number of LSGs motivated to intro-duce social procurement | Number of LSGs implementing social procurement | 11 projects implemented | Studies of the documents, reports | Grant agreement between DPI and the municipality, final reports on results of social projects imple-mentation in the municipalities | Reports of previous periods |
| **Goal**: Identify community priority issues **Objective:** Define priority social projects for implementation jointly by NGO and LSG **Outcome**: Number of identified and implemented issues (social procurement) | Number of priority social procurement | 11 | PRA modelInterview/meetings with community members | Project specialists’ reports | Reports of previous periods |
| Number of implemented social procurement | 11 projects implemented | Observation, Studies of documents | NGO reports, M&E specialist’s report | Reports of previous periods |
| Number of beneficiaries of the imple-mented social procurement | 2130 persons (640 – direct beneficiaries of services)  | Interview, meeting with beneficiaries | Report of JM&E group | Reports of previous periods |
| **Goal:** Effective management of social procurement **Objective:** Improve capacity of target groups in implementation of social procurement **Outcome**: Number of trainees and trainings conducted | Number of conducted trainings/ seminars within social procurement  | 13 | Studies of the documents | NGO reports, (Agenda, lists, photographs)  | Photographs, lists |
| **Goal:** Media covering the partnerships between NGO and LSG in addressing priority issues of local communities based on municipal procurement in social sphere**Objective**: Inform wide public, NGO and LSG about social procurement **Outcome**: Number of publications in media | Number of publications in media | 155 | Media monitoring (content analysis) | Best practice specialist’s report | Monitoring completedResults of media monitoring and copies of publications in Appendix I |
| **Goal**: Encourage NGO to implement social procurement **Objective**: Introduce practice of social procurement**Outcome**: Number of NGO implementing social procurement  | Number of NGO implementing social procurement  | 11(the list is provided in the form of comment at the end of the report) | Observation, working meetings | NGO reports on results of the tranche allocation | Completed, final report on results of the project is in progress |

## Employees and consultants involved and summary of the work done:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name**  | **Role (status) in the project** | **Brief review of the work performed for the reporting period** |
| Nadezhda Dobretsova | Project manager | * Overall project management, including reporting;
* Management over financial and administrative process;
* Management and implementation of the communication strategy;
* Holding negotiations with the partners at the different levels, including municipalities, ministry, international partners;
* Analysis of results, ensuring dissemination of experience, including publication of The Municipality magazine;
* Coordination of the Project activities conducted at regional and national levels
 |
| Sabina Gradwal | Field work manager | * Discussion of project objectives with management of GIZ project and DPI at different phases of implementation
* Management and monitoring of the project performance at the municipal level;
* Coordination of the work plan development with the pilot municipalities and its implementation;
* Collection of information from the consultants, summarizing and reporting to the DPI manager on the results, issues and barriers faced by projects in the field;
* Coordination of preparation and conducting activities with participation of partner LSG and NGO, reporting
 |
| Asylbek Chekirov | Municipal finance expert | * Provision of consultations to 11 municipalities in terms of record keeping and filing related to the implementation of social procurement;
* Provision of support to 11 municipalities and territorial departments of the Central Treasury regarding crediting the funds to the special accounts of the local budget to finance social procurements.
 |
| Gulaim Shamshidi-nova | Best practice expert | * Engagement in preparation and dissemination of the press releases;
* Engagement in development and discussions of the MSP film scenario, bringing adjustments;
* Support to the development of the film about MSP.
* Internal discussions, data collection, joint planning and study of the outcomes aimed at defining best practices.
* Participation in preparation of the final version of the film, participation in designing the cover for the film.
* Preparation of information, as well as success stories about the Project implementation and publication in The Municipality magazine.
 |
| Sultan Mayrambe-kov | Monitoring and evaluation expert | * Ensuring provision of technical expertise of the projects implemented (arranging technical expertise by the specialist of the Ministry of Social Development of KR);
* Providing consultations, inquiring information, analysis of information on M&E plans received from the pilots, preparation of the implemented projects’ sustainability plans;
* Provision of document forms for proper documentation of actions by the LSGs (agreements of premises or property utilization);
* Internal discussions, data collection, joint planning and study of the outcomes aimed at monitoring and ensuring sustainability.
 |
| Azamat Mamytov | Monitoring and evaluation expert | * Consultations for the municipalities on proper preparation of the documents on social procurement formation, keeping records of the activities conducted and services provided;
* Provision of consultations to the M&E groups regarding monitoring and reporting;
* Internal discussions, data collection, joint planning and study of the outcomes aimed at monitoring and ensuring sustainability.
 |
| Ainura Balakunova Anara MusaevaTanat Osmonku-lovRosa Suranchieva | Field expert on work with the community (Kara-Kul, Tash-Kumyr, Kargalyk) Field expert on work with the community (Sumbula, Katran, Toguz-Bulak) Field expert on work with LSG (Terek-Sai, Chatkal, Kanysh-Kia)Field expert on work with LSG (Kok-Oi, Omuraliev) | * Training for the working group, representatives of LSG and local community on methods of priority rural assessment, consultations to identify residents’ needs
* Trainings on basics of organization and conducting competition for municipal social procurement
* Consultations to members of competition commission and specialists of LSGs in municipalities
* Assistance in follow-up activities (after completion of competition) on proposals’ budget clarification, specifics of projects )depending on focus area)
* Review of the situation, data collection on compliance of the social procurement formation and implementation to the legislation requirements of the KR to pass it to further legal expertise;
* Consultations to LSGs and NGOs on preparation of the documentation in accordance with the legislation requirement (supplementary agreements, amendments to the agreements, etc.);
* Consultations to LSGs and NGOs representatives on the social procurement implementation reporting;
* Consultations on covering the Project implementation in media, conducting information campaigns;
* Coordination and conducting of very important activities within the projects at the levels of the pilots (launch of the facilities, large scale events);
* Coordination and planning of the pilot visits by the monitoring specialists, technical experts and representatives of GIZ;
* Visits to the pilot municipalities to monitor the project implementation at the level of the pilots and achievement of the Project outcomes, collection of information, processing, analysis, and presenting it to the Project management;
* Preparation of the reports;
* Internal discussions, data collection, joint planning and study of the outcomes aimed at monitoring and ensuring sustainability;
* Working meetings with the executors of social procurement and bodies of LSG: discussions and consultations;
* Visits to the pilot municipalities and participation at the gatherings to inform population about the results of social procurement implementation.
 |
| Altynai Buzurman-kulova | Project coordinator on work with pilots | * Coordination of the Project activities with participation of the pilot municipalities;
* Provision of regular information requested by different parties on the implementation and details of the Project;
* Assistance in formation of municipal social procurement and information dissemination among national and network CSOs in order to ensuring high quality competition and higher number of application proposals;
* Assistance in organizational work of the tenders results;
* Collecting, processing and providing the information about the activities conducted within the MSP at the pilot level of the pilots to the management of the Project;
* Arranging the visits of the DPI and GIZ representatives to the pilot municipalities;
* Internal discussions, data collection, joint planning, the study of the outcomes aimed at monitoring and ensuring sustainability;
* Assistance in organization and coordination in preparing for the final conference at the national level.
 |
| Meerim Seyitova | Project coordinator on work with pilots | * Preparation of the reports on the activities within the Project in compliance with the requirements of GIZ and DPI internal M&E system (informational part and media reports);
* Ensuring communications with the pilot municipalities on a regular basis, information dissemination among LSG, NGO and DPI including preparation and dissemination of the press releases;
* Preparation of the materials for the publication in The Municipality magazine;
* Conducting media monitoring in terms of the Project coverage in mass media;
* Internal discussions, data collection, joint planning, the study of the outcomes aimed at information dissemination.
 |
| Bekbolot Bekiev | Lawyer on social procurement procedures | * Provision of legal expertise of draft agreements on the implementation of the state social procurement prepared by the pilot municipalities;
* In collaboration with the field experts, providing legal support for the signing of the agreements on implementation of the state social procurement;
* Consultations to the pilot municipalities and the field experts on the issues related to the formation and implementation of the state social procurement;
* Providing copies of the necessary normative acts regulating issues of formations and implementation of social procurement;
* Participation in the discussions of the lessons learned during the implementation the projects for further sharing with the members of the working group on improving legislation on state social procurement.
 |
| Nurdin Kumushbe-kov | Lawyer on social procurement procedures | * Provision of legal expertise of draft agreements on the implementation of the state social procurement prepared by the pilot municipalities;
* In collaboration with field experts, providing legal support for the signing of the agreements on implementation of the state social procurement;
* Consultations to the pilot municipalities and the field experts on the issues related to the formation and implementation of the state social procurement;
* Providing the templates of the documents (agreements on premises and equipment utilization).
 |
| Tatyana Beletskaya | Accountant | * Keeping records on incoming funds from GIZ;
* Performing the funds transfer to the accounts of LSGs for paying the social procurement;
* Consultations to the project specialists, the representatives of municipalities on financial reporting to DPI to meet the reporting requirements on the part of GIZ;
* Monitoring of the Project budget execution and the provision of information to the project manager;
* Preparation of the financial statements on the basis of primary documents and accounting records for the provision to GIZ;
* Preparation of financial statements on the basis of primary documents and accounting records in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and passing to the appropriate authorities.
 |
| Aigul Baiyshbaeva | Finance and administrative assistant | * Registration and keeping internal records, including records of working hours and the provision of appropriate reporting from the Project experts;
* Purchase of utility and office supplies for the organization of the Project performance;
* Analysis of the budgets, cost control of the project staff traveling to the pilot municipalities to perform the tasks;
* Travel logistics for the Project staff and experts;
* Assistance to the Accountant in the preparation of the financial reports, including the quarterly report for the GIZ.
 |
| Guzel Janalieva  | Assistant to field consultants | * Preparation and distribution of correspondence to the pilot municipalities with the information about the reporting requirements;
* Preparation of handouts and other materials for the study tour, visits to municipalities by the specialists and experts;
* Assistance in processing questionnaires
* Assistance in the processing of project documents for reporting (questionnaires, lists).
 |
| Mira Turgunba-eva | Expert (technical expertise) | * Visits to the Project pilot municipality (Kargalyk AA) and learning about the project;
* Observation of the process and the outcomes of the project implementation;
* Provision of the expertise;
* Quality of the solution to social problem by the NGO efforts;
* Compliance of the activities conducted within implementation of the projects against the standards and provisions of the KR legislation;
* Consultation to the municipal representatives on the issues of legislative/normative requirements to the municipal social procurement;
* Consultation to the representatives of the municipality and NGOs on the issues of the project sustainability;
* Written conclusions on above-mentioned issues for each project with own comments and recommendations.
 |

## List of other appendices

1. Appendix 1.1. Decree of director of PEF “Altyn-Beshik” #80 as of 12.10.2015. *On inclusion of assistant teacher in staff for supplementary group*
2. Appendix 1.2. Decree of director of PEF “Cheburashka” #16 as of 01.10.2015. *On inclusion of teacher in staff for supplementary group*
3. Appendix 1.3. Decree of director of PEF “Cheburashka” #15 as of 04.09.2015. *On transfer of employee to position of assistant teacher*
4. Appendix 1.4. Copy of tariffing for employees PEF «Altyn Beshik” for 2015-2016 academic year.
5. Appendix 1.5. Copy of tariffing for employees PEF “Cheburashka” for 2015-2016 academic year.
6. Appendix 2.1. Contract of non-reciprocal office lease as of 12.01.2015.
7. Appendix 2.2. Confirmation letter of Kara-Kul mayor’s office #06-1/2314 as of 09.12.2015 *On intention to consider financing of wages for the center employees from local budget at the next session of LC*
8. Appendix 3. Decree of director of kindergarten “Asel” #20 as of 28.08.2015 *Оn inclusion of teacher in staff for supplementary group*
9. Appendix 4. Minutes from parents’ and youth resource center participants’ meeting in Ak-Sai village as of 09.09.2015 with Resolution *Оn agreeing to pay for courses in the center.*
10. Appendix 5.1. Minutes of Terek-Sai AC session with Resolution #1 as of 26.08.2015 *Оn financing expenses for utilities and meals of children attending the center from local budget.*
11. Appendix 5.2. Decree of director of PEF “Ai-Nuru” *Оn inclusion of teacher and assistant teacher in staff for working in the center.*
12. Appendix 6.1. Letter of Toguz-Bulak АО #201 as of 03.12.2015 *Оn financing utility expenses of the center from local budget.*
13. Appendix 6.2. Copy of tariffing list of “Ayarum” kindergarten for 2015-2016 academic year.
14. Appendix 7. Letter of Kargalyk АО #635 as of 09.12.2015 *On intention to consider further financing operation of the center when adopting budget for 2016, as well as submitting inquiry to rayon department of education on allocation of staff for working in the center.*
15. Appendix 8. Letter of Tash-Kumyr city #03-8/1569 as of 08.12.2015 *On transfer of the center to balance of Municipal Property Department*.
16. Appendix 9.1. Inquiry letter of Chatkal АО #476/а as of 16.09.2015 *Оn allocation of staff entities for working in the center*
17. Appendix 9.2. Confirmation letter of Chatkal АО #2 as of 04.01.2016 *On intention to consider financing of utilities and meals for children attending the center from local budget at the next AK session.*
18. Appendix 10. Copy of tariffing list of “Altyn Beshik” kindergarten for 2015-2016 academic year.
19. Appendix 11. Copy of tariffing list of “Aidanek” kindergarten for 2015-2016 academic year.
1. Film is available in Kyrgyz language at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-EQPbgh9anc>, in Russian <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1Hz6OzjSKM> ; in English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P61WHVrdpN0> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Same links. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Social procurement on the post-Soviet countries. Collection of analytics and legal materials on results of International meeting of experts on introduction of social procurement mechanism in post-Soviet countries. Odessa, 25-26 November 2013/ Edited by А.S. Krupnik. – Odessa: PI “Evrodruk”, 2013.Available at website: <http://www.actngo.info/sites/default/files/files/03_cs_2014.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. In January 2016 the bill was on consideration of Jogorku Kenesh [↑](#footnote-ref-4)