# Аnnex 2. VAP Logframe

| **Hierarchy of objectives Strategy of Intervention** | **Key Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Data Sources Means of Verification** | **External Factors Assumptions** |
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| **Impact (Overall Goal)** | **Impact Indicators** |  |  |  |  |
| Public finances are managed by LSGs in a more transparent and effective mode through greatly increased accountability and citizen participation in decision making process | Number of citizens participating (including women and other groups) in the decision making process[[1]](#footnote-1).  Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect, including women) of the improvements made as a result of increased citizens’ participation (grant program projects) | Project start: Zero point  0 | 30 000 citizens participating in the local decision making process in target regions  170’000 (50% women) | Reports, based on data from LSGs  Questionnaires, surveys  Local monitoring and evaluation system  Reports on project implementation  Monitoring and evaluation project reports | The National Policy on the local government development tends to focus more on participatory budgeting |
| **Outcomes** | **Outcome Indicators** |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 1.** Citizens’ engagement and responsibility in local decision making is strengthened | # of citizens participating (including women and other groups) in decision making process[[2]](#footnote-2).  # of initiatives identified and prioritized through a joint process involving LSGs and citizens  % of M & E groups that have documented municipal services performance improvement | Project start: Zero point  Project start: Zero point  Project start: Zero point | 27 000 participants of the decision making process in target regions    200 initiatives  100% of the Monitoring and Evaluation Groups in target municipalities | Reports based on LSG’s provided information  PRA reports and Joint Action Plans (designed and approved by LSGs)  Reports of the M&E groups based on results of their surveys | Model Local community Charter was approved in 2014. It prescribes detailed mechanisms of citizen oversight and participation in local decision making proсess however municipalities in general throughout the whole country yet had not adopted their own Charters in accordance with Model Charter. |
| **Outcome 2**  LSG’s responsiveness to civic initiatives is increased | # municipalities that utilized citizen participation model in budget process  Value of Municipal Index of Budget Transparency  # proposals introduced to the local budget and approved by Local Councils, as a result of PB process  # legal and other expert recommendations provided by the Project | Project start: Zero point  Project start: Zero point  Project start: Zero point  Project start: Zero point | 30 municipalities introduced citizen participation model through relevant NLA[[3]](#footnote-3)  MIBT value equal to 55 (max 100)  120 proposals voiced by citizens during hearings are reflected in the draft budget and approved by the Local Council  35 legal and expert recommendations provided by the Project to the National level partners, including, but not limited to the Parliament, Ministry of Finance, State Agency of LSG and Inter-ethnic relations | Reports, Copies of documents from LSGs  Copies of reports of the M&E Groups  Local budgets, minutes of budget hearings from LSGs  reports and copies of the relevant communications | The current legislation regarding LSG’s governing and managing capacity to respond adequately to citizens’ needs has to be changed further on. |
| **For outcome 1:** Citizens’ engagement and responsibility in local decision making is strengthened | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1.**  Community driven budgetary framework is in place and functional; | # of CSOs, local community representatives trained on citizen participation in LSG, including budget process  # proposals to local budgets introduced by local community, CSOs | Project start: Zero point | 300 trained representatives of CSOs and local community representatives in target regions  200 proposals voiced by citizens during hearings, introduced in the drafts and approved by Local councils in target regions | Training reports, including lists of participant registration  Minutes of public hearings and  Approved local budgets | Constitution and Law on Access to Information provide appropriate framework for budget information disclosure. But existing laws on formation and implementation of local budgets do not stipulate in detail requirement on conducting mandatory public budget hearings. |
| **Activities per output 1.1.** Community driven budgetary process framework is in place and functional | | | | | |
| *Capacity development through trainings and TA; support and TA in practicing; practices and lessons learned dissemination; communication of achievements and constraints to the policy makers to improve enabling environment*   * Trainings (Training modules design, modules update, ТОТ), seminars on experience exchange, discussion of results, etc. * Training of LSGs and facilitation of PRAs in target АА, Action Plan design, creation of Initiative groups * Capacity increase of Initiative groups and M&E groups (training, facilitation, discussion of lessons learned, presentations for LSGs, conveying information to decision makers). * Facilitation of Initiative groups’ activity: PRAs, Action Plans, meetings, public budget hearings, other hearings, AP monitoring, participation in Local Initiative competition on AP implementation, grant program, Charter discussion, participation in open sessions of local councils, etc) * Local Initiative competition for local communities (organization, conducting, prizes). * Regional forums * Competition for NGOs on promoting rights to participate in budget process (organization, conducting, prizes) * Design of cases/best practices; dissemination through various channels | | | | | |
| **Output 1.2.**  Citizens driven monitoring and evaluation system for LSGs is introduced | # of CSOs, local community representatives trained on monitoring and evaluation of LSG activities  # assessments of LSG activities conducted by CSOs, local community representatives  # municipalities that established local legal framework for conducting LSG activities assessment | Project start: Zero point | 300  27 assessments by the M&E Groups  27 LSGs approved formation of the M&E Groups by local NLA or by the adopted Local community Charter | Training reports, including lists of participant registration  Minutes and reports on conducting LSG activities assessment  Local legal acts that introduced requirements for conducting LSG activities assessment | Some experience of evaluation process has been accumulated, which may be successfully applied if streamlined and adapted. |
| **Activities per output 1.2.** Citizens driven monitoring and evaluation system for LSGs is introduced | | | | | |
| *Capacity development through trainings and TA; support and TA in practicing; practices and lessons learned dissemination; communication of achievements and constraints to the policy makers to improve enabling environment*   * Trainings (Training modules design, modules update, ТОТ), seminars on experience exchange, discussion of results, etc. * Facilitation of LSG activities’ assessment * Capacity increase of M&E groups * Training and technical assistance to LSGs to institutionalize citizen assessment * Support of Municipal Index on Budget Transparency (MIBT) calculation * Surveys (including design and application of Citizen Participation Index in LSG – possibly) * Round tables, seminars and other events on citizen assessment discussion * Technical, consulting and other support of local community in monitoring of Action Plans’ implementation * Design of cases/best practices; dissemination through various channels | | | | | |
| **For outcome 2:** LSG’s responsiveness to civic initiatives is increased | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1.**  LSG’s governing framework reoriented towards citizens participation | # municipalities that introduced mechanisms of citizen participation in budget process into local legal acts  # conducted activities on engaging citizens into budget process  # municipalities that practice more than 3 tools of engaging citizens into decision making process | Project start: Zero point | 30LSGs adopted Charters requiring Budget hearings’ conduct  150 events conducted by LSGs to engage local communities into budget process  30 LSGs conduct PRAs; budget hearings; provide access to budgetary information through information boards, web-sites and/or use citizens’ budget; conduct public discussions and selection of investment projects | Local legal acts where mechanisms of community participation in budget process were introduced  Reports on conducted activities, including lists of participant registration  Survey results and reports | Based on approved Model Charter of local community that prescribes detailed mechanisms of citizen oversight and participation in local decision making municipalities will adopt their own Charters and create legal framework to engage citizens in decision making process. |
| **Activities per output 2.1.** LSG’s governing framework reoriented towards citizens participation | | | | | |
| *Capacity development through trainings and TA; support and TA in practicing; practices and lessons learned dissemination; communication of achievements and constraints to the policy makers to improve enabling environment*   * Trainings (Training modules design, modules update, ТОТ, training delivery, monitoring, knowledge evaluation) * Capacity increase (technical assistance, consultations, facilitation, knowledge application) * Technical assistance in organization and conducting activities on budget transparency, citizen participation in budget process, meetings, reports, etc.) * Technical support to LSGs in Public hearings (support of mechanisms – bulletins, web sites, information boards, etc) | | | | | |
| **Output 2.2.**  Budget Management practices of LSG’s legislative and executives are strengthened | # of trained LSG’s servants and Local deputies  % of knowledge increase among trained LSG servants and local deputies;  # of implemented projects based on community priorities  Level of gender sensitivity of the small grants | Project start: Zero point | 2000  25% (dynamics of the level of knowledge of trainees evaluated by pre training and post training results)  50 project implemented in target oblasts  Mid-level[[4]](#footnote-4) | Training reports, including lists of participant registration, certificates  Trainees’ tests results  Applications from municipalities (for the Small grant Program)  Project descriptions  Reports on project implementation  Monitoring and evaluation project reports | Training of municipal servants starting from 2014 will be done through State order by State Personnel Agency. Such approach is totally novel and will be gradually improved and broadened. Training will be done taking into account LSGs’ needs including pertinent issues arising from LSG activities. However training of local council deputies are not envisioned by any programs or state bodies |
| **Activities per output 2.2.** Budget Management practices of LSG’s legislative and executives are strengthened | | | | | |
| *Capacity development through trainings and TA; support and TA in practicing; practices and lessons learned dissemination; communication of achievements and constraints to the policy makers to improve enabling environment*   * Trainings (Training modules design, modules update, ТОТ, training delivery, monitoring, knowledge evaluation) * Capacity increase (technical assistance, consultations, facilitation, knowledge application) * Seminars on specific topics (legislation changes, e.g.) * Information exchange events (tours) * Publications * Publishing and disseminating “Municipality” magazine * ТОТ on project management and information campaign * Trainings for LSG on project management (investment project design and management) * Small grants * Trainings on monitoring with community engagement, procurement, etc.; * Trainings on state procurement in training center of Ministry of Finance (to receive certificates) * Practice and learning sharing | | | | | |
| **Output 2.3.**  National decentralization policies are modified and enforced through advocacy and lobbying | # LSG development discussion events  # publication in mass media on LSG development reforms  # of actors involved into LSG development and decentralization policy discussions | Project start: Zero point | 15 events with discussions  250 publications in mass media, including newspapers, radio and /or TV messages (including DPI’s and VAP’s publications, press releases)  35 institutions, CSOs and other organizations participating in discussions (events, publications, working groups, etc) | Conference reports, written proposals from discussion participants  Publications in mass media, in “Municipality” magazine, on project web-site  List of participants in (round tables, conferences, seminars) | Currentlythere are several strategic LSG related documents such as National Strategy on Sustainable Development for 2013-2017 and LSG Development Program for 2013-2017. Action Plans on implementation of these documents require significant review of national policy and legislation in relation to increasing role and responsibility of LSG bodies and municipal servants, improving budget and tax policy on local level, delineation of functions between state and LSG bodies, monitoring and assessment of LSG activities, etc. |
| **Activities per output 2.3.** National decentralization policies are modified and enforced through advocacy and lobbying | | | | | |
| *TA and promotion efforts*   * Legal and other expertise, legislation analysis, design of recommendations, legal acts development, etc. * Publications, presentations, analytics * Seminars, conferences, round tables, schools on LSG development issues with SCOs, NGOs, youth, minorities, women, academic circles and institutions * Publications on LSG related issues for various targeted audiences * Studying international experience (study tours, courses) * Trainings and informational events for mass media (press- sessions, press-tours, trainings, competitions, etc) | | | | | |
| **Output 2.4.**  Municipal servants’ continuous qualification upgrade system is introduced and strengthened | # recommendations on municipal servants’ system improvement  # trained regional educational institutions  # educational institutions participated (participating) in State Personnel Service bidding | Project start: Zero point | 7  5  15 | Legal and other expert recommendations  Training reports, including lists of participant registration, certificates  Applications to participate in State Personnel Agency bidding | Program on Training development of state and municipal servants for 2013-2017 was adopted in 2014. Within the Action Plan on implementation of said Program several documents were designed such as conducting State order on training of state and municipal servants, methodology on evaluation of conducted training. However there is still a list of legal acts that should be designed. Besides effectiveness evaluation of municipal servants’ training will be conducted for the first time.  At present not all educational institutions have enough knowledge to participate in the State order bidding and are in need of specific training. |
| **Activities per output 2.4.** Municipal servants’ continuous qualification upgrade system is introduced and strengthened | | | | | |
| *Capacity development, promotion and information dissemination*   * Trainings, information campaign for educational institutions on qualifications to participate in State Personnel Agency bidding on training municipal servants * Legal expertise and Technical assistance of the State Personnel Service to improve their abilities to develop legal acts related to municipal servants’ development * Testing effectiveness of conducted trainings (target municipalities) * Expert discussion of testing effectiveness of conducted trainings’ results | | | | | |

1. This figure includes data on participation in PRA sessions, Focus-Groups, planning meetings, public budget and other important issues hearings, public meetings to make local decisions from target and non-target municipalities [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This figure includes data on participation in PRA sessions, Focus-Groups, planning meetings, public budget and other important issues hearings, public meetings to make local decisions **ONLY** from target municipalities [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. NLA – Normative legal act, in case of the Project by local NLA under this output can be considered a Local Council Resolution or a similar Document issued by the Heal of Aiyl Okmotu (Local executive body of LSG) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. By “Mid level” VAP considers a project with expected 30% of women among project beneficiaries [↑](#footnote-ref-4)