

World Vision[®]



Community Mobilization and Integration in Prigorodny

Final Report

June 2006 to February 2010

**USAID DCHA/CMM
Reconciliation Programs Fund
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Trainees listen to the lecturer at one of the secretarial training courses offered by the project

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Acronyms

CC	Community Center
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
CWC	Community Works Committee
ECWC	Extended Community Works Committee
GAC	Grant Acquisition and Compliance Department
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IREX	International Research and Exchanges Board
KCC	Kurtat Community Center
LIW	Labor Intensive Works
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WV	World Vision
WVRF	World Vision Russian Federation
YFP	Youth for Peace

I. Executive Summary

With support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and in response to the threat of destabilization and conflict in the Prigorodny region of North Ossetia, World Vision (WV) has completed the implementation of a reconciliation project focused on promoting the integration of local Ingush and Ossetian communities through joint economic recovery and community engagement initiatives. The project, titled “Community Mobilization and Integration in Prigorodny” (CA number 118-A-00-06-00046-00), began in June 2006 and was originally due to finish in August 2009; however, the project was granted two No Cost Extensions (NCE) until the end of February 2010. This report summarizes the full accomplishments of this project across its entire three and a half-year duration.

Through its four main objectives, WV, in cooperation with the local administration and other community stakeholders, created jobs, offered to people educational opportunities, improved communities’ infrastructure, and brought together children and youth from the two ethnic groups.

Objectives	Highlights
Foster mutual understanding and interdependence of Ingush and Ossetian residents through joint community asset recovery initiatives.	<p>A total of 104 villagers benefitted from short-term income generation opportunities through labor-intensive infrastructure as a means for improving their livelihoods. Each villager was employed for an average of 12 to 14 days, 6 hours per day, 5 days per week.</p> <p>Seven infrastructure projects and several micro-scale pilot projects have been successfully implemented in Dachnoe and Kurtat.</p>
Expand scope of local community center as a connector for Ingush and Ossetian residents to promote inter-ethnic community spirit and unity.	<p>290 people benefitted from new opportunities for prequalification and education through enrollment in vocational courses.</p> <p>More than 200 children every year attended different activities offered by the Kurtat Community Center (KCC).</p> <p>Over 2.5 years, the KCC offered about 180 drama sessions, 300 sporting events, 150 music events, and daily sessions in the playroom for children.</p>
Foster mutual understanding and build relationships between Ingush and Ossetian youth through establishment and operation of a Youth for Peace (YFP) Club.	<p>By the end of the project, a total of 87 children were actively engaged with club activities.</p>
Foster the mutual interdependence of Ingush and Ossetian residents through joint agricultural and economic recovery initiatives.	<p>111 jobs created</p> <p>40 businesses formed (by business training graduates who have received grants to implement their business plans)</p> <p>1 business center created</p> <p>201 persons received business training</p>

claimed by the Ingush. In 1992, armed clashes broke out between Ingush and Ossetian informal militias, the latter backed by Russian security forces, causing widespread damage to public and private assets and forcibly displacing almost 10,000 Ossetians and most of the estimated 34,500 to 64,000 Ingush living in the Prigorodny District and North Ossetia. Fighting officially ended in February 1995, but sporadic outbreaks of violence continue, and the local Ingush and Ossetian residents harbor sustained resentment and anger to this day. Tensions were exacerbated by the Beslan school siege tragedy, involving Ingush terrorists, which took place in September 2004, and continue to run high, particularly around the related issues of property rights and returning Ingush internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Ingush-Ossetian dispute is one of many in the North Caucasus, where violence has prevailed for many years. Although it is a distinct and isolated issue with its own history and social-political implications, it is also a potential trigger for wider regional instability.

The effects of the conflict include high levels of unemployment, widespread poverty, and an overwhelming lack of social services and access to income and community resources. A small number of humanitarian agencies operate in the Prigorodny region, though at present these organizations are mainly limited to human rights organizations or small educational programs. Foreigners' access to the region is limited due to Russian military presence.

During the four years of the project implementation, some major political events occurred in Prigorodny. In 2008, presidential and parliamentary elections were held. While these limited activities for several weeks, they did not change the balance of power nor directly affect the Prigorodny region. However, they were coupled by local municipal elections in Kurtat and Dachnoe administrations. The new administrative head of the two villages was elected on March 2, 2008. The election process and ensuing results revealed acute divisions not only among the two main ethnic groups, but also inside the Ingush ethnic group.

In August 2008, a brief but tragic war broke out between Georgia, South Ossetia, and the Russian Federation in South Ossetia and Georgia proper. Thousands of displaced persons poured from South Ossetia into North Ossetia during and in the aftermath of the fighting. The majority of these uprooted people returned to South Ossetia in the weeks following the conflict. However, some hundreds of people from South Ossetia's 2008 war and thousands of "old displaced" from the first war between Georgia and South Ossetia in the early 1990's remain in Prigorodny District. They mostly live with relatives in private accommodations in substandard conditions, and their presence exacerbates the socio-economic vulnerability of North Ossetia's local population, including Prigorodny residents.

The last quarter of 2008 brought frequent assassinations of government officials and attacks against law enforcement officers in Prigorodny District and North Ossetia as a whole. Additionally, on November 6, 2008, the explosion of a minibus in the center of Vladikavkaz killed 11 and wounded 23. This turbulent security situation had a negative impact on WV's work in Prigorodny District, especially between September and December 2008, when WV had to postpone or cancel several mass gatherings in Prigorodny as it had not obtained security clearance from the District Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In early February 2009, Ingushetia's president Yunus-Bek Evkurov (appointed in October 2008) made controversial statements concerning Prigorodny District. He stated: "Let the land [Prigorodny District] remain now in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, but the Ingush should return back to

their homes, and proper conditions for this should be ensured.” His statement was very controversial both because many Ingush have not lost hope in recovering Prigorodny District, and because Ingush who were displaced during 1992 are reluctant to go back to certain areas in the district because of the discrimination they are likely to face. However, the new course of the Ingush Presidential Administration raised hopes of building a more constructive dialogue between the North Ossetian and Ingush republics which, in turn, will foster reconciliation of Ossetian and Ingush ethnicities in Prigorodny District facilitated by this USAID-funded project. Hopes were broken when on June 22, 2009, there was an assassination attempt against the president: A suicide bomber driving a luxurious stolen car bumped into the President’s car and activated an explosive device. The president’s driver and a security guard died. Y.B. Evkurov was seriously wounded (head, chest), underwent emergency surgery, and was flown to a clinic in Moscow, where he is slowly recovering.

On December 17, 2009, in Vladikavkaz, the Head of North Ossetia, Tajmuraz Mamsurov, and the president of Ingushetia, Yunus-Bek Evkurov, signed a program of joint action on Ingushetia and Ossetia called the “Good Neighborhood.” The arrangement sets a foundation on which Ingush refugees who left their homes during the confrontation in 1992 would be able to return to their pre-1992 place of origin. The new agreement introduces a participatory approach to the return process, so that all steps of the return will be discussed among main stakeholders during the spring of 2010.²

On January 19, 2010, President Dmitry Medvedev announced the establishment of the North Caucasus Federal District and appointed Alexander Khloponin as the president’s representative in the region. The newly formed federal district will consist of Dagestan, Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, and the Russian-speaking Stavropol region. The city of Pyatigorsk in Stavropol region became the center of the newly established federal district.

WV and its donors had hoped to be able to capitalize on the successful implementation of the Prigorodny project with future programming. However, on April 13, 2010, following a series of USAID/WVRF communications with the NOA government (Ministry of Investments and Foreign Economic Relations), the Ministry has not agreed to the continuation of the WV program in the republic. This is an indication of the governmental restrictions regarding working in the district, which can lead to a fragile future for the North Caucasus.

3. Project Activities Since Inception

Objective 1: Foster the mutual economic interdependence of Ingush and Ossetian residents through joint economic-recovery initiatives.

COMMUNITY WORKS COMMITTEE

At the start of the project, a Steering Committee consisting of Ingush and Ossetian community members from the villages of Kurtat and Dachnoe, as well as representatives of the local administration, was established to provide input and direction for two different components of the program: the labor-intensive work projects and the reconstruction of the KCC. The ability to participate in the committee meetings ensures commitment from the local leadership, which is

² Due to the security situation, meetings planned for May could not take place.

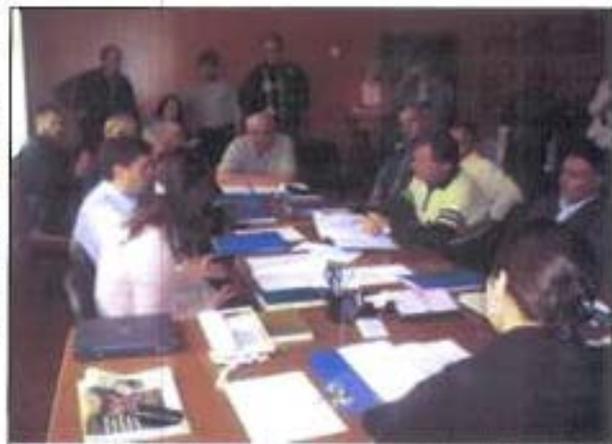
crucial for the long-term community ownership of the rehabilitated assets and resources. Both Ossetian and Ingush cultures are family oriented and hold elders in high respect, and people often consider themselves as belonging to a particular family clan (familia), each of which has one or several respected elders. Taking into consideration these cultural specifics, WV invited these elders to take part in community meetings, and some of them expressed interest in participating in the work of the Steering Committee.

The specific community assets that were in need of renovation were identified by the Prigorodny residents themselves through a series of seven focus group discussions. The project team increased the number of focus groups previously planned because of the importance of a participatory approach in selecting the initiatives in lieu of the overarching goal of building linkages between the ethnic groups. Due to the importance of selecting appropriate projects, WV decided to devote more time to maximizing consensus around the selection of infrastructure projects. The meetings with residents were themselves something extraordinary for the communities due to the prevailing political climate of corruption and bad governance—for the ordinary citizens of Kurtat and Dachnoe, this was the first opportunity to explain their vision and to participate in the decision-making process. A total of 84 people were involved in these meetings, as per the age and gender breakdown shown in the table below.

	Male	Female	Total
Children/Youth	13	10	23
Adults	23	38	61
Total	36	48	84

Table 1: Age and gender breakdown of participants in project identification meetings

After these community meetings, the Community Works Committee (CWC) had internal discussions and came to an agreement on what projects to support, after which they conducted joint meetings with Kurtat/Dachnoe local administration—a critical step due to the heightened security and governmental involvement in development in the region. The evaluation of the Prigorodny project conducted in November and December 2009 noted that the project succeeded in working alongside local administration.



Picture 1: CWC meeting at Kurtat Administration

SELECTION OF COMMUNITY WORKERS FOR PARTICIPATION IN LABOR-INTENSIVE WORKS

The identification of community workers to implement the small- and large-scale labor intensive works (LIW) projects was also conducted by the CWC. During the project, the CWC identified and selected 104 vulnerable community workers (60 Ingush and 44 Ossetians), exceeding the target of 80 workers by 30 percent while maintaining ethnic proportions reflective of those in the communities.³

³ One of the requirements was that the workers reflected the actual ethnic breakdown of the communities, which are 2/3 Ingush and 1/3 Ossetian.

Due to the fact that most of the required workers were unskilled, WV developed criteria for their identification to ensure transparency in the selection process:

- Indigence (unemployed or working only very occasionally)
- Age (not younger than 18 in compliance with the WV Child Protection policy)
- Not more than one member from each family
- Each resident can participate as a hired worker only in one infrastructure renovation project, in the light of soaring unemployment in Prigorodny District.

SMALL- AND LARGE-SCALE LABOR-INTENSIVE WORKS

With the help of WV, the local community managed to implement seven (five small and two large) LIW projects instead of the proposed six (four small and two large) stated in the original design.

Additionally, during the first year of the project implementation World Vision has implemented few “pilot” small scale infrastructure projects such as playgrounds, road works, sport fields and landfill. Playground equipments in Dachnoe and Kurtat were installed and the old sport equipment (horizontal bars, ladders) was painted and repaired, some welding was done. Further, 11 people were hired in late October before the works stopped (due to suspension) and then resumed again in April/May. The materials and equipment had to be stored security for several months, and the village police agreed to help and store the fence and the goal posts next to the police station. Additional equipment was hired for the works that could not be done manually.

Type of works	Description of Labor Intensive Works
Micro-scale LIW (Year I Pilot)	Such as installation of playground equipment, renovation of sports field and landfill ⁴
Small-scale LIW	Renovation of a home economics classroom in Kurtat,
	Landscape improvement for Dachnoe Mosque
	Repair of a cattle fold in Kurtat,
	Repair of 4 rural roads, and
Large-scale LIW	Rehabilitation of the Kurtat School Library
	Replacement of heating system in Kurtat General Education Secondary School
	Replacement of windows in Dachnoe School

Table 2: Labor overview of intensive works

Home Economics Classroom Renovation

The renovation of the home economics classroom within Kurtat village school began in July 2008, with 13 workers (six Ingush and seven Ossetians) involved. Skilled workers were used in the renovation of the heating and electricity systems, as well as the installation of new windows. Unskilled workers were assigned to plaster walls, paint the ceiling, floor and molding installation, door installation, and coating eaves through installation. August 2008 marked the completion of the renovations and the official inauguration of the classroom.

⁴ These projects were not undertaken separately in that the same workers were responsible for all of them.



Picture 2: Installation of decorative borders

Landscape Improvement for Dachnoe Mosque

The landscape improvement project around Dachnoe Mosque began in July 2008 and was completed in November of that year because works were suspended during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. The project employed 13 community workers (11 Ingush and two Ossetians). Seven additional community volunteers assisted with the fence installation. Community workers created a parking place, fixed lighting,

installed an iron fence, laid tiles, installed concrete borders, and planted trees and sowed grass seed to protect the environment.

The Repair of the Cattle Fold in Kurtat Village

The repaired cattle fold was built in 1973 and designed for veterinary inspections, domestic cattle vaccination, and preventive veterinary medicine. Since the 1992 Ossetian-Ingush conflict in Prigorodny District, the fold was neglected and destroyed soon after the conflict by impoverished local residents who broke down the iron fence at night and sold it to scrap metal dealers.

In April 2009, WV facilitated the reconstruction of the cattle fold to make it available to Kurtat and Dachnoe village residents of both ethnicities. The project required the employment of both skilled and unskilled residents to perform welding work, cut iron pipes, remove rust, and paint. Unskilled workers were mostly involved as assistants to skilled workers, including removing rust and painting. The project was handed over to the Kurtat/Dachnoe administration in early May 2009. A total of 10 skilled and unskilled community workers were employed (six Ingush and four Ossetians).



Picture 3: Community workers dig holes for the concrete foundation of the cattle fold



Picture 4: Community workers painting fence

Repair of Four Rural Roads

In April and May 2009, the project rehabilitated four rural roads in different parts of Kurtat village, two of which were in areas inhabited by both Ingush and Ossetians and the other two of which were in purely Ingush areas.⁵ The reconstruction of the roads involved 14 community workers (six Ingush

⁵ In the area where the roads are located, the population is 75 percent Ingush.

and eight Ossetians). The road repair process implied both partial reparation of roads, such as filling road holes, and leveling of the entire surface of two roads.



Picture 5: The excavator loads the truck with crushed stones and sand



Picture 6: Community workers level the road with crushed stones and sand

The Rehabilitation of Kurtat School Library

Before the 1992 Ingush-Ossetian conflict in Prigorodny, Kurtat school had a rich variety of Russian and international literature and a good reading hall. Two rooms full of books and a reading hall were located in the back part of the annex school building. During the 1992 conflict, this annex building was damaged, the premises hosting books and the reading hall were partly destroyed, and their content plundered. The community decided to renovate the damaged library premises.

The rehabilitation started and ended in June 2009 and provided temporary employment for 17 community workers (12 Ingush and five Ossetians). The workers dismantled old windows, the heating system, broken doorframes, and plastered the library walls and ceiling.



Picture 7: Dismantling old windows in the library



Picture 8: Plastering library walls

The electric wiring and switches were replaced, and new radiators and pipes of the library heating system were installed by skilled labor. Unskilled workers were involved in painting, installation of doors, leveling of the floor with concrete, and laying linoleum. The renovated library premises are used by the 210 children and youth of four different ethnicities (Ingush, Ossetian, Russian, Belorussian) attending Kurtat school.



Picture 1: Dismantling old windows and taking measurements for new ones

Picture 2: Space prepared for further work

Set of works	Total # workers	# of men/ women	# of skilled/ unskilled	Ingush/Ossetian workers
Micro-scale pilot works (Year 1)	11	11/0	2/9	3/8
Home economics classroom	13	7/6	2/11	6/7
Mosque territory	13	13/0	4/9	11/2
Cattle fold	10	6/4	1/9	6/4
Rural roads	14	11/3	3/11	6/8
Kurtat library	17	11/6	2/15	12/5
Kurtat school heating system	16	8/8	0/16	8/8
Replacement of Dachnoe school windows	10	8/2	0/10	8/2
TOTAL	104	75/29	14/90	60/44

Table 3: Breakdown of workers in infrastructure projects

After all the work was finished, the beneficiaries had a chance to increase their knowledge and to receive additional information by participating in seminar, “Housing and Communal Services Reform in Russia,” organized by the CWC. This seminar took place in December 2009, and was attended by 48 participants (31 Ingush and 17 Ossetian).

The impact of infrastructure projects (both small and large) is extremely visible in the communities. The temporary income offered for LIW projects brought together unemployed men from various ethnicities not used to associating with one another. Their work contact helped eradicate some general stereotypes that they previously held. The implementation of the projects has also resulted in the measurable improvement of community-owned assets, benefiting the entire population, and created greater civic pride in Kurtat and Dachnoe villages, which are quite underdeveloped. A total of 104 villagers (see Table 3 for full breakdown) had the opportunity to generate some income in order to improve the livelihoods of their families in desperate need of financial support. Each

villager was employed for an average of 12 to 14 days, six hours per day, five days per week.⁶ Lastly, the men and women employed also increased their professional skills. The project increased their self-esteem and gave them a chance to play a greater role and take ownership for the recovery process of their communities.

Objective 2: Expand scope of local Community Center as a connector for Ingush and Ossetian residents to promote inter-ethnic community spirit and unity

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

In order to launch pertinent vocational training programs for Prigorodny District residents, at the outset of Year 3 WV commissioned a market assessment on income generation prospects in the district. It was done by an external company, which proved challenging as very few companies were willing to work in a volatile district. In the end, “Daks Info Maks” conducted the assessment in August 2008. In spite of some good observations, WV was not satisfied with the quality of the study, and after sharing this with USAID, it was decided that the market assessment would not be published or disseminated among stakeholders, though the results of the assessment were presented to more than 30 representatives of the local authorities, entrepreneurs of small and medium businesses, and business training participants. This presentation was also a chance to advertise the WV business development trainings that are a follow-on activity from the market assessment.

According to the conclusions and the recommendations presented in the assessment, the most critical way to reduce the unemployment rate in Prigorodny is through increased agriculture, industry, and construction sectors, which naturally create many jobs.

In order to generate additional ideas for appropriate vocational training courses, WV staff complemented the findings of the market assessments with discussions with community residents of Kurtat and Dachnoe settlements, the ECWC, Kurtat/Dachnoe local administration and Prigorodny District Employment Center. These showed that the training areas preferred by the population were computer, accounting, and driving courses. These professions were also in demand in the market.



Picture 11: Secretarial/Office Assistant Training

Following a tender launched in February 2009, WV identified and contracted two institutions of secondary professional education to conduct vocational courses for drivers category B-C (ROSTO DOSAAF Driving School in Oktyabrskoe village) and for secretaries/office assistants (Federal State Educational Institution of Secondary Professional Education People's Friendship). Courses were launched in May and December 2009. The driving courses were three months and were held in Oktyabrskoe village, the administrative center of Prigorodny. A total of 175 Prigorodny residents completed driving lessons.

The courses for secretaries were held in the KCC. In May 2009, 30 women in two groups (17

⁶ For example, an unskilled worker is paid \$13 for each day worked, or approximately \$130 per project (confirmed by attendance sheets).

Ossetian, 12 Ingush, and one Georgian) started courses for office assistants consisting of theoretical and practical modules.

In December, new vocational training courses for cashiers and insurance agents were launched in KCC and in the Educational Center of Investment-Insurance Institute. There were five groups (two on insurance and three for cashiers), with 85 participants (20 Ingush, two Russians, one Greek, and 62 Ossetians).

The enrollment of students was based on applications submitted and interviews conducted with potential course participants. The criteria used to choose attendees were:

- Residence in Prigorodny District
- Being unemployed or, in a few cases, employed but in need of skills upgrading.⁷
- Youth who completed high school but did not continue with university or further technical education because of lack of financial means.

COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM

Rehabilitation of community center has been started in 2006 in participatory manner. Focus group discussions with community members were held in order to initiate and ensure community participation in this process. Two focus-groups discussions were held in the village of Kurtat and one group was held with the teachers in the school in Dachnoe, the aim of which was to gather input regarding the needs of Dachnoe community in regards to the Community Centre. The respondents said that the residents of this village are very much in need of spare time and learning activities organized on the local basis. These findings, as well as the findings of the baseline survey that followed, were important in deciding how Community Mobilization and Integration Project could contribute to improving the village assets and designing the activities for the Center.

The formal part of reconstruction has started with selection of engineering contractor to manage the rehabilitation of community center. A formal closed tender was organized in August 2006 to select an engineering contractor. Four bids were received and the Steering Committee (including the deputy head of the Administration of Prigorodny region and the head of Administration of Kurtat and Dachnoe) made selection after a careful consideration of all the references and detailed cost estimates provided by all the engineering constructors. Reconstruction work was due to be finished by November 17th, 2006 but there was significant delay due to suspension of all activities; very hard winter and non working days during New Year celebration. All the works were completed in April 2007, and the Administration made a small contribution after the end of the contract by fixing the lighting on the stage (which was not a part of the initial contract) and sending some workers to clear up the territory outside the Center to make it ready for the opening.

The KCC was renovated and furnished by WV including fully functional stage, a fully equipped rehearsal room where the dance classes take place, a playroom, a changing room, a class equipped with desks and blackboard, a room for the music classes, storage facility for sports equipment, the director's office, library and a completely restored entrance hall. Additionally, WV purchased curtains for the main stage, basic furniture (desks, chairs, hangers, benches and other smaller items).

⁷ It is important to note that although the Russian government is offering vocational training courses to unemployed, registered citizens residing in Prigorodny District, there are no free or subsidized vocational training or re-training options available for working citizens, students, or unregistered unemployed persons. This is why WV decided to offer vocational training to some employed people with very contained income.

An official inaugural ceremony took place on May 18, 2007. The ceremony was prepared in close collaboration with the Culture Committee of the Administration of Prigorodny, who prepared a concert and invited speakers from the republican government and the regional administration.

About 200 people attended the opening, including many children. This was the first major public event to take place in Kurtat in many years, and people had not seen a concert on the community center stage since the 1990's. The audience was mixed, with both Ingush and Ossetian village residents attending. Children greeted the audience in three languages (Russian, Ossetian, and Ingush) and many references were made to the fact that the region has a multiethnic population. A major breakthrough was achieved when the expatriate WV program director was granted permission to enter Prigorodny for the ceremony.



Picture 12: Choir performance at Inauguration

During the implementation of the Prigorodny project, the local administration paid the salaries at the KCC for a director, arts coordinator, and librarian. The project hired dance and drama teachers, a sports instructor, and a playroom instructor. The three original KCC staff are all Ossetians, as are the dance teacher and the two musicians; the sports and the playroom instructors are Ingush. The relationship dynamics among the staff has been positive, and the issue of ethnicity never comes up in a negative context. Every year staff went through different trainings on conflict management and utilizing gained knowledge. They developed a program for the KCC in June 2007, establishing four main activities that continued throughout the life of the project: drama, dance, playroom and sport.

Class	Frequency
Playroom	Daily sessions
Drama	Two classes a week
Football	Three times a week; two age groups (9-14 and 14-18 years old)
Table tennis	Two days a week
Dance	Two days a week; one age group, planned split into two groups
Music (accordion)	Two days a week (individual sessions)

Table 3: Overview of activities at the KCC

During the reporting period (June 2007 to February 2010) the number of children attending KCC every year reached more than 200, including Ingush, Ossetians, Georgians, and Russians. Detailed information about additional activities of groups such as the drama and dance clubs, sports teams, and activities in the playroom were reported in the project quarterly and annual reports.

	Total of children attending KCC	Ossetians	Ingush	Georgians and Russians
June 2007/08	242	135	92	15
June 2008/09	232	121	101	9
Q1 2009/10	199	87	105	7
Q2 2009/10	164	80	81	3

Table 4: Ethnic breakdown of children in KCC activities

The center organized community trainings for teenagers and young children. Topics ranged from tolerance to literary readings, and were particularly chosen to highlight cultural days (such as Victory Day on May 9) or were based on ideas from children (such as a discussion about fashion). Children also had the opportunity to participate in numerous sporting events such as table tennis matches and inter-village soccer matches, and to participate in educational events such as a trip to the Museum of Nature in Vladikavkaz (December 17, 2007) and a celebration of World Day of Aviation and Cosmonautics (April 2009). Over two and a half years, KCC offered approximately 180 drama sessions, 300 sporting events, 150 music events, and daily sessions in the playroom for children.

The playroom and drama class regularly prepare and hold events at KCC. They include concerts, performances, competitions, and small events for younger children ages 5 to 10. These events normally have had a proportional representation of Ingush and Ossetian children, as noted in the quarterly and annual reports. Both Ingush and Ossetian children interacted easily in the playroom as they were of an age when ethnic differences are not important, although they do notice the language barrier (Ossetian and Ingush are not mutually comprehensive languages). Examples of playroom/drama events include the “Birthday of Santa” event held on November 22, 2007, a competition for the best singer held February 27, 2008, and an open lesson on “Leisure for children” held April 13, 2009.

Over the course of the project, concerts at KCC have become something of a tradition. This building, even before the reconstruction, was a focal point for the community. Before the conflict in 1992, it hosted a popular dance troupe and regular stage performances. Once it was rehabilitated, the community expected to see concerts and plays. Some of the concerts held over the course of the project include a performance by children for the Day of the Republic of North Ossetia (celebrated on September 30, 2007), and concerts entitled “Peace in the Caucasus” (December 11, 2007), “New Year Celebrations” (December 27, 2007), and “Year of the Family” (May 15, 2008). Often for these events the concert hall, capacity 100, was full with standing room only. Whenever possible, concerts included acts by and for children, such as traditional dances and drama sketches.

Text Box 1: Madina's Story

Twelve-year-old Madina suffered from a speech problem that made her very insecure as she began attending the drama class. Madina comes from a large Ingush family of eight children. Her mother manages the household and her father pursues seasonal construction jobs throughout Russia to earn a living for the family. Several of her siblings have similar speech problems. The teachers from the center worked with Madina to build her confidence and help her improve her speech for several months. Through this personalized assistance, Madina is now a very active participant in all events, and recently both performed in a play and read a poem at a concert in front of a large audience.

In addition to the scheduled classes, KCC provided services for children with learning difficulties, speech therapy sessions, and general psychosocial support, as the story about Madina (text box 1) demonstrates.

Continuous efforts have been made to involve and engage more parents, both on an individual level and through large community events, such as concerts, where they can see the progress their children have made. Some parents regularly volunteer at the events or assist on a daily basis.



Picture 13: Aliskhan smiles with his new YFP friends

From the time Aliskhan joined the club, he became a regular photographer for the newsletter. He was especially good at topic pictures and portraits and could excellently convey the character and nature of a photo subject. Aliskhan has not missed one group training and sometimes practices on his own, too. He looks for appropriate moments for a shot and teaches others how to correctly take pictures. Now, instead of hiding, he poses and smiles with great pleasure for those who take a picture of him. By attending the club, he gained self-confidence, opened up, and made friends with children of different ethnicities.

Aliskhan wants to become a well-known sportsman. For this he started attending the wrestling section, but he does not want to abandon the art of photography. He longs to improve the skills he has gained through visits to the YFP Club.

Objective 4: Foster the mutual interdependence of Ingush and Ossetian residents through joint agricultural and economic recovery initiatives

As planned in the project design, 17 young Ingush and Ossetians (eight Ingush and nine Ossetians) were trained as trainers of “Start and Improve Your Business.” Four of them then worked together with WV to hold 11 business courses for potential business people in Prigorodny, training a total of 201 people as per the breakdown below.

Trainers	No. of trainings	Total no. of participants	Ingush participants	Ossetian participants
WV	7	122	75	47
Volunteers	4	79	58	21
Total	11	201	133	68

Table 4: No. of participants of business courses



Picture 14: Potential grant receiver defends his business idea before the committee

All training participants who wished to either start or expand their business had a chance to apply for a grant. The grants were awarded by a selection committee, which included both WV representatives and representatives of local authorities in order to ensure the transparency of the process of beneficiary selection and restrain from misuse and biased judgment of submitted business plans. Also, the detailed Terms of Reference for the work of the selection committee was developed and submitted to the members.

A total of 40 micro-businesses and small and medium enterprises received a grant ranging from US\$5,500 to

US\$7,000. The selection of potential businesspeople was based on their business plans developed as a part of the ILO “Start and Improve Your Business” training.

In economic terms, this component of the project had great social impact. Along with the creation of 40 new businesses, the distribution of grants facilitated the creation of an additional 111 jobs.

	Businesses launched	Ingush	Ossetians	No. of jobs created Planned	No. of jobs created Actual
No. of grantees	40	20	20	100	111

Table 5: Status of grants, businesses, and jobs created

Small businesses launched by those grantees can be classified within four main categories: production, services, agriculture, and trade, as shown in Table 5.

Business categories	# of businesses launched
Production (metal, construction, goods)	9
Services (such as car repair, salon, cobbler, gym)	11
Agriculture (such as cattle, beekeeping, production of vegetables)	14
Shops (household pharmacy, car equipment, beauty products, food)	6
Total	40

Table 6: Breakdown of businesses created by sector

All grantees, as well as other community members, could use the Business Education Center that was established during this project and opened in September 2008. This business education center was created and launched in Kurtat School and later moved to the Kurtat Library that was renovated within this project. This center has been equipped with relevant materials including a bookcase for literature, a bulletin board, a flip-chart for trainings, periodical publications/ magazines, and 52 books on different business-related themes.



Picture 15: Business education center within Kurtat Community Center

In October 2009, the project formed a business forum in which grantees had a chance to share their experience, challenges, and examples of good practice. Between then and the end of the project in February 2010, a total of four meetings were conducted. Additionally, members of the business forum had a chance to participate in three trainings. During the meetings, participants not only identified challenges and problems, but also shared ways of resolving them. Based on their own experience and problem analyses, the participants also selected the main topics of trainings that were organized in November and December for them:

- Trends of modern business (November 2009)
- Taxation of small and medium business (November 2009)
- Marketing (December 2009)

A total of 40 participants attended each of the training sessions, and during the trainings WV distributed the books “Taxation and Tax System in Russian Federation” and “Marketing Management.”

Additionally, during November and December 2009, WV organized five trips to Dagestan for two grantees per trip (a total of 10). They visited cattle husbandry, a greenhouse business, trade, and metal forging. During the trips, they not only acquired deeper knowledge in the areas they work but also had an opportunity to build business links with colleagues from Dagestan. They then shared their experience in the business forum’s meetings.

4. Gender-related Impacts and Issues

WV, as an organization that works with communities as a whole, believes that sustainable development practice and impact cannot be achieved without explicit recognition that every policy, program, and project affects women and men differently. Addressing gender as a cross-cutting issue requires that women’s views, interests, and needs shape the development agenda as much as men’s, and that program strategies support progress toward more equal relations between women and men, girls and boys.

When designing programs, WV pays close attention to balancing the incorporation of gender issues with a culturally-sensitive approach to gender issues. Consequently, women were significantly present among the project’s beneficiaries. Ten women (out of 40 participants) received business start-up grants. The business ideas they developed were mostly related to production, provision of services, agriculture, and trade. In addition, the rehabilitation of community owned assets was significantly implemented by women (out of 104 total participants, 29 were woman).

Additionally, even though there are more boys than girls registered at KCC, the girls tend to be more actively involved. They participate more willingly in the trainings, prepare presentations, and organize performances on the main stage. Once new activities start, the boys demonstrate initial interest, but it is the girls who actually end up taking the lead. Most often, the girls volunteer to be presenters at concerts, read poetry, or write articles for the newsletter. Boys prefer activities such as soccer and table tennis. Very few of them, for example, attend the drama class—although once the play is organized they request to play certain parts.

Text Box 3: Katieva Marem’s Story

Katieva Marem is 48, but according to WV grant monitor Madina Gatsalova, “When I saw her, I thought she was 70. She looked like an old lady. Her body language spoke more than a thousand words: she was poor, she was desperate, hopeless. Her shoulders were hunched, her eyes were downward. She was unemployed and so was her husband. They have three kids—two boys and one girl; a family of five without any stable source of income. Their only source of income was seasonal work that they managed to do here and there, like collecting and selling vegetables in the market.”

Thankfully, Marem’s life would soon change for the better: she learned about and later participated in WV’s Start Your Own Business classes, and she decided to take a chance and write a business plan that was later approved by the Prigorodny project grant selection committee.

The months since receiving the good news have been full of eagerness and happiness, with the whole family working together to build not only a business, but a better life. They built a sheep enclosure for themselves, working even during Ramadan. They were hungry, but eager to see products of their own work. Katieva and her family bought 15 sheep and planned to sell the meat from the sheep as their business, but then they had a better idea that they thought would be more sustainable and bring more money: after using the skills that Katieva had learned during the business training, the family did a market analysis and found a strong market for locally produced wool as well. They could offer cheaper wool than the predominant market source from Krasnodarski krai.

5. Environmental Compliance (Labor Intensive Works)

ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION PROCESS AND RESULTS

Following standard procedure, WV conducted an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for all infrastructure projects that were undertaken since the start of the project.⁸ The purpose was to determine whether the proposed activities had the potential for environmental pollution or concern and, if so, to determine the scope and extent of additional environmental evaluation, mitigation, and monitoring necessary to ensure that no environmental damage was caused through WV's LIW activities. WV employees explored the impact of the activities as related to:

- Earth Resources
- Agricultural and Agrochemical
- Industries
- Air Quality
- Water Resources and Quality
- Cultural Resources
- Biological Resources
- Planning and Land Use
- Traffic, Transportation, and Circulation
- Hazards

The following potential environment consequences were identified:

- Offsite overburden of waste disposal
- Substantial increase in onsite air pollutant emissions (construction/operation)
- Increased existing noise levels >5 decibels for +3 months
- Creation/substantial contribution to human health hazard

Even though all projects had little potential for substantial adverse environmental effects, mitigation measures were developed and incorporated into project design and construction phases. The IEEs demonstrated that there was no need for further environmental review.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF IMPLEMENTED MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction works produced a regular waste of disassembling and reconstruction (broken bricks, pieces of plaster and hard putty, leftovers of unusable materials, broken implements, and torn clothes). Periodically, this waste was removed and stored temporarily in specially designated

⁸ Two projects were undertaken at the Kurtat Village School, which were covered in the same IEE.

locations. Then, when the activity was completed, all waste was loaded on a municipal garbage removal truck and transported to the municipal landfill. After each type of work was completed, all waste materials that could be were sealed in plastic bags.

During implementation, WV ensured that workers had high quality protective equipment (gloves, protective helmets). Also, the contractors were required to ensure that they did not use materials containing formaldehyde, lead, or asbestos, as these may cause damage to workers' health. Some types of work that had potentially negative environmental consequences (cutting of metal, electric welding) were implemented in specially designated locations provided by the local administration. In order to minimize the disturbance to the local community of noise and pollution, all work was done between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

All recommendations mentioned above were closely monitored by the project staff, and pictures were taken before during and after each LIW activity.

6. Significance of Activities: Challenges, Lessons Learned, Promising Practices, and Results of Final Evaluation

6.1 Challenges

FLUCTUATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION STAFF

The local administration took an active part in the selection of LIW and provided input in the KCC design. However, several changes took place in the make up of the local administration during the project implementation (for example, the head of the Administration of Kurtat and Dachnoe, Uruspi Guriev, was dismissed and temporary replaced by his deputy, Zelimkhan Dzansolov. Later Mr. Dzansolov resigned and was replaced by Konstantin Khamitsev, etc.). This affected the composition of the committee as well as dynamic of decision making because many of decisions had to be postponed until the new person in charge could be properly briefed.

LOW LEVEL OF INTEREST IN LIW FROM PEOPLE

Once the LIW activities were identified and the schedule of works drafted, the jobs were advertised throughout the village. Selection criteria for workers were agreed upon with the Steering Committee. However, very few applications were received at the beginning. This had not been anticipated, because unemployment levels in the region are high and many people need an income. Part of the reason was that many people did not believe in formal hiring procedures as they were used to getting jobs or contracts through friends. Many were used to jobs where they received cash in hand without paying taxes and did not have all the required documents for their official hiring (such as tax registration, pension insurance, and a bank account). Once the implementation of the first projects started, trust of the local residents was earned, and it became easier to attract workers.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION

WV was forced to suspend operations in Russia in November and December 2006 as a mandatory re-registration process for all NGOs in Russia took place. This impacted program activities, with a number of works scheduled to take place earlier in the year being pushed back as harsh winter temperatures do not allow for infrastructure work to take place. This set back the KCC opening

date to May 2007, pushing the start of all activities to May/June 2007. Thankfully the process was subsequently able to catch up and successfully complete all activities.

SELECTION OF TOT TRAINERS AND PARTICIPANTS

Identification of a trainer for training of trainer (TOT) courses took longer than expected as there were only two qualified ILO-certified master trainers in Russia. Even though there were Russian speaking ILO TOT trainers in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and other countries, access to Prigorodny for foreign nationals was limited, and it would have been very difficult to obtain permission for a trainer to enter. Finally, WV identified Olga Lunina, an ILO master-trainer from Belgorod, Russia, who started the TOT session in May 2008. Further, the selection of young people for the training was difficult due to two main factors: 1) the population of the region is small and the two villages have a total of 8,000 residents, and 2) the low levels of education and skills. Another reason for limited participation pertained to the limited activity within the villages due to a general climate of distrust and apathy in the region.

RESTRICTIONS FOR NON-RUSSIAN NATIONALS TO TRAVEL TO THE REGION

Federation legislation limits access of foreign nationals to several areas of North Ossetia including Prigorodny. This makes monitoring of the project by the members of the management team, including the program director, operations manager, and program officer, very difficult as they do not have direct access to the project site without special permission.

6.2 Lessons Learned and Promising Practices

Planning of activities has to be done in line with religious festivities and the school calendar. During summer, children in Prigorodny are not as active as during the rest of the year because they are going on vacation or to visit family in other areas, making it impossible to have a typical program. Thus, WV planned many activities that would attract children who did not travel during the holiday. This idea was very successful, as was evident by the strong participation and attendance figures. The project also took heed of traditional values and avoided planning big celebrations and events during the month of Ramadan, which is why it was necessary to postpone the planned inter-village celebration linked to the replacement of Dachnoe school windows, which was rescheduled for October 2009.

Defining of indicators Originally, the project decided to measure the number of jobs created as a result of business start-up grants and defined “job” as any income-generation opportunity (irrespective of sector) that causes a person to be engaged for between 25 and 40 hours per week. However, data collection proved difficult because this definition did not take into consideration the large “grey economy,” or informal sector, in Prigorodny. This issue was resolved by adding the phrase “following verbal or written agreement” to the definition. In order to avoid this kind of situation, it is important for the defining of indicators to be participatory process so they can capture local context as well as possible.

The Summer Camp held in the summer of 2009 was a great learning experience in that it required strong organization. For events such as this, it is advisable to start preparations several months before. The health of children needs to be thoroughly checked, because some parents tend to send their children to the summer camp in spite of their poor health to offer them this unique opportunity. Security needs need to be looked at with great attention. The summer camp is a labor-

intensive exercise, but it gives unique results as peacebuilding messages move from theoretical to thoroughly integrated into children's behavior over the course of the camp itself. It is important to continue to cooperate with partners with solid peacebuilding, inter-ethnic, and cross-cultural experiences. Cultural differences, stereotypes, and the more conservative mentality of some ethnic groups need to be taken into consideration when implementing summer camps. These camps cannot be an isolated experience. Further work needs to be conducted with the same participants, including training them to become peace volunteers and community mobilizers.

Engagement of teenagers in peacebuilding activities While children of different ethnic backgrounds and gender successfully participate in dance classes and other activities at the CC, the same does not necessarily hold true for teenagers. Several key challenges and lessons learned relate to the YFP clubs. First and foremost, it is difficult to attract teenagers in particular to clubs and even more challenging to attract Ingush and Ossetian teenagers to participate in joint activities. Second, teenage boys are not interested in structured activities outside of sports and find it difficult to relate not only in mixed ethnic groups, but also in a mixed gender groups, partly due to the cultural norms of the North Caucasus (where men and women do not have joint social activities). Generally speaking, teenage girls have attended the clubs more regularly and engaged more positively.

Based on observations, WV has learned that the most productive manner in which to engage youth in Prigorodny is to first attract youth of the same gender and ethnic group to an activity, then encourage same gender but joint ethnic activities, and finally establish joint ethnic and gender activities. This builds on developed and trusted relationships and should ensure a greater influence to overcome the strong inter-ethnic conflict that the youth face.

Labor works The latent conflict in the Prigorodny region of North Ossetia has caused not only a vast divide between Ingush and Ossetian ethnic groups, but also a grave economic situation that further exacerbates the conflict. The experience of WV's four-year project gives a clear indication that income generation among low income and unemployed people can be used as a successful connector within the community and can support implementation of the recent agreement signed by the Ossetian and Ingush governments. WV has learned that joint activities can provide concrete avenues for constructive inter-ethnic relationships. Additionally, low income and the poor condition of local infrastructure are common concerns for the majority of all residents. Thus, WV would recommend further sustainable development of Prigorodny through joint economic recovery projects and the restoration and use of local community assets.

Community mobilization/vocational training courses When implementing vocational training courses, WV faced difficulties in community mobilization related to the residents' mistrust and passivity. Past and present violence, as well as tremendous socio-economic challenges, have made many villagers hopeless, apathetic, and skeptical. Some vocational training participants missed regular lessons. WV addressed this by setting up strict rules, including that repeated non-attendance would lead to the exclusion from training courses and the possibility of taking the final examination. At the same time, WV gave some women who had missed many lessons of the courses for office assistance the chance to enroll in another course and listen to the skipped lessons. A rigorous and motivational approach was adopted. Constant advertising on enrollment opportunities in mass media is necessary to attract villagers to vocational training courses.

Parents' involvement and volunteer culture The success of some events organized at KCC has confirmed the importance of involving parents in initiatives concerning their children as much as possible. Involvement of volunteers has also emerged as a factor to be stressed in order to maximize project sustainability gains.

Value of joint trips The trips organized in the last months of the project for children of different ethnicities outside post-war Prigorodny through KCC were particularly successful. The instructors of different community center sections (sports groups, hobby groups, etc.) noticed that these trips fostered strategic opportunities for communication. Having lunch together, playing games, going to exhibitions, and ice-skating outside the post-war, volatile Prigorodny area had a considerable positive impact on the relationship between children of different ethnicities. Another observation is that, after such joint activities, children start communicating with one another outside KCC, at school, in the village, etc. These trips can be used as a cross-cutting element for all Prigorodny project components.

Business Development/trainers' incentives In the original project design, all 15 trainers trained under the ILO "Start and Improve your Business" module were unpaid volunteers. Yet, conducting business trainings demands time (three-week courses) along with an intense learning curve. WV noted that the lack of economic incentives demotivated some trainers. Some of these trainers found other jobs, at times far from Kurtat. When USAID approved the introduction of a grant component into the project, it also approved compensation for the TOT volunteers. This indeed boosted the motivation of such trainers.

Business Development Grants When people heard that WV would distribute business grants to the most talented business training participants, many attendees asked WV staff how much the bribe would amount to and to whom they would have to pay it. This is a sign of the high level of corruption in Prigorodny. It is important for WV to be fully transparent and honest in order to disseminate other values in society.

Drama club Drama classes at KCC are not only bringing together children of different ethnicities, but have served as a form of speech therapy for children with speech difficulties, which are often not addressed in the Prigorodny environment. Sometimes children whose speech needs improvement come to the drama circle.

6.3 Results of Final Evaluation (Summary)

During November and December, an evaluation was conducted by external consultants in order to determine:

- The progress on the project against expected objectives
- How sustainable the major components of the initiative are
- The appropriateness of small in-kind grants, income generation, and skills development activities to post-conflict economic recovery and development
- Lessons learned and good practice examples that would be useful for other similar initiatives

The field work was conducted during the last week of November by a pair of evaluators who have extensive experience with civil society and development in the Russian Federation, including the North Caucasus, and who, as native Russian speakers, could easily communicate with stakeholders.

Focus groups were held with children ages 11 to 14, 8 to 12, and 15 years old, adults who had participated in community works, small business grants recipients, and those who had participated in the community council. Face-to-face interviews were carried out with local and expatriate program staff and with community leaders. Two telephone interviews with senior staff were also carried out by the lead evaluator.

Overall, the evaluation concluded that the very existence of this project is a big success; it succeeded in establishing itself in the local communities and working alongside the local administration, a very difficult task under the circumstances. In terms of impact, the majority of the respondents (who had nearly all in some way been directly involved in the project) had moving and plausible stories of how their lives had been positively changed by the project. The evaluation report highlights that the project made a significant effort to provide employment opportunities to local people that made sense and were viable to them.

Based on the evaluation results, the combination of skills training and small business start-ups was a good way to cover the needs of a large spectrum of the community. The residents were very pleased with the infrastructure projects, not only because of the personal benefit that they have realized, but also because of the way that the project engaged people from both communities. Additionally, the infrastructure activities succeeded in involving the two communities in joint activities, with the new or renewed contacts remaining beyond the projects. However, the evaluators did make a number of comments and recommendations related to program design and stakeholder analysis, which the WVRF team hopes to use in designing future projects in similar contexts.

In terms of goals, providing income security and medium-term life perspectives should be primary, with ethnic interaction as a secondary goal. Similarly, projects like this, which work with children, should first plan to improve the children's well-being and then address the issue of cooperation across ethnic lines. In terms of objectives, future projects can focus on improving self-organization, citizenship, feelings of empowerment, volunteerism, and promoting community responsibility and participation in both the public and private sector (traditionally held view). As labor and ethnically driven migration are part of the reality in this region, future programming could also consider how to help families and authorities live with this phenomenon, to make wise and informed choices about migration, to help them with acquiring the appropriate skills and resources they need to do so, to address the issue of ethnic separation, and to encourage emigrants to maintain ties with the region. In terms of project components, the model of training business trainers should be reassessed and improved. The project might try to find existing successful businesses, including those from the present phase of the project, and help them expand. In terms of stakeholders, future programming could consider using additional program planning tools to better map stakeholders and their interests to increase their involvement (especially parents).

7. Summary of Close-Out Activities

In October 2010, WV created a Transition Plan to ensure that the community understood that the project was ending and ensure that WV was compliant with USG regulations. The document set

clearly specified roles and responsibilities of staff members in both WVRF and WVUS to ensure a timely and quality finish to the project. Administrative and financial issues, such as ensuring that there was complete documentation on assets transferred and that all invoices were paid in the liquidation period, were completed between October 2009 and March 2010.

Communication with Local Partners and the Community about closing the project was postponed due to prolonged negotiation with the North Ossetia government about possibly continuing. However, all relevant stakeholders are aware of past and current steps WVRF is implementing in order to optimize this project's resources. The following chart outlines partners and community communication WVRF has done as a part of the project closing.

Partner	Date and Place	WVRF staff	Type of activity
Local authorities	December – February	Coordinator for North Ossetia, National Director, SPO	Phone conversation Individual meetings (3) Mail correspondence
Director of school	February	Coordinator for North Ossetia	Individual meeting
CC coordinator	February	Coordinator for North Ossetia	Individual meeting
Partner organizations that provide vocational courses	February	Coordinator for North Ossetia	Individual meetings
YFP coordinator, Drama club instructor, Sport activities' instructor	November	Coordinator for North Ossetia	Individual meetings
ED team	October	Operational Manager	Staff meeting
All grantees	November	ED Monitors	Business meeting
All international organizations operating in Ossetia	February	SPO National Director	UN coordination meeting North Caucasus coordination meeting
Other stakeholders (local NGOs)	February	Coordinator for North Ossetia, SPO	Individual meetings

Even though that the project team had plans for a closing ceremony, due to problems in coordinating with the government of North Ossetia, it has not been possible yet to organize a final project exhibition. WVRF has printed banners and is looking for the opportunity in the near future (when relations with the government allows).

The final evaluation was conducted in November and December 2009 and shared with different stakeholders and USAID in February and March 2010. The evaluation results will guide WV design and implementation of potential future programming in the North Caucasus region and beyond, especially in the peacebuilding and economic development sectors, and contribute to the general body of knowledge available to WV and its development partners in this region and beyond.

8. Annexes

8.1 Final Report of Progress Against Indicators

Indicator	LOA Target	LOA Achieved	Comments
# meetings of the CWC held	4	18	WVRF introduced more participatory and transparent approach
# team-building events for CWC members	2	2	
# workers selected for small LIW	50	78	Includes 11 workers who were involved in the pilot projects
# small LIW completed	4	5	Does not include micro-scale pilot projects
# proportional representation of Ingush and Ossetian workers in small LIW	2/3 Ingush	61% Ingush	It was not possible to reach higher percentage of Ingush workers due to their lack of interest
# focus groups in Kurtat and Dachnoe villages to identify priority renovation of community assets projects	2	19	WVRF introduced a more participatory and transparent approach
# large labor intensive projects identified	2	2	
# workers selected for large LIW	30	26	Nature of projects required fewer employees than planned
# proportional representation of Ingush and Ossetian workers	2/3 Ingush	61% Ingush	
# large LIW completed	2	2	
# inauguration festivals after completion of large LIW	2	2	
# market assessments conducted	1	1	
# market assessments published and distributed	1	0	Activity canceled with approval of USAID CTO in Moscow (February 2009)
# specialist training staff identified	4	2	Instead of individuals, WV identified 2 training schools
#vocational training courses conducted	4	4	
# local residents participating in vocational training courses	280	290	
#of program activities implemented	4	5	Youth for Peace Club is an additional activity
# of new children attending activities in the CC ("new refers to different children)	400	383	First year – 242 Second year – 116 new children Third Year – 25 new children
# of capacity building training delivered to CC staff per quarter – facilitated also by youth worker	4	4	
# of people attending group counseling and team building events – facilitated by youth worker	200	243	
# of children attending activities and	100	335	

Indicator	LOA Target	LOA Achieved	Comments
events of the YFP Club			
# of summer camps held	1	1	
# of members of YFP Club journalism section	5	11	
# of workshops held with children on creative and descriptive writing, photography, art, and IT skills	5	5	
# of newsletters distributed per quarter	1,600	1,600	
# of people trained in business development and management	200	201	
# of local business groups visiting businesses in other regions and presenting lessons learned to community	No quant. indicator	5	
# of information resource centers established for community use	1	1	
# of committees established for grants selection and agreement on operating procedures	1	1	
# of jobs created through small business grants	No quant. indicator	111	
#of grants allocated and grant agreements signed	38	40	

8.2 Final Youth for Peace Club Newsletter

Please see attached PDF file.