




## PEACEBUILDING FUND

<p><b>Project Title:</b> Promoting stability in Kyrgyzstan through administration of justice, infrastructure for peace and engagement of critical stakeholders</p>	<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b> UNDP, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, FAO, WFP, UNFPA</p>
<p><b>Project Contact:</b> Jonathan Veitch Resident Coordinator ad interim United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic email: jveitch@unicef.org; cc: cuzyova@un.org.kg</p>	<p><b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> International and local NGOs, national and local government</p>
<p><b>Project Number:</b> To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p><b>Project Location:</b> Kyrgyz Republic</p>
<p><b>Project Description:</b> To prevent a relapse into violent conflict by strengthening administration of justice, supporting local conflict management structures and policy dialogue, and engaging youth, women and the media as critical stakeholders for peace.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$11,318,000 <b>Peacebuilding Fund: \$7,000,000</b> UNHCR contribution: \$3,290,000 (Annex 1+ 3) UNDP contribution – \$ 477,000 (Annex 1) In-kind contribution of other stakeholders: \$ 551,000 (Annex 2)</p>
	<p><b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b> 1 July 2011 – 30 June 2012 (or earlier if approved earlier)</p>

# PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Neal Walker, UN Resident Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: 29 March 2011</p> 	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities:</b></p> <p>Ms. Mira Karybaeva Head of the Department for Ethnic Development, Religious Policy and Civil Society Interaction of the President's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: 29 March 2011</p> 
<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Damira Saribaeva, UN WOMEN Regional Programme Director for Eastern Europe and Central Asia</p> <p>Name of Agency: UN WOMEN</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: 29 March 2011</p> 	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO):</b></p> <p>Ms. Judy Cheng-Hopkins Director of UN Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>UN Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: 17 June 2011</p>
<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Jonathan Veitch, UNICEF Representative in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNICEF</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: 28 March 2011</p> 	<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Mustafa Sinacour, FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator for Central Asia FAO Representative in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Name of Agency: FAO</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: .....</p> 
<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Nikolai Botev Director of Sub-regional Office/ Country Director for Kyrgyzstan, UNFPA</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNFPA</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: 13/2/11</p> 	<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Kyle Ward Chief, Programs Support &amp; Management Services, OHCHR</p> <p>Name of Agency: OHCHR</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: 9/5/2011</p> 

<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Okbay Afewerki UNHCR Officer-in-Charge</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNHCR</p> <p>Signature: <i>Okbay Afewerki</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: <i>28 March 2011</i></p> 	<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Pradeep Sharma UNDP Deputy Resident Representative</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNDP</p> <p>Signature: <i>Pradeep Sharma</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: <i>28 March 2011</i></p> 
<p><b>Recipient UN Organization:</b></p> <p>Mr. Rasmus Egendal WFP Representative/Country Director</p> <p>Name of Agency: WFP</p> <p>Signature: <i>Rasmus Egendal</i></p> <p>Date &amp; Seal: <i>28/03</i></p> 	

## **COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis**

Grave political instability, longstanding ethnic and sub-regional tensions in Central Asia, and severely challenged human development and human rights situations have all coalesced to underscore a legacy of conflict in the Kyrgyz Republic. Since its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, the country has twice witnessed a violent overthrow of its political leadership, most recently in April 2010.

An interim government moved swiftly to diffuse traditional presidential power under a new Constitution; however, the first months of this highly fragile political environment also were marred by a sharp spike in tensions both between ethnic Kyrgyz and ethnic Uzbek communities in the south,<sup>1</sup> and between ethnic Kyrgyz sympathetic to the ousted regime, primarily in the south, and those supportive of the new order, mostly in the north.

This rising turbulence climaxed in June 2010 in violent inter-ethnic clashes, lasting several days, which resulted in the deaths of at least 415 people and 4,600 injuries. Thousands of residential, public and commercial buildings were targeted for destruction. In all, about 400,000 people were directly affected in Osh and Jalalabad Provinces, with some 75,000 refugees – nearly all women and children – fleeing to neighbouring Uzbekistan and a further 300,000 people internally displaced.

Although most people were able to return to their homes within a month, the violence has exacerbated a severe breakdown in trust between ethnic communities and a loss of confidence in law enforcement authorities. Threats, intimidation, fear and trauma continue to characterize affected communities, where a large percentage of the population has suffered from widely documented human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence. The findings of UNHCR protection assessments show the need for rapid interventions addressing the protection needs of individuals and communities. More pessimistic analysts have ventured that it is just a matter of time before more violence occurs. Potential conflict risks identified in a study by the Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) in March 2011 include the possibility of attempted land seizures in the south on ethnic grounds, tension around local and presidential elections to be held later in the year, tension in border areas, inter-ethnic tension and inter-regional tension between northern and southern or rural and urban ethnic Kyrgyz.

Since the April unrest of 2010, and particularly following the June inter-ethnic violence in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic, there has been growing concern at the rise in discriminatory practices faced by minority communities at both the institutional level and within the public at large. The growing inter-ethnic tensions in the country are reportedly contributing to an increase in external and internal migration. Instead of highlighting the multi-ethnic dimensions of society within the Kyrgyz Republic, some officials often make open public statements that flare up nationalistic discourse and contribute to the feeling of vulnerability that is common for representatives of national minorities in the country.

On 3 May 2011 an Independent International Commission chaired by Dr Kimmo Kiljunen (Finland) released its report into the June events, along with the comments from Kyrgyzstan's Government. Based on extensive interviews, documents, video extracts and photographs, the report ascribes the violence to "political fanaticism" and "misused ethnicity" that occurred in the wake of the power vacuum following the 7 April government overthrow. The report states that certain criminal acts committed against the Uzbek community in Osh, if proven beyond doubt, would qualify as crimes against humanity. The report also examines the role of security forces, raises complicity questions and calls for further investigation by the government. The report makes a number of recommendations, and asks the international community to monitor implementation of the recommendations.

In a written response to the Commission's findings, the Government questioned the methodology and raised a number of concerns. It has, however, broadly accepted the recommendations and agreed to set up a follow-up committee. The report has been widely condemned by many ethnic Kyrgyz within Kyrgyzstan. On 26 May, in response to the report Parliament

---

<sup>1</sup> At the same time interethnic tension grew in both the North and South, the example of which is Maevka village where six people died in April in ethnic clashes between ethnic Kyrgyz and MesketianTurks.

voted 95-0 with one abstention to ban Kiljunen from entering the country. Several national investigations published before and after the Kiljunen report have pinned the blame for the events on the separatist aims of Uzbek community leaders and, to a greater or lesser extent, the interim government and pro-Bakiev forces. Nevertheless, the report has been welcomed by international organisations, including OHCHR and Western and Russian officials as providing one of the best accounts of the June events.

The ongoing reports of the illegal seizure of land or unlawful takeover of businesses from representatives of ethnic minorities, as well as physical attacks and verbal threats against representatives of ethnic minorities, only serves to heighten tensions and perceptions of insecurity and vulnerability. Due to the pervasive fear dominant among victims of such ethnically motivated cases, victims are reluctant to file official complaints with the law enforcement authorities. To date, not a single criminal case has been brought by the law enforcement authorities under Article 299 of the Criminal Code on “Incitement to inter-ethnic hatred”.

In this context, the United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic has identified three areas in which, if it acts urgently, it can play a part to lessen the likelihood of a return to conflict:

- 1) *Cultivating a foundation for peace*: Supporting local conflict management structures / local communities to address threats to stability, provide rapid protection interventions and engage national stakeholders in policy dialogue and early response
- 2) *Administration of justice*: Addressing urgent justice issues to create a more conducive environment for reconciliation and stability
- 3) *Critical Stakeholders for peace (youth, women and the media)*: Addressing the urgent conflict-related needs of youth and women and engaging them, along with the media, as critical stakeholders to prevent a relapse into conflict

### **1) Cultivating a foundation for peace**

Promoting collaboration between local communities in Kara Suu (e.g. on issues such as equal distribution of water through the support to water associations) and enhancing the capacity of existing peace architecture / local conflict resolution mechanisms and state institutions across the country to monitor and respond to immediate threats to stability will strengthen the infrastructure for peace<sup>2</sup> in the Kyrgyz Republic. Addressing the urgent peacebuilding needs described below will therefore help to *cultivate a foundation for peace*.

**The lack of national early response capacity despite existing peace architecture:** There remains an acute shortage of reliable real-time information about conflict flashpoints at local level reaching decision makers in the executive, legislature and key ministries. This is due to a lack of an effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism that engages Government institutions and civil society to respond to immediate threats to stability at local and national levels. It is also partly because there is no strong national group of mediators that can be deployed to reduce tensions. National structures that engage Government actors and civil society in conflict management and prevention<sup>3</sup> often lack technical and financial support and access to the national level in order to share their insights regarding growing local tensions. Supporting such peace architecture could help to address urgent threats to stability, including land seizures in the south on

---

<sup>2</sup> The ‘infrastructure for peace’ concept is reflected in outcome 1 of the UNDAF (2012-2016): ‘A national infrastructure for peace (at local, regional and national levels), involving government, civil society, communities and individuals, effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peace-building’

<sup>3</sup> There is an evolving peace architecture in Kyrgyzstan that includes local conflict management and prevention structures at the provincial (Oblast Advisory Committees) as well as district and village level (Public Preventive Centers, Aksakals - traditional councils of elders, Women’s Peace Committees, Local Authority Advisory Committees, Water Users’ Associations etc.).

ethnic grounds, tension around local and presidential elections to be held later in the year, tension in border areas, inter-ethnic tension and inter-regional tension between northern and southern or rural and urban ethnic Kyrgyz. Rapid protection interventions and monitoring of the situation throughout southern Kyrgyzstan will also feed-back to early warning mechanisms and contribute to reconciliation and peace building processes.

**The need to amend and draft crucial laws/ policies:** There is no mechanism currently in place to ensure that legislation passed is conflict sensitive. Additionally a number of crucial laws need to be passed by Parliament urgently to promote stability and respect for human rights, including laws that relate to the implementation of the National Concept for Ethnic Development and Consolidation (see below).

**The need to implement a National Concept to improve inter-ethnic relations:** In December 2010, the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic through its recently created Department on Ethnic, Religious Policy and Civil Society Interaction started to elaborate a Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation in the Kyrgyz Republic. As announced by the Presidential Administration, the underlying principles of the Concept are: the rule of law, respect for human rights and cultural diversity, preservation of identity of ethnic groups and non-discrimination, ensuring equal opportunities for political participation and transition from ethnic identity to civil identity. The main purpose of the Concept is to ensure the implementation of measures aimed at the sustainable development of the society on the basis of common values and co-participation of citizens of all nationalities in the life of the society, social-economic and cultural processes. One of the success criteria identified by the Presidential Administration for assessing the implementation progress of this Concept will be an increased level of trust between different ethnic groups. The draft of the Concept was widely consulted on and is still under discussion.

It remains unclear when exactly and in which form the Concept will be adapted and whether it will be in line with international standards. This is due to the fact that there is a lot of political pressure in favor of another approach to ethnic policy founded on the notion of Kyrgyz ethnicity as the central element of nationhood. In this approach broader society is seen as a union between the Kyrgyz and other ethnic groups, while cultural and language policies would focus on Kyrgyz identity. The result of this policy debate is likely to be a key milestone in shaping ethnic relations in Kyrgyzstan in upcoming years, and will have major repercussions for peacebuilding efforts.

**Need to address inter-ethnic tensions in Kara Suu:** A specific area of concern is the potentially rich farmland around Osh city which has been severely affected by the crisis. More than half of the people affected and displaced as a result of the ethnic-based violence were resident in Osh province. Although the direct impact of the civil unrest was focused mainly in urban areas, the repercussions for rural areas in Osh province have proven to be deeper and longer lasting, affecting the entire agricultural sector, livestock management, cross-border trade, household economies and labour markets. Rural families displaced by the violence were among the most severely affected as they found the bases of their livelihoods in ruins on return, with houses fully or partially destroyed, farming machinery and tools looted or burned and livestock stolen or dead.<sup>4</sup> There are no salaried jobs or income potential for these people, or most of their neighbours, other than what they can derive from working their land.

The lack of employment opportunities, rampant corruption, socio-economic marginalisation of rural poor, and inequalities between those people that are “connected” and those that are not have made both ethnic Kyrgyz and ethnic Uzbek youth frustrated and unable to find any justification for the present social, economic and political environment that presents no short-term or foreseeable solutions to them.<sup>5</sup> Stagnation resulting from the breakdown of social and economic support systems in the project area is currently breeding uncertainty, insecurity and tension among all citizens regardless of their ethnicity or principal source of livelihood.

The principal risk derives from a lack of optimism and access to resources essential to motivate actions capable of producing positive changes in their personal lives and inter-personal environment. Government, the private sector

---

<sup>4</sup> Mercy Corps; Multi-Sector Assessment Findings, August 2010

<sup>5</sup> ICG, Asia Briefing No 10: Kyrgyzstan: A Hollow Regime Collapses. WFP – 2nd Reanalysis of the KIHS Data, April 2010

and NGOs are delivering few and only minor enabling inputs and change facilitators to some of the citizens in Kara Suu farming communities. The greatest risk to peace is that this situation will not change.

## **2) Administration of justice**

**Serious shortcomings in upholding the rule of law**, in particular in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic, present one of the major challenges to the genuine and sustainable reconciliation of ethnic communities that were affected by the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence in the south and the long-term stability of the country.

**Unfair trials and lack of accountability of law-enforcement officials:** Trials monitored in both first and second instance courts from July 2010 to date by OHCHR have failed to uphold basic standards of fair trial. The violations of fair trial documented include: allegations of torture and ill-treatment; inadequate access to lawyers and family members; inadequate access to medical care; failure of the authorities to prevent physical attacks, intimidation and harassment in and around the court; failure to uphold equality of arms and impartiality; and failure to declare inadmissible confessions extracted under duress. The lack of accountability and culture of impunity contribute to a profound distrust by the public of the rule of law institutions (in particular the police and judiciary). The key constitutional principles of non-discrimination and equality are consistently undermined.

**Denial of justice and impunity for human rights violations** committed during administration of justice, in particular failure to punish perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment, exacerbates the vulnerability of all who live in the Kyrgyz Republic, but in the current context particularly affects ethnic Uzbeks living in the south. The observed rampant and egregious denial of justice resulting from reported flawed police investigations and trials relating to the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence seriously undermines all other attempts by national and local authorities to bring about stability and reconciliation – adding to tensions that increase the possibility of violent conflict in the near future.

**Concerns regarding independence of the judiciary:** It is widely believed that many judges come under pressure from various sources, which limits their ability to act independently and impartially. This poses the threat of causing severe discontent among the population, resulting in a lack of justice for both victims and defendants. While some have recommended moving trials on the June events to the north of the country, a more cost-effective measure to improve impartiality would be the rotation of judges from other parts of the country to the south. The President's Office has specifically requested the UN in the Kyrgyz Republic to support such rotation, and to strengthen the expertise and knowledge of newly appointed judges on international human rights standards.

The vast majority of those charged, detained and handed down life sentences for participation in the June inter ethnic violence are ethnic Uzbeks. In February, the General Prosecutor acknowledged the existence of “serious faults in the investigations carried out by the Prosecutor’s offices in Osh and Jalalabad regions” and issued an order to suspend and review 4,210 cases out of the 5,334 that were initiated into the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence. This ordered review of criminal cases creates a window of opportunity that should be used during project implementation. Defence lawyers may have a second chance to submit complaints about torture allegations and pursue them through the judicial procedures as foreseen by national legislation.

**The lack of effective, equal and non-discriminatory access to documentation** remains a pressing problem in the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular in the south. This pertains to the restoration of personal documentation as well as the restoration or establishment of property ownership documents that were lost or destroyed during the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence and/or were in part or fully missing. Without personal ID, people cannot fully enjoy their right to freedom of movement and are exposed to threats to their personal security, such as arbitrary detention and extortion upon detention by law enforcement agencies.

Furthermore, without personal ID, claims cannot be filed for property ownership documents, leaving people vulnerable to violations of their housing, land and property rights, including possibilities of illegal expropriation and/or eviction, and forced relocation. This is of particular concern, as the local authorities appear to be moving forward with the implementation of urban development, based on the so-called ‘Master Plan’. In some cases, this may result in the expropriation of land or property without adequate compensation according to the law.

However, overall awareness about the need for and importance of housing, land and property documents is extremely low within the affected population. Consequently it has been a low priority for most affected families, who were confronted with the total loss of their homes and belongings, and have focused nearly all of their time and efforts on the rebuilding of their homes. Furthermore, reports of harassment, intimidation, extortion, and ill treatment at public offices where beneficiaries must go to submit their applications have added to people’s overall sense of insecurity and reluctance to follow through with the complexities of the housing, land and property paperwork.

Regarding the registration of the newly built shelters by the international humanitarian community, some key government agencies involved in the coordination, oversight and legalization of the shelters do not agree amongst themselves about the correct procedures for registering the newly built shelters, resulting in a profusion of forms and instructions from different agencies, confusing homeowners as well as other relevant stakeholders. As a result, fair and durable solutions for affected persons, a prerequisite for upholding the rule of law, still are at risk.

### **3) Critical Stakeholders for peace (youth, women and the media)**

In order for peace to take root, certain key groups of stakeholders need to be engaged and empowered to work towards these ends. This includes women, young people, and the media.

**Exclusion of women as important actors in reconstruction and peacebuilding:** During the crisis in the Kyrgyz Republic women were once again excluded from the reconstruction process and peacebuilding process. As a result, the Women’s Peace Network was not party to the identification of priorities, based on the needs of vulnerable and excluded communities, which should be the basis for success and sustainability of reconciliation efforts. However, thanks to the first IRF, the Women’s Peace Network is now represented on provincial advisory committees in Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces that will be supported under the IRF ‘Infrastructure for Peace’ project, as well as in other structures. The challenge now is to build the capacity of Women’s Peace Committees locally to tackle the key physical and economic security concerns of vulnerable women at local level and to raise these concerns at higher level forums, such as the provincial advisory committees.

Women’s capacity to engage in peacebuilding and recover from the trauma of 2010 is closely linked with their **economic security**. Customary practices for property registration have restricted women from restoring their properties and documents following the violence. Traditionally, all property such as land, cars, and houses are registered in the name of the man. After the large-scale destruction of property in June, women victims are in a particularly difficult situation. With intensified migration of young and middle-aged men abroad, many women cannot obtain official state certificates in order to rebuild houses burned down or severely damaged in the conflict. Specialised and gender-sensitive support is required to tackle these women-specific issues.

**Ongoing Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** According to observations and reports from GBV sub-cluster partners and community members in Osh and Jalalabad, there is still tension between two ethnicities, characterised by the intimidation, harassment and physical violence towards one ethnic group to another, in the public places, and kidnapping the women and girls, returning back to their houses after few days. According to the communities, the situation is still unpredictable and there are concerns that insecurity and conflict between ethnicities in the south might escalate in spring and in the eve of the anniversary of the June events. Ongoing research into and monitoring of the particular security concerns faced by women and girls is needed, in order to feed into peacebuilding processes and bring about peace with security.



GBV has been and continues to be used to intimidate the communities of Kyrgyz and Uzbek and deepen their ethnic antagonism. Allegations of gender based violence were also used to trigger hate and violence in June 2010. Hence, the insecurity created by the crisis significantly increased the risk of gender-based violence, including assault and rape, in ways that are felt to this date. More than 500 GBV survivors were identified in the aftermath of the crisis. The continued perception of high risk of GBV is intimately linked to the general lack of trust among communities. GBV reflects pervasive gender inequalities and is closely linked to other forms of violence. It is also linked to masculinities and the role that male socialization plays in promoting and supporting violence.

**The neglected needs and capacities of youth**, as a group of people who feel the consequences of torn society most directly, have emerged as critically important. The continued lack of opportunities creates frustration among adolescents and youth and the lack of channels/forums where they can voice their interest and concerns makes them vulnerable to being involved in violent demonstrations, criminal activities and general civil unrest, which was evident during the April and June events last year. According to an analysis of conflict factors carried out by Foundation for Tolerance International<sup>6</sup>, youth living in halfway houses or who is part of illegal sports clubs are particularly vulnerable to be involved in violent demonstrations and criminal activities. Many of the illegal sports clubs are run by former criminal leaders or sometimes political leaders with no certificates for conducting sports activities. In May 2010, the city of Osh had 147 illegal sports clubs according to Zulimov, the former head of Osh Interior Ministry<sup>7</sup>.

With no other alternatives, many young people become members of such clubs and they are often recruited to harass political opponents, pressuring businesses, disrupt election processes and take part in pickets, rallies and demonstrations. Meanwhile, halfway houses or dormitories particularly in Osh have become a breeding ground for criminal activities. These houses are temporary residences where mostly young people live as they are unable to afford the rent for an apartment. After the June events, the halfway houses became mono ethnic, housing only Kyrgyz, and many of them are controlled by different semi-criminal or criminal groups. Lacking income opportunities, young people are easily manipulated into groups who are involved in criminal activities and violent actions.

There is a high risk that the youth from the illegal sports clubs and the halfway houses can be manipulated into taking part in potential conflicts leading up to the presidential elections in the fall. Elections are a source of tension and dissatisfaction among the population at large, particularly the disoriented and unemployed youth, may lead to more resistance against the government, destructive expression, civil disorder and possible violence. Opportunities must therefore be given to youth to offer them possibilities for constructive civic purpose and engagement, participation in peace and tolerance initiatives, as well as skills training.

**Need to promote diversity and tolerance among youth:** Youth's perceptions are formed from an early age by their parents, the community and through their education. The older they get, the harder it becomes to influence and change their perceptions. Assessments conducted by UNICEF in November 2010 showed that schools in the conflict affected region in the south are becoming more mono-ethnic, as parents are afraid to have their children go to schools where they constitute a minority of the pupils. This indicates there is still a need for reconciliation and peace building initiatives that includes the community as a whole. Youth tend to listen to their peers more than the teacher and their families, and education and involvement of the community therefore becomes essential to ensure that youth receive the same messages in and out of school.

**Need to work with media to enforce its positive role:** Most Kyrgyz media failed to provide consistent and balanced coverage of the June 2010 tragic events. Out of a hundred national and local media outlets which reported on the situation

---

<sup>6</sup> Factors that could cause tension and conflict in Kyrgyzstan, March 2011 (draft report) – Foundation for Tolerance International

<sup>7</sup> Factors that could cause tension and conflict in Kyrgyzstan, March 2011 (draft report) – Foundation for Tolerance International

in the south, only a handful kept neutrality and a professional ethic according to some media experts. Although the overall tone of the post-crisis reporting improved, there is still a growing level of intolerance observed in the local media. The intolerance is showing a tendency to increase as the presidential elections approach.

The presidential elections in the late 2011 pose another challenge to the media which will undoubtedly be drawn into manipulation by political rivals and may further increase nationalism and polarisation of society. Therefore, there is an immediate need to equip the media with skills and knowledge so that it can play an active and positive role in strengthening peace-building and reconciliation processes in Kyrgyzstan, especially before the forthcoming presidential elections.

Unfortunately, there has not been a thorough investigation into the media's role during and after the conflict in the south. At a round table held in Bishkek last December, media experts, journalists and some human rights NGOs pointed out that a lack of analytical and investigative skills of many local journalists continues to hinder media involvement in conflict resolution and reconciliation processes. It was also mentioned that a lack of professional ethics and core journalism principles among journalists, inability or unwillingness to resist political manipulation, stigmatisation, a "them and us" mentality, and pursuit of sensation contribute to the polarisation of society.

The report of the National Commission into the Osh and Jalalabad events, provides an example of when an article about the inter-ethnic conflict between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz in 1990 was posted on one of the news agencies website and repeated on the eve of the tragedy, inciting heated discussions in on-line forums and continued in smaller groups in Osh before the events. The report also underlined that both national and international media, in pursuit of sensation, often published unverified information.

The June 2010 events changed the media status quo in the south. The two television channels previously owned by ethnic Uzbeks and broadcasting programmes in Uzbek language have changed owners and language policy. Many independent and professional journalists have left Osh and Jalalabad. The office of the Jalalabad television station was looted and burnt down. The ethnic communities in the south have little trust in the local media. In this information vacuum rumours and propaganda become the main local information source, which undoubtedly makes the population vulnerable to manipulation and could potentially lead to recurrence of communal violence.

The media in Kyrgyzstan recognises its social responsibility to some extent and the majority of the journalists and editors are receptive and open to cooperation. Yet there are certain weaknesses and gaps, which need to be addressed in the next 6-12 months. The media has goodwill but often lacks resources and skills.

## **COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification**

The UN Country Team has developed 6 project proposals that relate to 3 overarching themes that address the peacebuilding challenges specified under component 1:

<b>Themes</b>	<b>Project Proposal – Implementing agencies</b>	<b>Detailed information</b>
<i>Cultivating a foundation for peace</i>	‘Infrastructures for peace’ - Policy dialogue and preventive action – UNDP, UNHCR, OHCHR	Annex 1
	‘Cultivating Peace’ – Using water-based agriculture to facilitate reconciliation among multi-ethnic residents of Kara Suu – FAO, WFP	Annex 2
<i>Administration of justice</i>	Administration of Justice – OHCHR, UNHCR, UNDP	Annex 3
<i>Critical Stakeholders for peace (youth, women and the media)</i>	Empowering youth to participate in peace-building and reconciliation - UNICEF	Annex 4
	Women Building Peace, Trust and Reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan – UNWOMEN, UNFPA	Annex 5
	Strengthening Media Capacity to Promote Peace and Tolerance In The Kyrgyz Republic – UNICEF, UNHCR	Annex 6

### **Addressing the needs of women affected by conflict and strengthening their active role in peacebuilding:**

The UN Country Team has made efforts towards ensuring that a minimum of 15% of funds are dedicated to the active role of women in peacebuilding (e.g. implementation of peacebuilding activities by women) and to address specific needs of women (preventing GBV, restoration of IDs, etc.). Some particular activities and the UN Women/ UNFPA project (Annex 5) were clearly identified as benefitting women directly. These activities represent over 18 % of the USD 7 Million requested from the Peacebuilding Fund under the IRF.

### **1) Cultivating a foundation for peace**

The **UNDP / UNHCR / OHCHR project (annex 1)** focuses on a project approach that is proactive, participatory and inclusive as the interventions aim at strengthening national processes / policies and institutions that can improve the ability of society to prevent and manage conflicts, thereby addressing immediate peacebuilding needs towards reducing the risk of relapse into conflict. This involves supporting mechanisms for cooperation among relevant stakeholders in peace-building by promoting cooperative problem solving for conflicts, as well as strengthening communities, civil society and Government institutions to resolve conflicts internally and with their own skills (including immediate protection interventions), institutions and resources. The project was designed to promote a framework for immediate action that can be sustained beyond the project duration.

**Amending and drafting of laws that can promote stability:** The work will include support to the Parliament in drafting, amending and passing of laws and policies that are of direct relevance for peacebuilding and social cohesion (including the application of a methodology that can ensure that laws are formulated in a way that they do not fuel existing tensions or increase the divide in the society). A number of priority laws have already been identified that need to be amended urgently to reduce the potential for violence and foster ethnic development and consolidation.

These laws include:

- the Law on Land Seizures, which should be amended to give the authorities the opportunity to act to prevent further land seizures, thus reducing tensions, especially in the south;
- introduction of a Law on Civic Control of the Law Enforcement Agencies, to make state institutions permitted to carry weapons more accountable for their use of financial resources, and thus improve their overall performance; and
- the Law relating to the Use of Force Against Women, which currently prohibits the law enforcement agencies using force against women, thus allowing violent groups to use women as human shields in their activities.

Laws normally take 3-4 months to be passed after drafting, indicating that several important laws could be passed within the 12 month period. Meanwhile, targeted mass media campaigns will raise country-wide awareness and understanding of the laws that are being drafted or amended. Mass media will also encourage people to provide information that can be valuable for early warning to inform relevant actors about possible threats to security. Public hearings will be organised around the country to seek inputs from the society on the laws to be amended or drafted. These hearings will also be covered in the media to create awareness and advocate for specific laws to be passed.

**Ensuring respect for the rights of minorities and supporting the implementation of the concept for Ethnic Development and Consolidation where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review which specifically relate to non-discrimination:** As mentioned under Component 1, the Concept initiated by the President's Office is still under discussion and it therefore remains unclear when exactly and in which form the Concept will be adopted and whether it will be in line with international standards. At the same time, an alternative approach to ethnic development (founded on the notion of Kyrgyz ethnicity as the central element of nationhood) is being promoted by a political party in the Parliament. Because of the above uncertainties, OHCHR and UNDP will support the Government to implement the Concept (or parts of it) where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review.

The project therefore focuses on strategic interventions that enable state actors to better understand, practically apply and implement the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, thereby ensuring that a crucial long-term process will commence. The project will support the Government in areas of donor coordination and will provide funding to carry out innovative and strategic pilot projects that can showcase how the Concept can be practically implemented

Irrespective of the final form the Concept will take and when it is adopted, the IRF project will strengthen relevant state institutions and NGOs to promote the rights of minorities and the principles of non-discrimination more broadly, ensuring that the Government meets international human rights standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Through close collaboration with executive and legislative institutions, including the President's Office, the Parliament, the Government and the Ombudsman's Office, the project will train and mentor officials to improve their understanding of international and national legal standards for the protection of minority rights. These activities are designed to reduce the likelihood of a return to violent ethnic conflict.

**Engaging State Institutions and civil society to collaborate on early warning and response:** A simple but effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism (also enabling rapid protection interventions) will be established. Simple and concise early warning / conflict monitoring information will be provided by existing Provincial Advisory Committees that will facilitate the process of collecting relevant information in partnership with other stakeholders at the provincial level. Through a collaborative approach consensus will be built among local conflict management structures on the kinds of responses at the local level they want to engage in order to address conflict risks, such as those identified in the situation analysis above (for example tensions that may arise in connection with local and Presidential elections). Based on priorities identified by the Provincial Advisory Committees on the ground, preventive action will be implemented by local and international NGOs. Additionally protection monitoring in the South will inform conflict early warning and response. Quick impact projects and

community peace-building activities aimed at addressing urgent protection, social, health and other concerns revealed during protection monitoring will be prioritized. They will bridge critical gaps and needs and implemented to reduce local tensions, contribute towards reconciliation and creating confidence as well as prevent further displacement.

Relevant State institutions will work together through a National Steering Board (NSB) to discuss signs of tensions / potential conflict in the country that need to be addressed at the national level. The NSB will not only discuss early warning signs coming from the provincial level but (more importantly) will seek consensus on early action at the national level to be implemented by various State institutions.

The mechanism will also include a web portal for peace architecture to improve information sharing in monitoring and response, and the training, mentoring and coaching of a national Mediation Support Unit.

The **FAO / WFP project** (annex 2) builds on their initial IRF project to support water user associations in Kara Suu district to work together across ethnic boundaries to resolve infrastructure problems in water supply. The project seeks to bring about reconciliation and dialogue between communities through working together for common aims. At the same time, the project promotes equal access to resources. In addition, support will be given to local conflict management structures in a way that will provide early knowledge of problem areas or destabilisation trends, and increase local capacity to correctly report these issues, and to address them locally.

The project has several clear peacebuilding aspects. The first of these relates to *increased interaction and cooperation* between ethnic groups. As a result of the activities, 22,084 household members of 21 Water User Associations in Kara Suu will be able to cooperate and peacefully solve water access and distribution issues. Farmer field schools created under the project will generate greater social and community cohesion between ethnic groups.

There is also an *early warning* aspect to the project. Water User Associations and local NGO implementing partners will be encouraged to educate and establish early warning vehicles in the communities and groups where they do project-supported work. This early warning work will feed into the provincial advisory committee as described above.

The *economic* benefits of the project also have peacebuilding potential. Rehabilitation work will provide temporary employment to at-risk youth, reducing the chances that their energy will be diverted into illegal activities. In addition, increased agricultural production will lessen the sharp rises in food prices seen recently in the area, and increase the economic security of vulnerable rural families.

## **2) Administration of justice**

This **OHCHR / UNHCR / UNDP project (Annex 3)** seeks to strengthen the administration of justice and improve the rule of law, human rights and protection environment for the broader population, particularly those who have been affected during or in the aftermath of the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence in Osh and Jalalabad. As a result of the sharing of expertise and knowledge alongside a mentoring programme, members of the judiciary should be able to increasingly apply international human rights standards within the national context, and increasingly serve as an independent institution which protects the rights of people and holds accountable perpetrators of human rights violations. Support will be provided for the relocation of judges to different regions of the country, to improve the chances that the rule of law, public safety and public order are upheld. Trial monitoring by international and national monitors, particularly in Osh and Jalalabad) will provide credible and reliable analysis of judicial proceedings and give some assurance to vulnerable communities (both ethnic Uzbek and ethnic Kyrgyz) that their attempts to seek justice are being observed and recorded.

Legal aid, with systematic outreach activities through legal mobile clinics, will provide free legal counselling to those in need. This will aim to raise the awareness of individuals and affected communities of their housing, land and property rights and ensure greater access to justice. Awareness raising campaigns will be conducted during the initial community mobilization phase of the legal mobile clinics, as well as during the legal mobile clinics. In addition, information materials will be produced concerning the importance of housing/land and property documents, and guidance on the steps to be followed to obtain those documents. Individual follow up of legal assistance will be provided as required for those beneficiaries that face specific problems which need additional attention. Furthermore, individual or group accompaniment of beneficiaries to Government offices for the issuing of documents will be conducted whenever requested or needed. This should help beneficiaries who fear approaching local authorities on their own and therefore they have not pursued the restoration of their documents.

Parallel activities will focus on fostering dialogue with the relevant government authorities to improve the overall protection environment as well as to facilitate and expedite the process of restoration of land, housing and property documents. The activities that are implemented through a rights-based approach will focus on conflict-affected areas of southern Kyrgyzstan.

If all parties are confident that their cases will be heard fairly in the courts, and that illegal acts will be punished under law, this lessens the likelihood of parties taking matters into their own hands. Strengthening the capacity of defence lawyers to adequately represent their clients, strengthening the knowledge and expertise of judges on international human rights norms and standards, the rotation of judges and trial monitoring, aims to address some of the ongoing observed failures in the administration of justice. Support for the establishment and implementation of a National Preventive mechanism will make it more difficult for torture to occur with impunity, thus reducing the likelihood of it occurring.

In addition, legal aid and counselling on housing, land and property rights, and work with the authorities to increase their capacity and expedite documentation processes, should raise awareness of national legislation as well as international standards and norms in the context of illegal expropriation, eviction or forced relocation.

### **3) Critical Stakeholders for peace (youth, women and the media)**

**UNICEF's youth project (Annex 4)** will particularly focus on at risk youth both in and out of school, using the already established youth centres in the south as platforms for dialogue.

In order to identify measures to target and engage young people that are involved in illegal sports clubs etc, a rapid assessment will be conducted to determine their background and where they are from. The youth summer camp will focus on the elections in October by engaging youth in identifying concrete measures that will prevent their peers from being manipulated into participating in election related violence. The measures identified in the camp will then be implemented through the youth centres already established in the south as part of the first IRF project, and through existing youth networks in the north.

By using the results of the rapid assessment and based on existing youth networks in the north, locations will be identified for establishment of youth centres in hot spots in the north. UNICEF will use the framework developed as part of the first IRF project to establish the centres in close collaboration with NGO partners and the Ministry of Youth. This will also form the platform for a peace and tolerance volunteer network that will be established in both the south and the north to promote peace and tolerance in communities and engage at risk youth to come to centres. It also opens up for dialogue between the north and the south and will be used for establishing a north-south forum. Enhancing interaction between youth in the north and the south will be important to address regional tension among Kyrgyz.

The assessment will also help develop a capacity building training programme for social workers and social pedagogues in schools, as well as youth centre facilitators. Social pedagogues have recently been introduced in every school in Kyrgyzstan and act as focal points for tracking drop out and at-risk children and bringing them back into the formal education system. As they were recruited without any preparation to work in this specialty, they need to be given tools on how to work with such children and youth in partnership with school administrations, parents committees and local authority social workers.

In order to mitigate possible violent actions of youth in the upcoming elections, an awareness campaign will be launched to provide information on democratic values and rights, citizenship, tolerance and peaceful behavior, in closely linked to the peace campaign conducted within the media project developed by UNICEF/UNHCR/UNDP.

UNICEF has a positive and sustainable partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science as well as the Kyrgyz Academy of Education, which is responsible for the content of national education. The on-going strategic partnership with key development partners will be strengthened in developing the government's education for tolerance and peace policy in terms of which is being prioritised strongly enough after the emergency. Further support will be provided at national and local level to education officials in this direction.

**UN Women / UNFPA's project (Annex 5).** This project will build on the successes of the IRF-1 project currently being implemented, focusing on experience and lessons learned from regional and country UN Women programming, IRF project implementation, and internal UN experiences of peacebuilding activities after the crisis in 2010.

By researching and monitoring **personal security** issues, and bringing them to the attention of decision makers locally and nationally, and facilitating access to services, the risks of physical insecurity to women in public spaces such as streets, public transportation and market places will be reduced. This will enable them to participate effectively in peace building, recovery and reconciliation processes. Interventions will be closely coordinated with IRF-2 "Infrastructure for Peace" and "Administration of Justice" projects in order to support the efforts of WPCs to convey information, recommendations and messages about decreasing the risks and insecurity for women and girls, to local and provincial authorities and law enforcement agencies. As a part of peace infrastructure, the WPCs will become a valuable source of information about the situation in communities and at district and provincial levels, and a part of the early warning and early response system developed under the IRF.

Support will be provided to conflict-affected women to restore their **property rights** and their identification documents. Special legal clinics and mobile groups will be supported to provide legal advisory support and guidance to conflict-affected women. Service providers will also be trained to be aware of and observe the property rights of women in the post-conflict recovery. While OHCHR and UNHCR plan to continue their work on restoration of identity and property documentation, urgent and specialised gender-specific attention is required to support to female-heads of household, some of whom have become widows and have no sources of income. Meanwhile, referral mechanisms and cooperation with UNHCR partners providing legal services set up within IRF-1 will be continued.

In order to ensure that actual or feared **gender-based violence** does not once again provoke widespread violence, a complex of measures will be taken to prevent and respond to the problem. Through the project, conflict-affected women and gender-based violence survivors will receive better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the South of Kyrgyzstan. Based on a gap analysis carried out by the GBV sub-cluster, service providers in the legal, health, psychosocial and law enforcement sectors, as well as crisis centres, will be trained and supported to provide immediate and qualified assistance to survivors. Mobile groups of GBV service providers will be supported both in conflict-affected areas and remote villages, to ensure equal response to the services needed for women from all ethnic groups. Meanwhile, monitoring will be carried out of GBV incidence to ensure referral of cases and support development of strategies to reduce the problem. At the same time

communities will be supported to find solutions and mechanisms to enhance GBV prevention and response in their context through community-based theatre.

The **UNHCR / UNICEF media project** (Annex 6) will address access of journalists to resources and the development of professional skills and resources for the media in Kyrgyzstan to advocate for peace and reconciliation and prevent the recurrence of violence. Project activities will strengthen journalists' conceptual understanding of peace-building, reconciliation and conflict prevention and their practical skills for objective and peace reporting. In addition, the project will sensitize media professionals to play a role in early warning of conflict. Meanwhile, a public awareness campaign conducted before and during the presidential election campaign will help to counteract rumours and avoid manipulation of public opinion by politicians using nationalism and intolerance in their political agendas. The project will be implemented nationally, though some activities, such as capacity building of media resource centres, will primarily focus on the conflict-affected south.

The National Commission on the June 2010 events recommended that the Government take measures to prevent media reports instigating nationalism and extremism, especially in the south. The Commission recommended making amendments to legislation on mass media, including strengthening of administrative and legal responsibility of the media for inciting interethnic and religious hatred.

In the concept of 'infrastructures for peace' media is considered an important space for dialogue on the peace-building challenges of a country. While encouraging people to have face-to-face dialogue in a post-conflict setting is often challenging, balanced and impartial media can be an entry point for people to hear their voices and listen to the opinions of different sides of the conflict. Through the promotion of editorial values and standards, such as Kyrgyzstan's Code of Journalistic Ethics, and the production of media outputs, media can connect people across divides. Developing media at different levels in Kyrgyzstan can therefore strengthen the infrastructure for peace in the country.

Since media development is one of the key priorities outlined by the President, this is planned to be an integral part of the new Concept for Ethnic Development and Consolidation. In this way the results of the project will be sustained by the government with the support of the international community.

### **COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)**

These are contained in annexes 1-6.



## **COMPONENT 4: Budget**

### **PBF PROJECT BUDGET (Consolidated across all 6 projects)**

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET (Consolidated across all projects)</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT IN USD</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	836,822
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) <sup>8</sup>	1,924,663
3. Training of counterparts	714,544
4. Contracts	2,804,320
5. Other direct project costs	261,708
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>6,542,057</b>
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	457,943
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>

### **PBF BUDGET (requested amounts by agency across all 6 projects)**

<b>UN agency</b>	<b>AMOUNT IN USD</b>
UNDP	2,111,831
UNHCR	1,704,191
OHCHR	1,147,416
UNICEF	1,076,670
UN Women	479,892
FAO	300,000
WFP	100,000
UNFPA	80,000
Total	<b>7,000,000</b>

<sup>8</sup> Personnel cost include cost for UN Peace-building Advisor to be located in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to provide technical support to and coordination of implementation of the PBF IRF project.

1) Cultivating a foundation for peace

<b>PROJECT BUDGET - UNDP / UNHCR / OHCHR (Annex 1) IN USD</b>				
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>OHCHR</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	0	63,000	0	63000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) <sup>9</sup>	162,500	345,613	74,098	582,211
3. Training of counterparts	0	320,600	50,931	371,531
4. Contracts	678,165	1,057,786	40,000	1,775,951
5. Other direct project costs		6,100	4,945	11,045
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>840,665</b>	<b>1,793,099</b>	<b>169,974</b>	<b>2,803,738</b>
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	58,847	125,517	11,898	196,262
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>899,512</b>	<b>1,918,616</b>	<b>181,872</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

<b>PROJECT BUDGET - FAO/ WFP (Annex 2) IN USD</b>			
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>		
	<b>FAO</b>	<b>WFP</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	1,846	79,730	81,576
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	151,440	8,048	159,488
3. Training of counterparts	21,000	800	21,800
4. Contracts	62,000	3,880	65,880
5. Other direct project costs	44,088	1,000	45,088
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>280,374</b>	<b>93,458</b>	<b>373,832</b>
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	19,626	6,542	26,168
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>

<sup>9</sup> Personnel cost include cost for UN Peace-building Advisor to be located in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to provide technical support to and coordination of implementation of the PBF IRF project.

2) Administration of Justice

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET - OHCHR/ UNHCR/ UNDP (Annex 3) IN USD</b>				
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>OHCHR</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	8,000	0	0	8,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	694,694	117,500	0	812,194
3. Training of counterparts	25,449	0	0	25,449
4. Contracts	174,235	481,788	0	656,023
5. Other direct project costs	0	0	180,575	180,575
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>902,378</b>	<b>599,288</b>	<b>180,575</b>	<b>1,682,241</b>
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	63,166	41,950	12,640	117,756
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>965,544</b>	<b>641,238</b>	<b>193,215</b>	<b>1,799,997</b>

3) Critical Stakeholders for peace

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNICEF (Annex 4) IN USD</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	560,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	172,170
3. Training of counterparts	100,000
4. Contracts	18,300
5. Other direct project costs	0
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>850,470</b>
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	59,533
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>910,003</b>

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNWOMEN/UNFPA (Annex 5) IN USD</b>			
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UN Women</b>	<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	88,497	0	88,497
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	135,000	10,000	145,000
3. Training of counterparts	100,000	30,000	130,000
4. Contracts	115,000	29,766	144,766
5. Other direct costs	10,000	5,000	15,000
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>448,497</b>	<b>74,766</b>	<b>523,263</b>
Project Support Cost (7 per cent)	31,395	5,234	36,629
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>479,892</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>559,892</b>

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNHCR / UNICEF (Annex 6) IN USD</b>			
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
<i>1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport</i>	0	35,749	35,749
<i>2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)</i>	30,000	23,600	53,600
<i>3. Training of counterparts</i>	65,764	0	65,764
<i>4. Contracts</i>	60,000	83,400	143,400
<i>5. Other direct costs</i>	0	10,000	10,000
<i>Sub-Total Project Costs</i>	<b>155,764</b>	<b>152,749</b>	<b>308,513</b>
<i>Project Support Cost (7%)</i>	10,903	10,692	21,595
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166,667</b>	<b>163,441</b>	<b>330,108</b>

### **COMPONENT 5: Governance Structure and Management Arrangements**

A distinction is made between the ‘governance structure’ that will steer the implementation of the PBF IRF project on the level of the UN Country Team (henceforth UNCT), and ‘management arrangements’, that describe day-to-day management of PBF IRF projects to be carried out by individual Participating UN Organisations and/or national implementation partners.

#### ***Governance Structure***

##### *United Nations Country Team (UNCT)*

The UNCT is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator and functions in a collegial and participatory manner. In the context of implementation of PBF IRF project, the UNCT will: (1) be informed on a six-monthly basis, through the Heads of Participating UN organisations on the progress with implementation of all project components, challenges encountered during the implementation process as well as ways of addressing the challenges and path forward; and (2) provide guidance on implementation of project components to ensure these address emerging national trends and most current challenges on the ground.

##### *Project Joint Steering Committee<sup>10</sup>*

A Project Joint Steering Committee will be established under the auspices of the UNCT to steer the project implementation, including monitoring the progress towards project outcomes, providing guidance to national component coordinators on project implementation (incl. annual work plans and revisions) and other joint project policy documents). The Joint Steering Committee will be chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator will meet on quarterly basis. The composition will be agreed on at the first meeting of the Joint Steering Committee and will reflect the consensus of UN Participating organisations and partners.

##### *Office of UN Resident Coordinator and Peace-building Expert*

The UN Peace-building Expert will be recruited for a period of 7 months (with a possibility of extension). The Expert, expected to start his/ her assignment in July/August 2011, will provide technical advice to the UN Resident Coordinator, the Joint Steering Committee and the PBF IRF project components on the peace-building

<sup>10</sup> The Project Joint Steering Committee is a committee established under the auspices of the UNCT to assist the UNCT to monitor the progress in implementation of the projects. This is not a joint UNCT-Government Steering Committee required to be established for projects prepared for submission to the Peace and Recovery Facility.

design, coordination, analysis, monitoring and evaluation and thus guide the implementation of the PBF IRF project components and preparation of subsequent joint UN peace-building proposals. The Expert will also guide the UN system in implementation of UNDAF 2012-2016. The UN Peace-building Expert will report to the UN Resident Coordinator.

#### *Links to existing coordination mechanisms in-country*

Under the auspices of the Development Partners' Coordination Council (henceforth DPCC), donor sector working groups have been established to improve donor coordination in key developmental areas in the country. Recently new DPCC sector working groups were established on 'youth' and 'reconciliation and peacebuilding'. PBF IRF project staff will seek appropriate linkages with DPCC working groups to ensure that activities to be undertaken under the PBF IRF projects are complementary to other donor initiatives.

#### ***Management Arrangements***

The main management principle is that the 'implementation' of the PBF IRF components will be carried out by individual Participating UN Organizations and/or national implementing partners. More details can be found in the individual project sheets submitted as annexes to this project document.

#### **COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation**

All the implementing agencies will be required to submit quarterly reports evaluating the progress against the indicators provided in the respective log frames. Overall and on-going project evaluation and monitoring will be carried out by the specific projects. More details can be found in the individual project sheets submitted as annexes to this project document.

#### **COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions**

The key potential cause of failure for all outputs within the submission is a further significant outbreak of conflict nationally or within the target areas in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic. This could be triggered by political events and coupled with political instability.

The key assumption is that, thanks partly to the confidence building measures by the UN and partners, no such serious outbreak of violence will occur during the project period. However, if serious violence and/or political instability were to occur, 'stop and go' methods of implementation and maintaining a low-profile would help to minimise the potential delays in the implementation and reduce security threats.

Another key issue to bear in mind is that a new President will take office in January 2011. There is also the possibility of changes to the ruling coalition. The UN has good contacts with all the significant political parties, and will work with the newly elected President and any new coalition Government to ensure that national counterparts for all projects, including the IRF submission, are clarified as soon as possible after changes to government structures take place.

Extreme climatic events such as floods and drought or natural disasters including mudflow or earthquakes could occur during the lifespan of the project. The extraordinary maintenance of the waterways and water control system should minimise the impact of most extreme events and enable the population to minimise the negative impact of most such shocks. Economic shocks and increase of prices in the region could threaten the food security of the population in the project area. Increased economic activity should contribute to strengthening the resilience of the target communities to withstand an external economic shock. The basic assumption is that there will be a moderate to high increase in the food prices.

For more details on project-specific risks and assumptions, please see the individual project sheets annexed to this project document.

**Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two**

The completion of a standardised Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website ([www.UNPBF.org](http://www.UNPBF.org)). See Annex II.

**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
ANNEX I  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/				
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>					
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>					
<b>Location:</b>					
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>					
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b>		<b>Planned Completion:</b>		
<b>SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)</b>		<b>Fund Transfer Date</b>		<b>Project Start Date</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b>					
<b>PBF Priority Area:</b>					
<b>PBF Outcome:</b>					
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>					
<b>Procurement:</b>					

**QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE**

<b>Period covered:</b>			
<b>Project Number &amp; Title</b>	PBF/		
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>			
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>			
<b>JSC Approval Date:</b>			
<b>Funds Committed<sup>11</sup>:</b>		<b>% of Approved:</b>	
<b>Funds Disbursed<sup>12</sup>:</b>		<b>% of Approved:</b>	
<b>Forecast Final Date:</b>		<b>Delay (Months):</b>	

<b>Outcome/Indicators:</b>	<b>Achievements/Results:</b>	<b>Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):</b>

<sup>11</sup> Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

<sup>12</sup> Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).

**Annex 1 - PROJECT SHEET**

**Immediate Response Facility (IRF) of the Peace-Building Fund (PBF) - 2<sup>nd</sup> UN Proposal**

<b>Agency(s):</b>	OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, Centre for Preventive Diplomacy - UNRCCA as strategic partner
<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>'Infrastructures for peace' - Policy dialogue and preventive action</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Parliamentarians, Ombudsman Institution, relevant Government Institutions, Local Self Governments, Regional officials, communities (particularly minorities), Oblast Advisory Committee and other local conflict management structures, communities affected by conflict
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Department on ethnic, religious policy and civil society interaction of the President's Office, Parliament, Government Institutions, Local Self Governments, local and international NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>In USD (requested)</b> <b>Total UNHCR - 899,512</b> <b>Total UNDP -1,918,616</b> <b>Total: OHCHR - 181,872</b> <b>Overall Total 3,000,000</b> (out of which a minimum of 471,856 will be dedicated to women) <b>Contribution to the overall project (in addition to above overall total)</b> <b>UNHCR contribution - 2,507,500</b> <b>UNDP contribution- 477,000</b>
<b>Outcomes of the project (up to 3):</b>	Outcome 1: Laws/ policies and collaboration between State institutions in place that successfully address immediate threats to stability Outcome 2: Knowledge and capacity of relevant State institutions and NGOs strengthened to promote the rights of minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review which specifically relate to non-discrimination Outcome 3: Local tensions and immediate threats to security addressed through collaborative early warning and response mechanism involving Oblast level conflict management structures
<b>Government priorities addressed by the project:</b>	Management of inter-ethnic relations at community level and Early Warning (preparedness and response), reconciliation, social integration, regional integration, civil and political participation - Issues addresses as a secondary priority: Rule of Law, Media



## **Summary of broad project strategy:**

In the 2006 Progress Report on the 2001 UN Report on Prevention of Armed Conflict, Kofi Annan stated that government and civil society leaders who want to channel conflict non-violently should seek to create “a sustainable, national infrastructure for peace that allows societies and their governments to resolve conflicts internally and with their own skills, institutions and resources.” In this spirit, this project focuses on supporting the government and people of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen national processes, policies and institutions in order to improve the ability of society to prevent and manage conflicts. This will address immediate peacebuilding needs and thus reduce the risk of relapse into conflict.

The Infrastructure for Peace project involves supporting mechanisms for cooperation among relevant stakeholders in peace-building by promoting cooperative problem solving for conflicts, and by strengthening the capacity of communities, civil society and Government institutions to resolve conflicts internally utilising their own skills (including immediate protection interventions), institutions and resources. The project was designed to promote a framework for immediate action that can be sustained beyond the project duration.

As an ‘infrastructure for peace’ requires suitable **policies, systems and structures** to be in place, the interventions are designed to **support policies, systems and structures in Kyrgyzstan that promise to promote stability.**

## **I. Policies:**

### **Amending and drafting of laws that can promote stability (outcome 1 - output 1.1):**

#### **1.1 Inclusive and conflict-sensitive policies and laws promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding developed and passed by the Parliament**

The work will include support to the Parliament in drafting, amending and passing of laws and policies that are of direct relevance for peacebuilding and social cohesion (including the application of a methodology that can ensure that laws are formulated in a way that does not fuel existing tensions nor increase the divide in the society). A number of priority laws have already been identified that need to be amended urgently to reduce the potential for violence and foster ethnic development and consolidation. Laws normally take 3-4 months to be passed after drafting, indicating that several important laws could be passed within the 12 month period. Meanwhile, targeted mass media campaigns will raise country-wide awareness and understanding of the laws that are being drafted or amended. Mass media will also encourage the population to provide information for early warning to inform relevant actors about possible threats to security. Public hearings will be organised around the country to seek inputs from the society on laws to be amended or drafted. These hearings will also be covered in the media to create awareness of and advocate for specific laws to be passed.

### **Ensuring respect for the rights of minorities (outcome 2 – outputs 2.1. and 2.2):**

#### **2.1 State officials and NGOs are trained on international and national legal standards relating to the protection of minority rights and are provided with knowledge on practical application and implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review which specifically relate to non-discrimination**

#### **2.2 Relevant State institutions supported to implement the ethnic development concept**

Through close collaboration with executive and legislative institutions, including the Presidential Administration, the Parliament, the Government and the Ombudsman’s Office the project will support the implementation of an inclusive national policy on inter-ethnic issues. Officials will also be mentored and trained to improve their understanding of international and national legal standards for the protection of minority rights and will be provided with knowledge on the practical application of the proposed Concept

of Ethnic Development and Social Integration in a way which leads to greater protection of the rights of minorities. The knowledge and capacity of state institutions and NGOs will be strengthened through training, conferences, mentoring and implementation of pilot projects, to promote the rights of minorities and ensure implementation of provisions within the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation which specifically relate to non-discrimination and are in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review . These activities are designed to reduce the chance of a return to violent ethnic conflict

## **II. Systems and structures:**

### **Engaging State Institutions and civil society to collaborate on early warning and response (Outcome 1 – Output 1.2 and Outcome 3 – Outputs 3.1 and 3.2):**

#### *3.1 Simple but effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism set-up and functional*

A **simple but effective conflict monitoring and response system** (also enabling rapid protection interventions) will be established. Early warning and conflict monitoring information will be provided by existing **local conflict management structures**, the Oblast Advisory Committees (OAC) that will facilitate the process of collecting relevant information in partnership with other stakeholders at various levels (collaboration with Women Peace Committees, Youth Centres, Local Authority Advisory Committees at the district level and local village councils at the local level).

#### *3.2 Preventive action implemented to reduce tension and security threats at the Oblast level*

Through a collaborative approach consensus will be built among local conflict management structures on the kinds of responses at the local level they want to engage in order to address conflict risks (for example tensions that may arise in connection with local and Presidential elections). Based on priorities identified by the Oblast Advisory Committees on the ground, preventive action will be implemented by local and international NGOs. Additionally, protection monitoring in the South will inform conflict early warning and response. Quick impact projects and community peace-building activities aimed at addressing urgent protection, social, health and other concerns revealed during protection monitoring will be prioritized. They will bridge critical gaps and needs and implemented to reduce local tensions, contribute towards reconciliation and creating confidence as well as prevent further displacement. The conflict early warning system will also include a web portal for peace architecture to improve information sharing in monitoring and response, and the training, mentoring and coaching of a national Mediation Support Unit.

#### *1.2 Dialogue and collaboration between key State institutions, civil society and local conflict management structures enhanced and early responses initiated at the national level*

Relevant State institutions will work together through a National Steering Board (NSB) to discuss signs of tensions/ potential conflict in the country that need to be addressed at the national level. The NSB will not only discuss early warning signs coming from the provincial level but (more importantly) will seek consensus on early action at the national level to be implemented by various State institutions.

### **Complementarity between the various support interventions, especially between the existing UNDP support and the PBF interventions:**

The project supports the development and implementation of policies that help to promote social cohesion in the long run (also by addressing immediate challenges to stability that can be addressed through policy). Meanwhile, it supports conflict management structures to monitor and respond to emerging tensions, thereby reducing the risk for renewed conflict. These approaches complement each other. Policy changes alone will not prevent a relapse into conflict if conflicts are not managed locally and nationally. At the same time conflict management structures cannot prevent conflicts in isolation without suitable policies at the national level that address issues in a more comprehensive manner.

*Revised on July 6, 2011*

The proposed interventions built on existing work of UNDP (close collaboration with the Parliamentarians through the Parliamentary project; establishment of Oblast Advisory Committees with support of UNDP Peace and Development Programme). While the proposed PBF interventions built largely on past work, they are innovative and new and have not been implemented before.

Activities will be sustained beyond the IRF project because provisions have been made to continue support in the same areas. Based on the UNDAF 2012-2016 a new strategy (2011-2016) has been drafted for UNDP's Peace and Development Programme in response to the crisis in Kyrgyzstan. 2 out of the 4 new strategic outputs under this strategy (that have not yet received funding and have never been implemented before) relate to the interventions proposed as part of the IRF:

- Output 1: Capacities of key national institutions are strengthened to design & implement conflict prevention policies, & respond to emerging tensions
- Output 2: Capacity of Oblast Advisory Committees is strengthened to facilitate the engagement of local actors in monitoring of & responding to potential conflict escalation at the provincial level

This demonstrates the catalytic effect funding from the PBF would have. Based on results demonstrated during the IRF project UNDP intends to continue working on the above outputs with external funds in the future.

## 1. Project Justification

### 1.1 Situation analysis: Windows of opportunity and risks (that might lead to potential relapse into conflict) that will be addressed through the project

The following risks (among others to be identified during the project through a participatory process of early warning and response) will be monitored by local conflict management structures. Oblast-level peace councils in close collaboration with civil society, state institutions and project partners will monitor conflict drivers in their area and at the national level and suggest concrete action that can be implemented to address these potential conflict triggers that have the potential to lead to a relapse into conflict. While monitoring the conflict context is important, the focus of this project is the engagement of State institutions and civil society in timely response (preventive action) to potential conflict triggers (outcome 3). The following list of risks was informed by the UNCT conflict analysis and an analysis conducted by the Foundation for Tolerance International ('Factors that could cause tension and conflict in Kyrgyzstan' - March 2011 Draft).

- **Land seizures:** At present, in Osh oblast and city, tension is increasing due to the allocation of land. With regards to unofficial information, land is supposed to be allocated from Aravan and Karasu districts, which are poly-ethnic areas, where mostly Uzbeks live. => threat of ethnic tension due to lack of information concerning the issue
- **Presidential Election:** The presidential elections will be held in October of 2011. Tensions may grow during the campaign, election itself and especially in the post election period after the publication of election results.
- **Local Elections:** During the fall of 2011 local elections will be held in Osh, Batken, Jalalabad City, Talas and in other locations in Kyrgyzstan. Local elections, especially in the South may be a source of tensions.
- **Cross-border tensions/** tensions and disputes between communities, living near the state borders.<sup>1</sup>: Confrontations and disputes over limited vital resources (primarily: land and water) due to the very complex character of the state borders, particularly in the Ferghana valley, the existence of "enclaves" belonging to neighbouring states within the Kyrgyz territory, resulting in problems with border delimitation, creating disputes over the use of water resources.
- **Inter-ethnic tensions** and antagonisms between the Kyrgyz, and the smaller ethnic groups, especially the Uzbeks, but also Dungan, Tajiks, Kurds, Turks, Russians and others. Such tensions may further increase in combination with political events such as elections.
- **Inter-regional tensions among Kyrgyz,** especially on a north-South axis, which some see as historically rooted in clan identifications as well as tensions between city dwellers and the population of rural areas. Such tensions may further increase in combination with political events such as elections.

The work at the national level (outcome 1 and 2) will address the below issues from a policy perspective, trying to see how the drafting and amendment of laws can be sensitive to the above context and directly address policies that can help to address crucial peacebuilding, human rights and rule of law challenges of the country. It is important to start this process now as this is the phase during which a lot of laws are being amended and drafted.

**Ethnic development concept and situation of minorities:** Since the April unrest of 2010, and particularly following the June inter-ethnic violence in the south of the Kyrgyz republic, there has been growing concern at the rise in discriminatory practices faced by minority communities at both the institutional level and within the public at large. The growing inter-ethnic tensions in the country are reportedly contributing to the increase in external and internal migration. Instead of highlighting the multi-ethnic dimensions of society within the Kyrgyz Republic, officials often make open public statements that flare up nationalistic discourse and contribute to the feeling of vulnerability that is common for representatives of national minorities in the country.

---

<sup>1</sup>The majority of poor people (almost three out of four) live in the rural areas. The incidence of poverty is higher in rural areas (51 percent) than in urban areas (30 percent). The complex character of state borders leads to serious issues with border delimitation, c disputes over the use of water resources, transparency of borders for criminal elements and extremists, etc.

The ongoing reports of the illegal seizure of land or unlawful takeover of businesses from representatives of ethnic minorities, as well as physical attacks and verbal threats against representatives of ethnic minorities, only serves to heighten tensions and perceptions of insecurity and vulnerability. Due to the pervasive fear dominant among victims of such ethnically motivated cases, victims are reluctant to file official complaints with the law enforcement authorities. To date, no single criminal case has been brought by the law enforcement authorities under the Article 299 of the Criminal Code on "Incitement to inter-ethnic hatred".

In December 2010, the Presidential Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic through its recently created Department for Ethnic Development, Religious Policy and Public Relations started to elaborate a Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation in the Kyrgyz Republic. As announced by the Presidential Administration, the underlying principles of the Concept are: the rule of law, respect for human rights and cultural diversity, preservation of identity of ethnic groups and non-discrimination, ensuring equal opportunities for political participation and transition from ethnic identity to civil identity.

The main purpose of the Concept is to ensure the implementation of measures aimed at the sustainable development of the society on the basis of common values and co-participation of citizens of all nationalities in the life of the society, social-economic and cultural processes. One of the success criteria identified by the Presidential Administration for assessing the implementation progress of this Concept will be the expanded use of the Kyrgyz language by non-Kyrgyz members of the society and the increased level of trust between different ethnic groups.

The draft of the Concept is still under discussion and it therefore remains unclear when exactly and in which form the Concept will be adopted and whether it will be in line with international standards. Bearing in mind the increasing nationalist rhetoric in the political arena and the narrow window of opportunity to pass a concept that can provide a framework for inclusive national policies on inter-ethnic issues, it will be crucial to support State institutions to implement the Concept (or certain aspects of the concept). Independent of the final form the Concept takes and the point in time when it is adopted, it will be important to ensure that principles of non-discrimination are promoted among State institutions and civil society.

### **How do the project activities relate to the Government priorities?**

The above points directly address the following Government priorities:

- **Management of inter-ethnic relations at community level and early warning (preparedness and response):** The Oblast Advisory Committees will facilitate a process of monitoring and responding to local-level conflicts (in close collaboration with other influential actors). They will also report complex conflict situations to the national level (National Steering Board, relevant State institutions etc. that are in a position to lead on early response) if they cannot be solved at the Oblast level.
- **Reconciliation, social integration, regional integration:** The project will strengthen the capacity of key State institutions to implement the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation and would directly contribute towards efforts to improve the relations between different communities at different levels, as well as between the public and institutions. The overarching aim is to assist efforts of reconciliations, decrease tensions and re-establish trust between communities and between the communities and national institutions. Besides inter-ethnic relations the concept also aims at regional integration (North-South).
- **Civil and political participation:** A variety of stakeholders will actively participate in consultative processes when policies are being drafted or amended (outcome 1). Women, youth, and ethnic minorities will participate actively in the project activities.
- **Media:** Media and communication interventions are integrated as part of the above activities. All informational and advocacy campaigns will consider the particular needs of women.
- **Rule of law:** While this project will not include upfront rule of law interventions, it will aim at identifying laws that can create a more conducive environment for rule of law in the country (rule of law lessons learned assessment etc.).

**In concrete terms describe the foreseen catalytic effect of the project in mobilizing national stakeholders in support of peace-building process.**

The current commitment of the President and the Presidential Administration represent a window of opportunity that should be used to kick-start processes that may be more difficult to initiate in 2012 when a new President (and likely a new Governing coalition that will be in place). The President for example initiated the process of drafting the Concept that can make a significant difference towards promoting inter-ethnic and regional cooperation. Supporting the process of initiating the drafting of crucial laws that relate to the establishment of a more conducive framework for peacebuilding, human rights and rule of law in the country can have a catalytically effect (e.g. introducing a methodology to draft laws in a conflict-sensitive way, amending existing laws in light of the implementation of the Concept ).

Activities designed under outcome 3 can mobilise and link-up existing local conflict management structures in a way that ensures that existing capacities are much better utilized to maximize their impact. A system of cooperation between these local structures and the national level (National Steering Board, relevant State institutions) with regards to conflict monitoring (early warning) and response will be set-up by drawing into the experience of local and national NGOs that have gained experience in this area. As the planned system builds on existing conflict resolution mechanisms, it is expected that it can produce results very early on in the project (e.g. Oblast Advisory Committees - OAC have experience in drafting and implementing preventive action plans in partnership with civil society and relevant local authorities). The funding available for contracts (to implement the action plans of these OAC) will enable local NGOs to design and carry out innovative responses that can help avoid a relapse into conflict even before a simple and practical early warning and response system is set up (based on participatory local identification of actions and existing OAC action plans). Enhancing cooperation between these OACs, the district and grassroots level as well as the national level will step by step lead to a national peace architecture that can be instrumental in the future prevention of conflicts. The National Steering Board will play a crucial role to transform early warnings coming from the Oblast level into concrete action (e.g. calling upon law enforcement, engaging parliament etc.).

**How does the project fit into the UN strategic priorities of UNDAF 2012-2016?**

The project is in line with UNDAF 2012-2016 outcome 1 under Pillar 1: Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance, and Human Rights: **A national infrastructure for peace (at local, regional and national levels), involving government, civil society, communities and individuals, effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peace-building**

The project will start a process that will produce short term results (local conflict management structures facilitate the implementation of immediate responses/ preventive action to the current volatile context) and will lay the foundation for the infrastructure for peace/ peace architecture to further develop and become independent from the technical support of local/ international NGOs. Resources were allocated to the UNDAF to ensure ongoing support and accompaniment during the coming years.

**What is the project's sustainability strategy that will ensure project results will endure or be sustained?**

The methodology for the development of conflict-sensitive laws is expected to be used beyond the scope of the project. Laws amended or new laws passed will continue to positively shape the national context. OACs have already gained a lot of independence in their work. It is expected that the simple but practical early warning and response system (centered around the Oblast Advisory Committees) will be set-up in a way that it can function independently after a number of years. The support of the Concept is expected to result into a concrete strategy for implementation (for example passing of by-laws to support its implementation).

**Identify key national and international stakeholders that were involved in the planning process and their role in overseeing or participating in the implementation.**

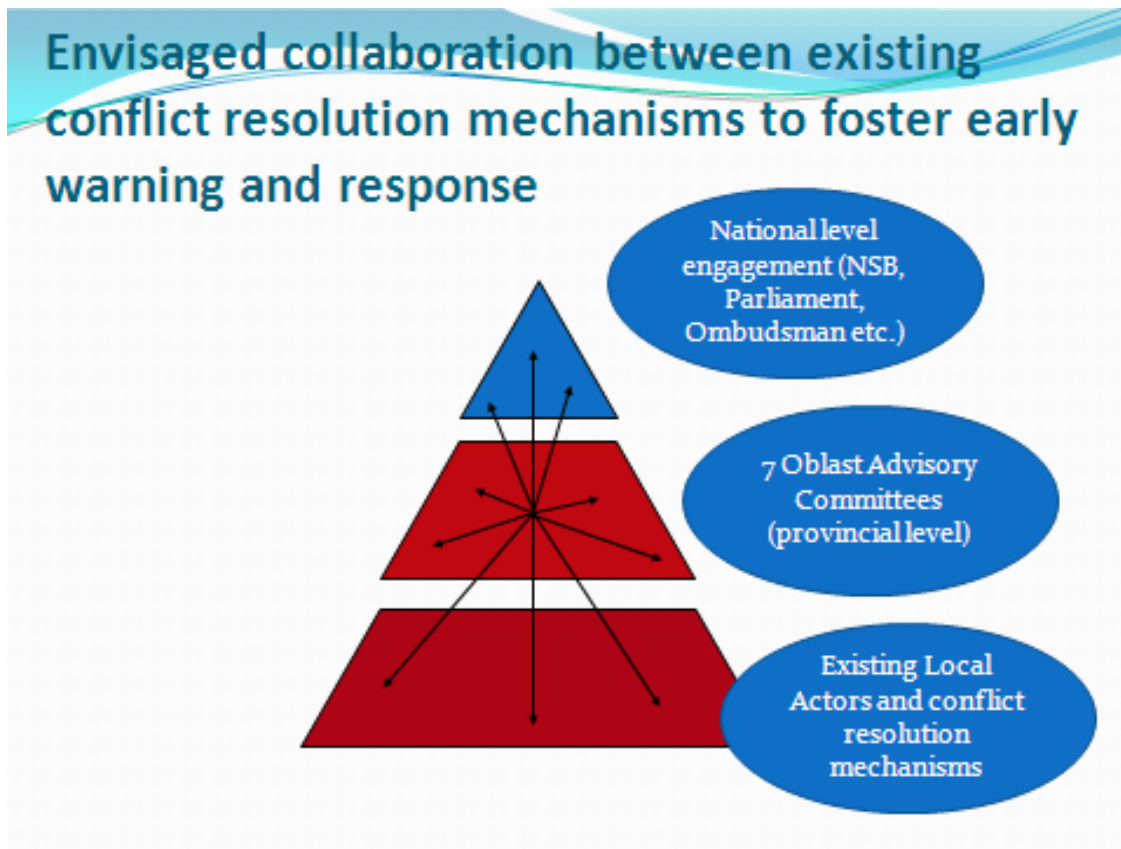
UNDP's Peace and Development Programme (PDP) has conducted a programme review to draw lessons learned from past programme implementation. Subsequently a new strategy was drafted based on a detailed gaps analysis involving a variety of stakeholders of the conflict prevention context in Kyrgyzstan: The lack of an effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism was identified as a crucial gap.

Although the Peace and Development Analysis and many other conflict assessments by various actors have resulted in substantial understanding of structural and proximate causes of conflict in Kyrgyzstan, there is a lack of systematic analysis of different types of violent conflict in Kyrgyzstan and its immediate triggers. In addition, there is a lack of understanding of responses other than those of security forces to conflict situations. A workshop with international and local stakeholders on infrastructures for peace was conducted in December 2010. Stakeholders recommended conducting a mapping of existing/ potential conflict management structures in the country in order to take the process forward. Our local partners FTI even received backing for this idea of supporting existing peace architecture from the President who has also requested to set-up and support a group of highly qualified national mediators. She committed that the Government would cover the travel and DSA of such mediators.

## 2. Project description

The suggested project approach is proactive, participatory and inclusive as the interventions aim at strengthening national processes, policies (outcome 1) and institutions (outcomes 2 and 3) that can improve the ability of the society to prevent and manage conflicts, thereby addressing immediate peacebuilding needs towards reducing the risk of relapse into conflict. This involves supporting mechanisms for cooperation among relevant stakeholders in peace-building by promoting cooperative problem solving for conflicts, as well as strengthening communities, civil society and Government institutions to resolve conflicts internally and with their own skills, institutions and resources.

The project was designed to promote a framework for immediate action that can be sustained beyond the project duration.



**Outcome 1: Laws/ policies and collaboration between State institutions in place that successfully address immediate threats to stability - This outcome focuses on two major aspects:**

**a) Drafting, amending and passing of laws/ policies in Parliament** that are of direct relevance for peacebuilding and social cohesion (including the aspect of ensuring that laws are drafted in a way that they do not fuel existing tensions or increase the divide in the society)

**b) Engaging State Institutions to collaborate on issues that are crucial for peacebuilding and social cohesion** in the country: State institutions will work together through a National Steering Board (NSB) to discuss signs of tensions/ potential conflict in the country that need to be addressed at the national level. Simple and concise early warning/ conflict monitoring information will be provided by the Oblast Advisory Committees (OAC) that will facilitate the process of collecting relevant information in partnership with other stakeholders at the Oblast level (for details on conflict monitoring and response - see outcome 3).

The National Steering Board (NSB) will not only discuss early warning signs coming from the provincial level through the OACs but (more importantly) will seek consensus on early action to be implemented by various State institutions (e.g. defining possible and realistic responses as well as the roles and responsibilities to be performed by particular State institutions that engage in the response).

The interventions leading to this outcome will be closely coordinated with OHCHR (bringing in special expertise on minority rights), UNRCCA, and UN Women (close collaboration on issues relating to an action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 etc.)

**Output 1.1: Inclusive and conflict-sensitive policies/ laws promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding developed and passed by the Parliament**(implemented by UNDP): The set of activities proposed under output 1.1 relates to an identified niche that has not been addressed so far by current UNDP interventions. The below interventions will build on a strong partnership combining the expertise of UNDP's Parliament Project and Peace and Development Programme. The planned activities will be implemented in close collaboration with UNRCCA and OHCHR and coordinated with other stakeholders and donors that closely work with Parliamentarians (e.g. USAID).

While UNDP's current Parliament project (entitled: Institutional support for implementation of a new legal framework in the Kyrgyz Republic – funded by the EC) focuses on preserving democratic stability by supporting the Parliament to align the current legislation with the new constitution, the interventions suggested below will address a very crucial aspect that so far has not been addressed by any agency. Activities under Output 1.1 are designed to support the Parliament to develop and pass policies and laws that promote social cohesion and peacebuilding. This also includes policies/ laws that, if not amended or drafted, may trigger further divide in the society or trigger violence. While the expertise and capacity of UNDP's Parliament project will be used to support the proposed interventions, funds requested from the Peacebuilding Fund will only be used for new activities that relate to the new and innovative approach outlined below.

**Activity 1.1 a) Develop a methodology/ guideline that helps parliamentarians and parliament committees to draft conflict-sensitive laws (months 1-3 of the project):** In the current unstable situation in Kyrgyzstan the Parliament has a fundamental role to play in the peacebuilding process through legislating laws that are sensitive to the conflict context. The Parliament currently lacks a mechanism and the capacity to draft laws that are conflict-sensitive, thereby risking that some laws fuel tensions and increase existing divides in the society. As a result Parliamentarians often make decisions on draft laws without reviewing what potential negative impacts a law/ policy may have on the conflict context.

An international expert/ Consultant with a combined expertise in legislative processes and conflict sensitivity and a local expert familiar with parliament procedures will work closely with parliamentarians, UNDP staff and other stakeholders (including civil society) to develop a methodology/ guideline that can be used by parliamentarians/ parliament committees as a tool, helping them to draft laws that are conflict-sensitive. The tool will help Parliamentarians and Parliament staff in anticipating eventual risk and



unintended/ unwanted impacts that a law may have on the conflict dynamics in the country (e.g. fueling inter-regional or inter-ethnic tensions; reinforcing unequal/ privileged access to natural resources such as land and water that increases tensions between competing groups; legal provisions that marginalize particular groups etc.). It is intended that this tool will be adapted as the 6<sup>th</sup> expertise when reviewing draft laws in order to prevent or minimize social tensions that can be related.

There are currently 5 guidelines (relating to 5 specific field of expertise) ensuring that draft laws are sensitive to or considered in line with the 5 following issues: gender, environment, anti-corruption, other legal provisions, human rights. UNDP successfully assisted in the development of the above fields of expertise, making the review/ analysis of bills by legal experts and Parliamentarians much easier. These standards were highly recommended by the Parliament, which made them legally binding and use them in their daily work. The development of a tool that helps in looking at draft laws with a '6<sup>th</sup> sense' is therefore a feasible undertaking that can be achieved in the given time frame. Because of the ongoing democratization process (transforming the country from a Presidential to a functioning Parliamentary democracy), a lot of laws are being passed. Introducing this 6<sup>th</sup> expertise at this very point in time is therefore an urgent need to be addressed, also because the UN system currently has the strong support of the President and the Prime Minister to lobby for such issues at the national level. Once the methodology/ guideline is developed for the 6<sup>th</sup> expertise, parliamentarians and staff will be trained and mentored so that they will be able to apply the methodology to all new draft laws from the 4<sup>th</sup> months of the project onwards (even before Presidential elections will take place). Even if Parliamentarians change over time the conflict sensitivity expertise will remain with Parliament staff and will be integrated in Parliamentary procedures (institutionalization of expertise). Gender dimension of conflict-sensitive legislation will be considered as an essential part of the new methodology.

**Activity 1.1 b) Conduct Rule of Law assessment and make contingency plans to ensure preparedness and quick response capacity of State institutions towards ensuring stability and security before, during and after Presidential elections (months 1-2 of the project):** The assessment will be conducted by an international and local expert to produce a number of lessons learned on how law enforcement agencies in particular have handled security crisis and tensions, especially during elections (responses/ strategies applied by defence and law enforcement agencies). It will produce recommendations on concrete steps that can realistically be taken prior to upcoming local elections as well as Presidential elections to prepare for different scenarios (e.g. contingency planning, response chain etc.). The assessment will be conducted in close collaboration with Government, civil society and international organizations such as OSCE.

Recommendations and findings of the assessment will be presented to Presidential administration and relevant stakeholders. Additionally 3 roundtables will be conducted in strategic location across the country to engage law enforcement agencies, relevant Government institutions and civil society to come up with contingency plans based on the assessment findings and recommendations. These contingency plans are part of the preparation of law enforcement agencies prior to the elections. In case the implementation of contingency plans requires financial resources, funds can be made available by UNDP for preventive action (using funds for preventive action – see outcome 3). The implementation of assessment recommendations can be monitored by the National Steering Board (see output 1.2). Preparing law enforcement agencies for their challenging task during the 2011 elections will be crucial towards reducing the risk of escalation of conflict.

**Activity 1.1 c) Conduct a Conference on policy development and legal provisions for peacebuilding (months 1-3):** The conference will draw on best international practice at building necessary policies, legal framework and implementation of legislation to prevent conflicts and ensure peaceful development at national level. The participants of the conference will include policy-makers from countries that have faced conflicts, recognized national and international experts in the area, academia and think tanks that have carried such research, Members of Parliament, government officials and NGOs dealing with peacebuilding. At the conference different gaps with regards to peacebuilding-related legislation will be discussed, building a foundation for the identification of relevant laws to be amended or drafted (see Activity 1.1 d).

**Activity 1.1 d) Support parliament in the identification of those policies/ laws that promote peacebuilding and reduce the potential for violence - subsequently train, mentor and coach parliament committees and legal unit in drafting, amending and passing identified laws (months 1-12):** Laws will need to be brought in line with provisions of the national concept on ethnic development and consolidation. The current process of drafting the concept on ethnic development and consolidation provides a window of opportunity. It is expected that the Concept will be passed by Parliament even before the start of this project. In order to start the process of implementing the Concept even before the Presidential elections, expert will be brought in to support the Parliament in the process of identifying those laws that need to be brought in line with provision of the national concept on ethnic development and consolidation. Similar legislative work will be conducted with experts to identify priority laws to be drafted or amended urgently to reduce the potential for violence and/ or contribute to social cohesion and peacebuilding. In the process of identifying such laws a particular focus will be put on discriminatory laws. A number of priority laws were already identified that need to be amended urgently to reduce the potential for violence and foster ethnic development and consolidation:

**Law on land seizures:** The upcoming Presidential elections increase the risk of illegal land seizures. As soon as the country faces political instability, some groups take advantage of this situation and force the authorities to allocate arable land for private housing construction. Such seizures have been already registered in Bishkek and Osh cities. The distribution of land and land seizures are further dividing and polarizing ethnic communities. A law on land seizures clearly define that occupying agricultural land to use it for the construction of houses is illegal, giving authorities the opportunity to act and prevent further land seizures. This would reduce tensions especially in the South.

**Law on civic control/ oversight over law enforcement agencies:** This law would empower civil society to hold State institutions that are allowed to carry weapons (e.g. Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defense, KGB, State Committee on national Security) more accountable for their use of financial resources. Existing laws date from the Soviet times and do not meet modern requirements. The passing of this law would lead to a more efficient use of financial resources and would help to improve the overall performance of law enforcement agencies towards more stability and rule of law.

**Law relating to the use of force against women:** According to current legislation, law enforcement agencies are not allowed to use force against women, even in situation where the use of force may be justifiable to restore law and order. This legislation that was meant to protect women is currently achieving the opposite as many violent groups use women as human shields, putting women in the front line to oppress political opponents. Amending this law would actually protect women, especially in situations of possible tensions (e.g. for example during violent protest in relation with Presidential elections etc.)

The process from drafting to passing a law usually takes 3-4 months, demonstrating that a number of very crucial laws can be passed and initiated during the 12 months project as a number of laws can be handled in parallel. Gender expertise will be an integral part of this activity to ensure women's participation in peace building policy development and reducing the potential for gender based violence.

**Activity 1.1 e) Media outreach/ ICT and public hearings/ consultations with citizens/ civil society on the amendment and drafting of laws**

This activity will include the design and delivery of targeted mass media campaigns (TV and radio in particular) supporting country-wide awareness and understanding of laws that are being drafted or amended. Mass media will also cover the work and early response action taken by the National Steering Board (see output 1.2) and Oblast Advisory Committees and encourage people to provide information that can be valuable for early warning (e.g. sending SMS that will be appearing as blogs on the web portal (see outcome 3) to inform relevant actors about possible threats to security. Public hearings will be organized around the country to seek inputs from the public/ civil society and other actors on the laws to be amended or drafted. These hearings will also be covered through the media to create awareness and advocate for specific laws to be passed.

**Output 1.2: Dialogue and collaboration between key State institutions, civil society and local conflict management structures enhanced and early responses initiated at the national level**

(implemented by UNDP): This output relates to threats to stability and tension that need to be addressed at the national level through the collaboration between the National Steering Board and the Oblast Advisory Committees. Through a collaborative approach consensus will be built among State institutions on the kind of responses at the national level they want to engage in order to address potential tensions and threats that could lead to a relapse into conflict. Issues that may be identified as requiring a response at the national level may include among others: Presidential Elections; local elections in Osh, Batken, Jalalabad City, Talas and in other locations; cross-border tensions/ tensions and disputes between communities living near the state borders; inter-ethnic tensions and antagonisms between the Kyrgyz, and the smaller ethnic groups, especially the Uzbeks, but also Dungan, Tajiks, Kurds, Turks, Russians and others; inter-regional tensions among Kyrgyz, especially on a north-South axis.

**Activity 1.2 a) Support revival of the National Steering Board (NSB):** In 2007, UNDP's Peace and Development Program started a Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) process. As in other countries where a PDA has been developed, the process of analysis took a bottom-up approach, ensuring input from a broad cross-section of the population. Oblast Advisory Committees (OACs) were established in each of the seven oblasts, bringing together civil society members, religious leaders, representatives of different ethnic communities, business leaders, media and state officials to steer each consultative process at the regional level. Subsequently, these OACs have developed into more and more independent Peace Councils that have drafted and implemented action plans to address conflicts at the Oblast level. Their work is a central part of this proposal and will be further elaborated (see outcome 3).

The PDA process was led by a National Steering Board (NSB) that supported the work of the OACs. It was comprised of high-ranking representatives from civil society, Ombudsman Office, Parliament, Presidential Administration, Agency for local self-Governance. Following the events in April 2010 and the change of Government officials, the Steering Board was suspended while some of its remaining members such as Raya Kadyrova (Foundation for Tolerance International – FTI) and Mira Karybaeva (now Head of the Department for Ethnic, Religious Policy and Interaction with Civil Society) continued to collaborate with UNDP on issues relating to conflict prevention and peace building. Based on consultations with these members, it was decided that the revival of the National Steering Board would be important to coordinate the work of Government institutions in the area of peacebuilding and early warning and response. The NSB would receive early warning reports from the OACs and discuss options for early response (based on the different responsibilities of participating State institutions). The NSB would also engage all members into a dialogue on national peacebuilding priorities and discuss the practical implementation of the Concept for Ethnic Development and Consolidation. It could be a point of contact for donors (e.g. the donor coordination group on reconciliation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding – RECAP) and international organizations that are interested in supporting the country in the area of peacebuilding. UNDP coordinated with International Alert to ensure that the work of the National Steering Board will complement the efforts of the High Level Dialogue that will be implemented by them. With support of UNRCCA (and possibly the UN SRSG) a series of special sessions and meetings of the NSB will be supported in close collaboration with the Presidential Administration. The NSB is planning to involve the President's Office, Government, Defense Council, Parliament, Ombudsman Office and key civil society representatives (around 9 NSB members in total) to discuss issues that relate to reducing the risk of relapse into conflict (decide on early action to be taken at the national level in response to early warning reports from the Oblast Advisory Committees).

Based on early warning reports presented during the NSB meetings, the NSB will make recommendations for preventive actions, which may include policies, laws or other measures to respond. In order to follow-up on early response measures recommended in the NSB, preventive action projects at the national level can be initiated and funded in connection with activity 3.2 g) (outcome 3).

The support under this activity will also include capacity building support to the Government institution that will provide secretarial services for the NSB (facilitation skills, conflict and gender sensitivity, meeting organization and coordination, reporting, dissemination of outcomes etc.)

**Activity 1.2 b) Conduct a series of 1-day trainings for top-officials/ decision makers at national and Oblast-level:** During that the trainings top officials (members of NSB, Governors, representatives from other relevant State institutions etc.) will be provided with basic information on how officials can engage in early response using information provided from the Oblast level (see outcome 3). A simple guide/ methodology will be developed by a Consultant to explain how these officials can collaborate with NSB members and Oblast Advisory Committees to respond to emerging threats and tensions.

**Activity 1.2 c) Facilitate dialogue and information exchange between NSB members and Oblast Advisory Committees to jointly decide and implement preventive action based on early warning:** It is envisaged that on a needs basis OAC members present their early warning findings to NSB members in Bishkek and discuss joint follow-up action. Similarly NSB members may visit Oblasts to get insights into potential tensions/ threats and discuss joint preventive action with members of local conflict management structures (e.g. OACs, Local Authority Advisory Committees, Public Preventive Centres, etc.)

**Outcome 2: Knowledge and capacity of relevant State institutions and NGOs strengthened to promote the rights of minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review which specifically relate to non-discrimination**

**Output 2.1: State officials and NGOs are trained on international and national legal standards relating to the protection of minority rights and are provided with knowledge on practical application and implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review which specifically relate to non-discrimination** (implemented by OHCHR)

Protection of the rights of minorities, in particular, national minorities, is one of the most crucial areas that should be urgently addressed in Kyrgyzstan given the current nationalistic political rhetoric of a number of prominent politicians, including some members of the Parliament, NGO reports indicating the steep rise of hate-motivated crimes and spreading direct and indirect discrimination targeting representatives of national minorities throughout Kyrgyzstan happening in parallel to the general trend in the society of glorifying the “titular ethnic group” (i.e. ethnic Kyrgyz) as the “owners” of Kyrgyzstan. In particular, reconciliation in the South following the bloodshed of June 2010 can be seriously hampered if discriminatory political statements are transcribed into action. In August 2010, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination considered the situation in Kyrgyzstan under its early warning and urgent action and adopted a decision 1(77) aimed at prevention of racial discrimination in the country. Kyrgyzstan was reminded that it had ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and therefore was under the obligation to prevent and protect persons against acts of hatred, incitement to ethnic violence or any form of violence based on ethnicity, against discrimination on ethnic grounds in other areas, including employment and education and should carefully consider the role of national and local media with regard to the situation. In May 2010, Kyrgyzstan accepted nine recommendations as a result of the Universal Periodic Review that pertain to the rights of national minorities. It has committed itself to ensure that “inclusive and longer-term measures are taken with respect to linguistic policy, education and participation in decision-making for minorities” and that “anti-minority attacks will be publicly condemned by authorities and that such attacks will be investigated in order to bring the perpetrators to justice”.

Given the proclaimed political will of the high-level executive officials (inter alia the President and the Prime-Minister) to prevent further divide in the society and tackle alienation of national minorities, there is an urgent need to work with the legislators, state officials at the national and local level and sensitize them to the rights of national minorities stipulated not only by international legal obligations of Kyrgyzstan but most importantly contained in a number of national legal acts, including strong anti-discrimination

provisions contained in the Constitution adopted on 27 June 2010 during a nation-wide referendum. Progressive forces within the government and civil society actors in Kyrgyzstan realize an urgent need to prevent Members of the Parliament and other state officials throughout the country from compromising and siding along with demands of some nationalistic groups in the society.

Given the ongoing work of the Department on Ethnic Development, Religious Policy and Public Relations on elaboration of the Concept on Ethnic Development and Consolidation, it is reasonable to expect that by summer 2011 this Concept will be sent to the Parliament for formal adoption, following endorsement by the Presidential Administration and the Government.

Currently the Concept is still under discussion and it therefore remains unclear when exactly and in which form the Concept will be adopted and whether it will be in line with international standards. Regardless of the final form the Concept may take and when it is adopted, it will be important to ensure that principles of non-discrimination are promoted among State institutions and civil society.

**Activity 2.1 a) Approximately 100 Members of the Parliament (MPs) have been informed during four 2-day workshops held in Bishkek (for 25 MPs each) about the content and practical application of the newly elaborated Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, its relevance to the implementation of national laws and international legal obligations of Kyrgyzstan in the area of minority rights:** At the time of writing this proposal, the MPs have not yet embarked on active law-drafting – they are currently fine-tuning their legislative agendas, while trying to withstand internal political tensions within the Government coalition. It is hoped that by summer 2011 the Parliament will have finalized its internal procedures and will have started its regular law-making activities. This would be the appropriate time to ensure that Members of the Parliament and staff of the Parliament's Apparatus are duly informed about provisions of the elaborated Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, are aware of relevant national and international legal standards and are encouraged to adopt laws bearing in mind these state obligations.

**Activity 2.1 b) Approximately 100 state officials from national, regional government bodies, including self-government bodies and the Ombudsman's central and regional offices have been informed during four 2-day workshops (for 25 participants each, 2 in Bishkek for participants from Bishkek and the Northern regions of Kyrgyzstan and 2 in the South/participants from Osh, Jalal Abad and Batken) about the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, its content, relevant international and national legal standards, means of implementation of the Concept and monitoring its implementation:** In order to ensure effective practical implementation of provisions of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation and national laws that enshrine provisions protecting national minorities there is a need to ensure that relevant state officials responsible for implementing laws and government policies on a daily basis are informed of relevant standards and are given examples on how practical implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation could be realized in practice.

The Ombudsman office in Kyrgyzstan is meant to serve as an effective watchdog over policies and activities of all branches of the Government and the primary advocate for the human rights compliance of national laws and practices. Unfortunately, during the June 2010 events in the South the Ombudsman office failed to perform in line with international standards and findings of the office on the root-causes of the June 2010 violence were politically biased and contradicted basic human rights standards. During first months of 2011 the Ombudsman demonstrated openness to constructive criticism of international community and the civil society with regard to its activities and passive approach to human rights violations happening during the June 2010 events. Given the ongoing UN Joint Programme on Technical Assistance to the Ombudsman Institution in Kyrgyzstan, the Ombudsman, his staff in the capital and in the regions will need to be covered by project activities in order to ensure that their understanding of the rights of national minorities corresponds to international human rights standards and they are equipped with necessary knowledge on how to monitor implementation of these rights in law and practice, adequately report on their findings and advocate for the changes, when appropriate.

**Activity 2.1 c) Approximately 50 NGO representatives have been trained during two 2-day training sessions (for 25 NGO representatives each, one in the South/Osh, Jalal Abad and Batken and one in Bishkek for Bishkek and Northern regions) on monitoring, reporting and advocating on minority rights:** In light of the classical watchdog function of the civil society, it should play a crucial role in independent monitoring of effectiveness of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation. While there are NGOs trained on general human rights monitoring and reporting, following the June 2010 events in the South it was clear that NGO capacity has to be significantly strengthened in the area of minority rights, as some of the NGO reports demonstrated lack of in-depth knowledge and understanding about specificities of international standards pertaining to the protection of the rights of national minorities. Due to this weakness of NGOs, important events following the communal violence were not properly documented and reported and there was no adequate level of advocacy performed by NGOs vis-à-vis state authorities at the national and local level.

NGO representatives should be trained on the content of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, on relevant international and national standards protecting the rights of national minorities and on monitoring implementation of the Concept in practice. NGO monitoring reports should offer analysis whether adoption of the Concept has led to any tangible changes at the grassroots level. In light of the prominence of the concern about discrimination of national minorities in Kyrgyzstan, training for NGOs acquires even greater importance and urgency. At the same time, building capacity of NGOs is a long-term investment because even if the Government changes, the NGOs will still retain their skills and will be able to continue their monitoring and analysis in the future.

**Activity 2.1 d) At least three NGOs receive grants to implement projects on promoting rights of minorities:** In addition to training NGOs, the Regional OHCHR Office for Central Asia sees a need to support at least three NGOs that would reinforce effect of activities carried out directly by the OHCHR staff and consultants. OHCHR would solicit project proposals and would select at least three NGOs that would be tasked to implement their project activities in parallel to the OHCHR training sessions and thereby adding to their effectiveness. One of the projects that will be considered for funding proposes to focus on ensuring practical implementation of the concept of “managing diversity” and promoting inclusion of ethnic minorities into the decision-making processes at the local level (in line with the provisions of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation). In particular, the NGO-applicant proposes to work closely with the National Agency on Local Self-government and promote creation of Councils on ethnic development within local self-government bodies as a means of creating rapport between different ethnic groups at the local level and serving as a conflict-prevention mechanism. Grassroots project activities will provide a necessary and timely push to implementing the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation at the local level.

**Activity 2.1 e) Approximately 140 persons have discussed follow up measures to the Regional Conference organized by the Regional OHCHR Office for Central Asia on the Rights of National Minorities during two 1-day workshops (one held in Bishkek and one held in Osh of 70 participants each) and progress of implementation of recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review. Results of discussions are compiled in one report, published and widely disseminated among decision-makers, civil society and local communities:** At the end of June 2011, the Regional OHCHR Office for Central Asia plans to organize a Regional Conference on the Rights of National Minorities for Central Asia to be held in Bishkek. The idea for the Conference is to discuss recent recommendations of UN treaty bodies and special procedures aimed at the Central Asian governments, including Kyrgyzstan. It is expected that the Conference will conclude with adoption of a set of recommendations for each of the Central Asia countries on what practical steps should be taken in order to implement existing UN recommendations on the rights of national minorities.

OHCHR will convene two workshops (one in Bishkek and one in the South) where invited stakeholders will be able to review, analyze progress and propose measures for follow up to relevant recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review.

**Activity 2.1 f) Two national consultants have served during 12 months each as advisors/mentors under all envisaged activities:** Regional OHCHR Office for Central Asia is a relatively small office covering all four Central Asian states (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan). With the OHCHR Mission to Osh, the Regional Office for Central Asia will be able to plan, organize and implement foreseen project activities but will benefit from in-depth additional expertise on the rights of national minorities that could be offered by two national consultants. The bulk of expert input on the project activities will come from the OHCHR colleagues in Geneva, whereby national consultants will work on a daily basis in close cooperation with the OHCHR team in Kyrgyzstan during project implementation stage.

**Activity 2.1 g) Evaluation of the project:** Given that OHCHR presence in Kyrgyzstan will continue after completion of the project, and the theme of non-discrimination will remain one of the guiding and overarching principles of OHCHR activities, an in-depth analysis of the project results will assist OHCHR in designing its future core mandate activities aimed at providing assistance to national authorities on promotion and protection of the rights of national minorities and activities that build capacity of the civil society in Kyrgyzstan.

**Output 2.2: Relevant State institutions supported to implement the ethnic development concept (implemented by UNDP)** - The below activities are funded from other UNDP funds:

**Activity 2.2 a) Support the development of a strategy / action plan for the country-wide implementation of the ethnic development concept**

A general draft action plan has been developed and attached to the draft Concept. UNDP will provide technical support to State institutions to come up with concrete steps towards implementation of the concept based on the mandates of the respective Government institutions.

**Activity 2.2 b) Support relevant State institutions (Department for Ethnic, Religious Policy and Interaction with Civil Society in particular) in identifying funding for the implementation of the strategy and support in donor coordination**

**Activity 2.2 c) Provision of grants for the implementation of strategic and innovative pilot projects that showcase ways how the ethnic development concept can be implemented (implemented by UNDP):** This grants facility is entirely covered from existing UNDP funds (a contribution to the IRF project). The facility was developed in discussion with the Department on Ethnic, Religious Policy and Civil Society Interaction of the President's Office in order to fund pilot projects that relate to the implementation of the ethnic development concept. **Grants provided under this facility will mainly contribute to Outcome 2 by funding strategic / innovative pilot projects that can showcase the kind of interventions that need to be funded at a larger scale / country-wide and over a longer period in order to implement the concept.** This grant facility was therefore designed to have a catalytic effect, enabling the Government to seek larger and more long-term funding from other donors based on demonstrated results, lessons learned and best practice of the pilot projects.

The envisaged pilot projects will therefore contribute to the following priority areas of the ethnic development concept: linguistic policy; multicultural and multilinguistic education; forming a single national identity; regional differences and media and culture.

Thirty per cent of grants will be allocated to promote the role of women in peacebuilding.

The project will also:

- formulate and implement a resource mobilization strategy to ensure continued donor funding for the grants programme;
- design criteria for disbursement of grants to qualified NGOs that will implement pilot projects

**Outcome 3: Local tensions and immediate threats to security addressed through collaborative early warning and response mechanism involving Oblast level conflict management structures**

Outcome 3 complements output 1.2 (national level response involving National Steering Board - NSB) as it focuses on local level conflict monitoring and response. Based on early warning reports, Oblast level responses will be implemented in partnership between Oblast Advisory Committees (see details on OAC under Activity 1.2 a) and local NGOs. Tensions and threats to security that will need to be addressed at the national level will be discussed in the NSB.

**Output 3.1 Simple but effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism set-up and functional**

**Activity 3.1 a) Conduct mapping of existing peace architecture/ local conflict management capacities/ mechanisms in each Oblast** (before project start) – implemented by UNDP with own funds: This activity will be conducted by UNDP (with UNDP funds) before the start-up of the IRF project. The mapping will identify the most suitable individuals/ institutions that are well placed to collaborate with the Oblast Advisory Committees in monitoring conflict situations (early warning) and responding to them (early response). This may include Local self Government/ village councils, community police, Aksakals (traditional councils of elders), Local Authority Advisory Committees, youth centers/ leaders, public preventive centers, Civil society organization, women peace committees supported by UN Women etc. To conduct such a mapping was suggested in an 'infrastructure for peace' workshop with relevant stakeholders that was organized by UNDP in December 2010. Monitoring and response activities will be conducted in all Oblasts (relying on the UNDP field presence in the north and the South as well as UNHCR's presence in the South). Oblast Advisory Committees will identify villages and districts that are perceived as problematic in terms of existing conflict dynamics.

**Activity 3.1 b) Conduct planning workshop with representatives from all Oblast Advisory Committees and NSB members (month 1)** – implemented by UNDP: 80 representatives from Oblast Advisory Committees will participate in a 1 week workshop that will be facilitated by a suitable international NGO partner. The workshop will also include key staff of participating UN agencies, NSB members and staff of partner organizations (120 people in different working groups and plenary work). The following will be achieved during this workshop:

- i) Present mapping and bring relevant Oblast and national level actors together to understand and discuss the idea of infrastructures for peace/ peace architecture (bringing in experiences and expertise from other countries that successfully worked on local conflict management and prevention mechanisms / early warning and response (collaborating with Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, UNDP BCPR Consultants etc.). Gender analysis will be included into the mapping methodology to ensure integration of women's specific needs and interests.
- ii) Simple conflict early warning system developed that suits the realities of Kyrgyzstan (who provides information to whom, what are the monitoring indicators, how will collected information be compiled for discussion in OAC and NSB, how will preventive action be implemented etc.)
- iii) OAC present preliminary action plans (including actions responding to specific needs of women) and finalize them during the workshop so that preventive action can be initiated already during the first 2 months of the project (additional activities can be funded later based on early warning and suggested early responses once the OACs will have started monitoring)
- iv) Ways of collaboration between NSB and OAC defined => draft of decree that will formally provide a mandate for OACs and the NSB once issued by the Presidential Administration (revision of existing decree that established the OAC during the previous Government)

**Activity 3.1 c) Setting-up conflict monitoring mechanism in each Oblast, linking local/ district level monitoring with Oblast Advisory Committees** – implemented by UNDP: A suitable NGO along with international consultants will follow-up on the decisions of the workshop and establish the conflict monitoring mechanism involving the OACs and other local mechanisms/ individuals identified through the mapping, etc. (training and mentoring of Oblast Advisory committees and other local mechanisms across



the country in conflict analysis/early warning monitoring techniques). OACs will be mentored to analyze monitoring reports and decide which issues they can address and how.

**Output 3.2: Preventive action implemented to reduce tension and security threats at the Oblast level**

**Activity 3.2 a) Conduct national KAP base line survey (months 1-2)**– implemented by UNDP: This quantitative national survey will provide data that can be used for national-level advocacy and policy making (see outcome 1). It will also provide valuable information to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme after 1 year. The survey will at the same time serves as a baseline for outcome 1 of the UNDAF 2012-2016, allowing tracking of perception indicators (e.g. perception of security in an area) that can indicate how successful local conflict management structures are working to reduce tensions. All data of the survey will be disaggregating the perceptions of different groups – gender, ethnicity, age, region).

**Activity 3.2 b) Establishing link between Oblast level and national level to transform early warning into early response (months 2-12)** – implemented by UNDP: As suitable local NGO will be closely working with the NGO selected for activity 3.1 b) and the Oblast Advisory Committees to ensure that early warning reports are compiled and presented to OACs and the NSB (where tensions need to be addressed at a national level. The work of the NGO to be selected will include the following activities:

- i) Running of secretariat that helps OACs to compile reports from the field in a systematic template, preparing minutes of meetings documenting decisions taken by OACs based on early warning reports, packaging and preparation of those early warning reports and early response recommendations that will go to the national level. Capacity building activities for the secretariat will include ethnic and gender sensitivity issues and gender analysis instruments.
- ii) Support OAC to present to reports to NSB
- iii) Liaisoning with the international NGO (see activity 3.1 b and c) to ensure implementation of early warning and response system
- iv) Documentation of lessons learned from early responses
- v) Preparation of final report that documents the results achieved by the early warning and response system (was worked and what did not work)
- vi) Support and mentor 1 local NGO in each Oblast to facilitate the work of the OACs

**3.2. c) Provide rapid protection interventions. Monitor the protection situation throughout South Kyrgyzstan and feed-back to early warning mechanisms** – implemented by UNHCR: Contract with Center for International Protection (CIP), and targeted technical assistance to law enforcement and other relevant authorities

**3.2. d) Enable communities in South Kyrgyzstan to identify and address potential conflict, tensions and to work for reconciliation** – implemented by UNHCR: Contract with Mercy Corps

**3.2. e) Compile and analyze early warning information from all project sources and make it available to project stakeholders. Supervision and mentoring** – implemented by UNHCR: Consultant 12 months and Associate Community Services Officer 6 months

**3.2. f) Mitigate tensions, prevent conflict and advance reconciliation in South Kyrgyzstan through community based Quick Impact Projects (at the value of 10,000 – 50,000 USD each)** – implemented by UNHCR: Contract with Mercy Corps and direct implementation

**Summary of above UNHCR activities:** Rapid protection interventions and monitoring protection situation throughout South Kyrgyzstan will also feed-back to early warning mechanisms. Using a rights-based approach UNHCR will implement monitoring and interventions through participatory methods in each assigned community. The monitoring strategy will include individual and group interviews, focus group discussions, Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming, etc. The regular and follow up visits of protection field staff as well as collection of information in well-organized and systematic manner through other

sources will identify both existing and emerging protection issues, allowing independently analyze trends and data and contribute to national early warning mechanisms.

In order to provide immediate peace building response and ensure bringing results within the duration of the project, UNHCR will implement community-based small scale and quick impact projects (at the value of 10,000-50,000 USD each). Short term local infrastructure, community development, and livelihoods projects will be designed to bridge critical gaps and needs and implemented to promote reconciliation and peace, targeting and connecting communities of different backgrounds. Projects identified by local communities that aim to address urgent protection, social, health and other concerns revealed during protection monitoring will be prioritized. These projects will be implemented in close coordination with local authorities and will contribute to building trust between them and local communities. UNHCR interventions will benefit the June affected population, as well as neighboring communities in Osh, Jalalabad, Batken cities and regions to ensure rapid protection interventions and facilitate the sooner reconciliation and sustainability of the communities and preventing further displacement.

### **Implementation arrangements**

The implementation of UNHCR's assistance and protection projects is often entrusted to an implementing partner. Such cooperation covers a wide and constantly evolving spectrum of complementary and mutually supportive activities, and forms the basis for the successful implementation of UNHCR's programmes. Implementing partners can be specialized government departments or agencies, other members of the UN system, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations. The legal basis for the delegation of the implementation of projects is embodied in implementing instruments, which define the conditions governing implementation, and provide the authority for the obligation of funds. The choice of an implementing partner is determined by several factors, including the scale, nature, location, and political environment of the project under which assistance is to be provided. In 2010, UNHCR introduced an implementing partner selection procedure through establishment of an Implementing Partner Selection Committee. The NGOs below have successfully passed through the selection procedure.

#### ***Center for International Protection (CIP)***

The Center for International Protection (CIP) is one of the main local non-governmental partners of UNHCR in Kyrgyzstan. CIP has been successfully implementing UNHCR assistance projects for refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons since 2007. Since July 2010, CIP has undertaken activities to provide legal and social assistance, including advocacy and representations in courts and governmental institutions, to internally displaced persons in the South of Kyrgyzstan. During the selection exercise the overall professional performance of the partner was noted and it was recommended to retain the partnership as it is one of the very few local NGOs in the South which has the capacity desired by UNHCR. This is ensured by the professional staff operating in CIP's two existing offices in Osh and Jalalabad.

#### ***Mercy Corps***

UNHCR has been in partnership with Mercy Corps in Kyrgyzstan since 2010. Following the June 2010 events, Mercy Corps has been involved in implementation of UNHCR's peace building project. The partner had a structured approach to implementing the project which generated positive feedback among local communities. Mercy Corps has existing offices and programming resources in both Osh and Jalal-Abad and long established connections and credibility within the targeted communities. In addition, the professional performance of Mercy Corps was positively evaluated by UNHCR during the selection exercise.

#### ***Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)***

Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) is a local NGO which has a proven track record of community mobilization and capacity building in peace, strategic training and civil society. FTI has successfully worked with other organizations, including Mercy Corps on peace and conflict mitigation programmes in a collaborative manner. FTI operates through offices established in Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad and Batken.

**Activity 3.2 g) Preventive actions/ measures addressing immediate threats to stability contribute to violence prevention, with a particular focus on election-related violence prevention and cross-border tensions – implemented by UNDP:** UNDP has worked with the OACs successfully in the past and supported them in the implementation of action plans. Most of the activities aimed at addressing root causes of conflict. This activity will be different as it will focus on preventive action that is based on early warning reports (e.g. to reduce tensions that may occur in the context of the Presidential elections). Experience from the past has shown that sufficient funds need to be available to enable concrete action on the ground. This activity is focusing on funding concrete preventive actions at the national (outcome 1.2) and Oblast level. OAC and NSB may suggest responses/ preventive action measure that will be implemented by NGOs on the ground. OAC and NSB will suggest the actions but a selection committee that verifies the quality and relevance of locally-owned proposals will decide on the award of contracts to NGOs. At least 30 % of all preventive action will be awarded to projects that focus on the role of women in peacebuilding.

In cases where additional research is needed to fill information gaps identified through the conflict monitoring process, NGOs can be funded to carry out ad-hoc research that can also inform any preventive action to be taken.

**Activity 3.2 h) Establish web portal for peace architecture to enhance sharing of information and usage of ICT in monitoring and response (combining social media, blogs, SMS to share relevant information):** This activity will be based on successful experiences in other countries (using new media in the context of early warning). It will enable the sharing of relevant information that enhances cooperation between those who work on monitoring and response.

**Activity 3.2 i) Training, mentoring and coaching of a national ‘Mediation Support Unit’ (as requested by the President):** The president has requested a group of 25-30 people that is well trained to get involved in mediation activities. The project envisages partnerships with suitable NGOs and DPA’s Joint Mediation Support unit to train and mentor this mediation unit. The President committed that the Government could pay mediators DSA and transport in the future when they are called in. The project partners will deliver the following sub-activities:

- i) Selection of already trained individuals that have undergone some kind of training and gained mediation experience (=> setting-up National Mediation support unit). Women will be particularly encouraged to apply in order to ensure that at least 30% of mediators will be women.
- ii) Provision of in-depth mediation training to members of the National Mediation support unit
- iii) Experienced mediators that will lead on mediation efforts following recommendations for early response => Experiences mediators will be assisted by members of the National Mediation Support Unit to be involved in real mediation cases (e.g. supporting dialogue between political parties to mitigate election-related violence etc.)
- iv) Moderating the sharing of real mediation experiences so that the Unit can become more and more independent when addressing mediation challenges in the country in line with outputs 1.2 and 3.2

**Activity 3.2 j) Conduct national KAP end line survey to measure project impact and success**

#### **Cross-cutting issues**

- The proposed concept is a multi-faceted and multi-sectoral one addressing social, political, ethnical conflict prevention issues in regional context that lie at the heart of human security. Gender based discrimination, violence and poverty are deeply rooted in the imbalance between what women do and what they have. Building women’s capacity, addressing gender inequalities, ensuring human security in the process of peace building, recovery and reconciliation are crucial factors in enabling them to protect their rights and to be saved from violence. UN Agencies, as a part of UN Flash Appeal, is response to UN Security Councils Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security. Women and children are vulnerable groups as victims of violence and refugees, therefore special efforts will be placed to ensure **Gender Equality and Participation of Women** in all aspects and stages of the Project. Gender expertise will be included in all Project’s assessments and analysis. The

Project will strengthen the capacities of women to adequately participate in the decision-making processes and national/local policy dialog and development based on the needs and interests of all represented groups of women.

- Through its **Human Rights-based Approach** the Project will ensure inclusive development and address the needs of the most vulnerable groups.
- **Environmental Considerations** and risks associated with irrational use of natural resources will be taken in all the aspects of the project developments.
- **Capacity Development** is another cross-cutting focus of the Project. The Project will develop and implement a Capacity Development Plan for beneficiaries – the poor and disadvantaged group of population – as well as for the local government based on a ‘needs assessment’ conducted during the initial stage of the Project. The Capacity Development Plan will focus on increasing knowledge and improving skills of disadvantaged group of population to enable them to improve their livelihoods.
- Massive **Advocacy and Communication campaign** will be conducted to inform the Governments, civil society, academia and international organizations of the situation/ scale of the problem, to educate local population and to change behaviour of all Project stakeholders to act for dealing with their problems.
- This project will particularly try to include **youth** into the various activities (e.g. ensuring that youth leaders participate in the Oblast Advisory Committees, are involved in the implementation of preventive action etc.). A close collaboration with the UNICEF youth project is envisaged.
- **Volunteerism** of community members will be promoted as part of the project’s engagement with people at all levels. Close collaboration with UNV will help to promote voluntarism as a very important form of proactive citizen’s participation and community mobilization. Involving communities in peacebuilding activities and initiatives will offer an opportunity to individuals and communities, not only by addressing specific needs but also by helping to nurture and sustain a richer social texture and a stronger sense of mutual trust and cohesion that preserves stability.

### **3. Partnerships and institutional arrangements**

#### **Partnerships:**

This project sheet has been prepared through close consultation and collaboration between OHCHR, UNDP, UNRCCA and UNHCR. It was presented and discussed with the Department for Ethnic, Religious Policy and Interaction with Civil Society. As the peace architecture/ infrastructure for peace concept relates to the work of UN Women (e.g. collaboration between Oblast Advisory Committees and Women Peace Committees), discussion were held with UN Women to ensure coherence. As such, the project builds on the strengths and capacities of the partner agencies to bring attention and action to issues facing the country (peacebuilding-related policy, promotion of ethnic development and consolidation, strengthening bottom-up conflict management structures). All agencies have been operating in the country for many years and have long experience in dealing with issues related to the scope of the proposed activities. Partnerships between the participating agencies and local and international NGOs (within and beyond this project) will be in the centre of this project. Specific areas of intervention and associated roles and responsibilities have been clearly identified and coordination arrangements have been established. The overall project will be coordinated by coordinators from each agency. Meetings will be regularly organized to share information, review progress and identify opportunities for collaboration.

#### **Institutional and management arrangements:**

A distinction has to be made between the ‘governance structure’ that will steer the implementation of the PBF IRF project at the level of the UN County Team and ‘management arrangements’, that describe day-to-day management of this particular IRF project that involves UNRCCA, UNHCR, UNDP, OHCHR and national implementation partners.

This section relates to the management arrangements that relate to this project while information on the management arrangements at the level of the UNCT is available in Component 5 of the IRF Project document.

The Peace and Development Advisor oversees the overall implementation of the UNDP component and liaises/ coordinates closely with designated representatives of the other participating UN organisations (UNHCR, UNRCCA, and OHCHR) to ensure coherence of project implementation. The Peace and Development Advisor will also be responsible for working closely with UNDP's local Project Coordinator to ensure that the expertise of different UNDP programmes/ projects can be used to jointly implement different aspects of the project (the Parliamentary Project, the Democratic Governance Programme with expertise in areas such as local self-governance, and the Peace and Development Programme are all crucial in this regard)

**Quarterly Management Board meetings:**

Overall progress of the project will be reviewed and major decisions concerning all agencies will be made during quarterly Project Management Board meetings that will bring together key staff of all involved agencies as well as relevant Government counterparts (particularly the Head of the Department on ethnic, religious policy and civil society interaction of the President's Office). The management board will steer the project implementation, including monitoring the progress towards project outcomes, providing guidance to project staff on project implementation.

**Regular inter-agency coordination on specific outcomes and outputs:**

Separate meetings for staff of agencies that are involved in the delivery of a particular output or outcomes will be organized as follows to ensure that coordination focuses on areas where there is an actual need for coordination:

- a) **Outcome 1 - Output 1.1:** The UNDP Project Coordinator will convene bi-monthly meetings with UNDP Parliamentary Project, UNDP Peace and Development Programme and the Peace and Development Advisor to ensure close coordination of activities. OHCHR, which will also work with Parliament as part of output 2.1 will be regularly updated about UNDP's work with Parliament. Ad-hoc meetings between UNDP and OHCHR on activities relating to the Parliament will be organized as required.
- b) **Outcome 2:** Monthly meetings between OHCHR and UNDP will be organized to coordinate on support to State institutions with regards to implementation of the Ethnic Development Concept.
- c) **Outcome 1 - Output 1.2 and Outcome 3:** The UNDP Project Coordinator will convene bi-monthly meetings with UNDP and UNHCR to ensure close coordination on early warning and response. UNHCR's early warning consultant and UNDP's Peace and Development Advisor will work closely together (coordination on early warning messages coming from protection monitoring and conflict monitoring reports coming from Oblast Advisory Committees) to inform members of the National Steering Board in a timely manner.

**UNDP Grant Committees:**

UNHCR and OHCHR will be included in the grant committees that will decide about the funding for NGOs under UNDP-led activities 3.2 g) and 2.2 c). This will ensure coherence between activities that envisage funding to NGOs for different purposes and avoid any potential overlap.

**Reporting and management of funds:**

Each agency will report on their agency's activities. The report will be consolidated by the UNDP project Coordinator with technical inputs of the Peace and Development Advisor. Funds will be received by UNDP, UNHCR and OHCHR separately from MDTF. The accountability for financial management will be with the implementing agencies.

**Links to existing coordination mechanisms in-country:**

Under the auspices of the Development Partners' Coordination Council (henceforth DPCC), donor sector working groups have been established to improve donor coordination in key developmental areas in the country. Recently new DPCC sector working groups were established on 'youth' and 'reconciliation and peacebuilding'. PBF IRF project staff will seek appropriate linkages with relevant DPCC working groups to ensure that activities to be undertaken under this PBF IRF projects are complementary to other donor initiatives.

#### 4. Logical framework

	Measurable indicators and targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Laws/ policies and collaboration between State institutions in place that successfully address immediate threats to stability	% of persons who have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights	Quantitative KAP survey to measure attitudes and perceptions of sampled respondents (country-wide, representative survey)	<i>No breakdown of parliamentary democracy; no widespread violence that would restrict functioning of State institutions</i>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Inclusive and conflict-sensitive policies/ laws promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding developed and passed by the Parliament	<i># of laws drafted, amended and passed that relate to peace building, human rights and rule of law</i>  <i>Methodology for the drafting of conflict sensitive laws used by parliamentarians</i>	<i>Documentation of draft, amended and passed laws</i>	<i>No breakdown of parliamentary democracy; no widespread violence that would restrict functioning of State institutions</i>
Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate	Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs
Activity 1.1 a) Develop a methodology/ guideline that helps parliamentarians and parliament committees to draft conflict-sensitive laws (months 1-3 of the project)	Consultants (51,000); workshops, trainings& launching event (25,000), contracts (8,000), equipment for Parliament legal unit and legislative data base software (4,000)	83,900	UNDP
Activity 1.1 b) Conduct Rule of Law assessment and make contingency plans to ensure preparedness and quick response capacity of State institutions towards ensuring stability and security before, during and after Presidential elections (months 1-3 of the project)	Assessment contract, round tables, publication	28,400	UNDP
Activity 1.1 c) Conduct Conference on policy development and legal provisions for peacebuilding (months 1-3)	1 day Conference with 120 participants: conference site, international experts and invitees, conference materials, transport of 25-30 participants from outside Bishkek	19,200	UNDP

Activity 1.1 d) Support parliament in the identification of those policies/ laws that promote peacebuilding and reduce the potential for violence - subsequently train, mentor and coach parliament committees and legal unit in drafting, amending and passing identified laws (months 1-12)	Long and short term consultants (national and international), workshops, translation	89,600	UNDP
Activity 1.1 e) Media outreach/ ICT and public hearings/ consultations with citizens/ civil society on the amendment and drafting of laws	Media contracts, translation and publication of documents in various languages, travel/ DSA for parliamentarians joining hearings outside Bishkek, public hearings	92,800	UNDP
	<b>Measurable indicators and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Dialogue and collaboration between key State institutions, civil society and local conflict management structures enhanced and early responses initiated at the national level	% of persons who have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights % of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) - segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups - gender, ethnicity, age	Quantitative KAP survey to measure attitudes and perceptions of sampled respondents (country-wide, representative survey)	<i>No breakdown of parliamentary democracy; no widespread violence that would restrict functioning of State institutions</i>
<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Rough Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b>
Activity 1.2 a) Support revival of the National Steering Board (NSB)	experts work, round table events, translation	14,300	UNDP
Activity 1.2 b) Conduct a series of 1-day trainings for top-officials/ decision makers at national and Oblast-level	trainers fee, training facilities, development of methodology	22,900	UNDP
Activity 1.2 c) Facilitate dialogue and information exchange between NSB members and Oblast Advisory Committees to jointly decide and implement preventive action based on early warning	coordination round table events, translation, cost for facilitator, travel	18,400	UNDP

	Measurable indicators & targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Knowledge and capacity of relevant State institutions and NGOs strengthened to promote the rights of minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation and recommendations of various commissions of investigation of the June 2010 events</p>	<p>Number of statements/policies/laws adopted that promote the rights of national minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation</p> <p>Number of implemented recommendations emanating from various commissions of investigation of the June 2010 events</p>	<p>Copies of statements/policies/laws adopted</p> <p>Media reports</p> <p>Assessment by independent experts and civil society</p> <p>Relevant reports from state authorities</p>	<p>Adoption of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation by relevant state authorities</p> <p>Consistent political will demonstrated by various state authorities to implement provisions of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation and recommendations of the investigation commissions of the June 2010 events</p> <p>NGOs are capable of designing and implementing projects as well as preparing project reports that contribute to the promotion of the rights of national minorities</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> State officials and NGOs are trained on international and national legal standards relating to the protection of minority rights and are provided with knowledge on practical application of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation and implementation of recommendations of various commissions of investigation of the June 2010 events</p>	<p>Number of trained state officials and qualitative assessment of their improved understanding of the rights of national minorities</p> <p>Number of NGO reports and initiatives implemented aiming at the promotion of the rights of national minorities</p>	<p>Agendas on events carried out</p> <p>Lists of participants of events</p> <p>Copies of evaluation forms filled in by participants</p> <p>Report of the external evaluator</p> <p>Copies of NGO reports</p>	<p>Rotation of state officials and removal of trained state officials from their posts</p> <p>NGOs are unable to establish cooperation with state officials during project implementation due to the changed policies in the country</p>



		NGO feedback / media coverage of NGOs	<p>General political atmosphere is hostile towards promotion of the rights of national minorities and there is a lack of political will to ensure implementation of the Concept on Ethnic Development and Consolidation</p> <p>There is pervasive reluctance among state officials to endorse and implement recommendations emanating from investigation commissions of the June 2010 events</p>
<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Rough Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b>
Activity 2.1 a) Approximately 100 Members of the Parliament (MPs) have been informed during four 2-day workshops held in Bishkek (for 25 MPs each) about the content and practical application of the newly elaborated Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, its relevance to the implementation of national laws and international legal obligations of Kyrgyzstan in the area of minority rights.	Training modules, consultant's work, logistical arrangements, coordination with UNDP, etc	USD 8,192.00	OHCHR
Activity 2.1 b) Approximately 100 state officials from national, regional government bodies, including self-government bodies and the Ombudsman's central and regional offices have been informed during four 2-day workshops (for 25 participants each, 2 in Bishkek for participants from Bishkek and the Northern regions of Kyrgyzstan and 2 in the South/participants from Osh, Jalal Abad and Batken) about the Concept of Ethnic Development and & Consolidation, its content, relevant international and national legal standards, means of implementation of the Concept and monitoring its implementation.	Training modules, consultant's work, logistical arrangements, coordination with UNDP, state authorities, travel to the regions, etc	USD 21,950.00	OHCHR

Activity 2.1 c) Approximately 50 NGO representatives have been trained during two 2-day training sessions (for 25 NGO representatives each, one in the South/Osh, Jalal Abad and Batken and one in Bishkek for Bishkek and Northern regions) on monitoring, reporting and advocating on minority rights.	Training modules, consultant's work, logistical arrangements, coordination with UNDP, NGOs, travel to the regions, etc	USD 7,9884.00	OHCHR
Activity 2.1 d) At least three NGOs receive grants to implement projects on promoting rights of minorities.	Review of project proposals, grant agreement, monitoring of implementation	USD 40,000.00	OHCHR
Activity 2.1 e) Approximately 140 persons have discussed follow up measures to the Regional Conference organized by the Regional OHCHR Office for Central Asia on the Rights of National Minorities during two 1-day workshops (one held in Bishkek and one held in Osh of 70 participants each) and progress of implementation of recommendations emanating from national, parliamentary and international commissions on investigation of the June violence. Results of discussions are compiled in one report, published and widely disseminated among decision-makers, civil society and local communities.	Expert from Geneva, consultant's work, agenda, logistical arrangements, coordination with other stakeholders, travel to the South, publication of materials	USD 12,801.00	OHCHR
Activity 2.1 f) One international consultant for six month to advise on all envisaged activities	Contracting, monitoring the work of consultants	USD 74,098.00	OHCHR
Activity 2.1 g) Evaluation of the project	External consultant	USD 4,945.00	OHCHR
Administrative costs – 7%		USD 11,898.00	OHCHR
	<b>Measurable indicators and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Relevant state institutions supported to implement the ethnic development concept	# of measures and actions taken towards the implementation of the concept	HR Monitoring reports & documentation of actions initiated by State	<i>No widespread violence that would restrict functioning of State institutions</i>
<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Rough Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b>
Activity 2.2 a) Support the development of a strategy/ action plan for the country-wide implementation of the ethnic development concept	Consultant, workshops, travel, publication, translation	35,000 – UNDP Contribution	UNDP

Activity 2.2 b) Support relevant State institutions (Department for Ethnic, Religious Policy and Interaction with Civil Society in particular) in identifying funding for the implementation of the strategy and support in donor coordination	Donor roundtable and small follow-up events, translation	7,000 – UNDP Contribution	UNDP
Activity 2.2 c) Establish joint grant committee with Government and participating UN agencies => provision of small grants (up to USD 10,000 per grant – USD 200,000 in total)	Grants up to 10,000	200,000 – UNDP Contribution	UNDP
	<b>Measurable indicators and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Local tensions and immediate threats to security addressed through collaborative early warning and response mechanism involving Oblast level conflict management structures	% of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) - segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups - gender, ethnicity, age # of tensions / potential triggers of conflict addressed	Country-wide KAP survey to be conducted in 2011 measuring perception of security and social cohesion.  Conflict early warning reports & reports on preventive action taken in response	<i>No widespread violence during the first 3 months of the project</i>
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Output 3.1 Simple but effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism set-up and functional	<i>Number of early warning reports that were taken up for early response Early-warning reports include special measures on responding to specific gender needs of conflicts participants</i>	<i>Early warning reports</i>	<i>No widespread violence during the first 3 months of the project</i>
<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Rough Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b>
Activity 3.1 a) Conduct mapping of existing peace architecture/ local conflict management capacities/ mechanisms in each Oblast	Contract for mapping, publication	35,000 – UNDP Contribution	UNDP
Activity 3.1 b) Conduct planning workshop with representatives from all Oblast Advisory Committees and NSB members	Travel and DSA of facilitators and participants, conference, translation, conference documentation	35,000	UNDP

Activity 3.1 b) Setting-up conflict monitoring mechanism in each Oblast, linking local/ district level monitoring with OACs	Contract international NGO – 150,000 Consultants 40,000	190,000	UNDP
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Preventive action implemented to reduce tension and security threats at the Oblast level	<i>Number of preventive actions implemented that reduced tensions</i>	Reports on preventive action taken in response	<i>No widespread violence during the first 3 months of the project</i>
Activity 3.2 a) Conduct national KAP base line survey	Consultant, contract with research company/ university, publication	69,900	UNDP
Activity 3.2 b) Establishing link between Oblast level and national level to transform early warning into early response	Contract NGO 100,000	100,000	UNDP
Activity 3.2. c) Monitor the protection situation throughout South Kyrgyzstan, provide rapid interventions and feed-back to early warning mechanisms.	Contract with Center for International Protection (CIP), targeted technical assistance to law enforcement	266,165 (excluding UNHCR contribution of USD 450,000) 50% will be dedicated to women (133,083)	UNHCR
Activity 3.2. d) Enable communities in South Kyrgyzstan to identify and address potential conflict, tensions and to work for reconciliation.	Contract with Mercy Corps	162,000 (excluding UNHCR contribution of USD 480,000)	UNHCR
Activity 3.2. e) Compile and analyze early warning information from all project sources and make it available to national level/governmental and UN/project stakeholders. Supervision and mentoring	Consultant 12 months and Associate Community Services Officer 6 months	162,500 (excluding UNHCR contribution of USD 77,500) 50% will be dedicated to women (81,000)	UNHCR
Activity 3.2 f) Activity Mitigate tensions, prevent conflict and advance reconciliation in South Kyrgyzstan through community based Quick Impact Projects (at the value of 10,000 – 50,000 USD each)	Contracts with Mercy Corps and Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) and direct implementation	250,000 (excluding UNHCR contribution of USD 1,500,000) 50% will be dedicated to women (125,000)	UNHCR
Activity 3.2 g) Preventive actions/ measures addressing immediate threats to stability contribute to violence prevention, with a particular focus on election-related violence prevention and cross-border tensions	country-wide contracts to implement preventive action plans of 7 Oblast Advisory Committees and NSB (685,086)	485,086 (excluding UNDP contribution of 200,000); 30% of 485,086 will be dedicated to women	UNDP

Revised on July 6, 2011

Activity 3.2 h) Establish web portal for peace architecture to enhance sharing of information and usage of ICT in monitoring and response (combining social media, blogs, SMS to share relevant information)	Consultant and contract for web producer, renting and maintenance of website	34,000	UNDP
Activity 3.2 i) Training, mentoring and coaching of a national 'Mediation Support Unit' (as requested by the president)	Contract international NGO (150,000) Training cost, travel and DSA for participants (60,000)	210,000	UNDP
Activity 3.2 j) Conduct national KAP end line survey to measure project impact and success		50,000	UNDP
<b><u>UNDP staff and travel (contributing to outcomes 1-3)</u></b>	Amount	249,613	UNDP
Project Coordinator	19,200.00		
Project Specialist (Parliament)	14,400.00		
Peace and Development Advisor (3 months)	53,013.00		
Admin and Finance Assistant	12,000.00		
Programme Specialist (Conflict Monitoring and early response)	14,400.00		
Programme Specialist (Grants/ Contracts)	14,400.00		
4*UNV	28,000.00		
Travel (transport and DSA)	94,200.00		

**5. Budget**

<b>PROJECT BUDGET - UNHCR component</b>		
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UNHCR Contribution</b>	<b>IRF Contribution</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport		
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	77,500	162,500
3. Training of counterparts		
4. Contracts	2,430,000	678,165
5. Other direct costs		
Sub-Total Project Costs		840,665
Project Support Cost (7%)		58,847
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,507,500</b>	<b>899,512</b>

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNDP component</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	63,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	345,613
3. Training of counterparts	320,600
4. Contracts	1,057,786
5. Other direct costs	6,100
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,793,099
Project Support Cost (7%)	125,517
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,918,616</b>

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET - OHCHR component</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	74,098
3. Training of counterparts	50,931
4. Contracts	40,000
5. Other direct costs	4,945
Sub-Total Project Costs	169,974
Project Support Cost (7%)	11,898
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181,872</b>

**6. Monitoring and evaluation-** Monitoring will be carried out jointly and individually by participating agencies:

Additionally a qualitative survey (KAP study – Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) will be carried out at the beginning and at the end of the project. This will provide baseline and end-line data => informing the project implementation, advocacy efforts and the measurement of impact with regards to changes in knowledge, attitude and practice.

Other monitoring mechanisms and tools:

- Field monitoring reports
- Staff visits to the field
- Activity reports from implementing partners
- List of workshop/training participants
- Workshop/training agenda

**7. Analysis of risks and assumptions**

- A stable security situation is imperative for these activities to be carried out successfully/ no further outbreak of violence and conflict
- No major changes in the government counterparts
- External factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long run
- Resumption in civil violence in the south which could result in further displacement of communities would undoubtedly hamper this project.
- The willingness of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic towards reconciliation and peaceful co-existence is also essential in ensuring that social mobilization and peacebuilding-related activities are carried out as per stipulated in this proposal.

## PROJECT SHEET

### Immediate Response Facility (IRF) of the Peace-Building Fund (PBF)

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> UN Proposal

<b>Agency(s):</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Empowering Youth to Promote Reconciliation and Diversity
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<b>Direct beneficiaries:</b> Youth <b>Indirect beneficiaries:</b> Local Communities
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	International and local NGOs, national and local government
<b>Project Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	910,003 USD
<b>Outcomes of the project (up to 3):</b>	<i>Youth and adolescents appreciate diversity, restrain from violence and help reduce tensions in their communities</i>
<b>Government priorities addressed by the project:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Social Integration</li><li>2. Regional Integration</li><li>3. Reconciliation</li></ol>

#### 1 Project Justification

The underlying causes and factors to the violence and instability in Kyrgyzstan still remain after the conflicts in 2010, including political and ethnic divisions, poverty and wealth disparities, various forms of exclusion, and high unemployment, particularly among youth. The country is widely considered to be fragile, and is facing multiple threats of renewed internal violent strife in the south, but also possible disorder in the north of its territory. Some worst case scenarios warn of possible disintegration of the country or a fall into fundamentalist rule, in the longer run. Presently, the need for post-conflict, recovery and rehabilitation assistance persists in the south. Moreover, post-conflict in-depth assessments have identified a multitude of systemic weaknesses in the social sector across the country, which are prone to further decay, and have to be addressed urgently to prevent a collapse.

The neglected needs and capacities of youth, as a group of people who feel the consequences of a torn society most directly, have emerged as critically important. The continued lack of opportunities creates frustration among adolescents and youth and the lack of channels/forums for them to voice their interests and concerns makes them vulnerable to being involved in violent demonstrations, criminal activities and general civil unrest, as was evident during the April and June events last year. According to an analysis of conflict factors carried out by Foundation for Tolerance International<sup>1</sup>, young people living in halfway houses or part of illegal sports clubs are particularly vulnerable to be involved in violent demonstrations and criminal activities. Many of the illegal sports clubs are run by former criminal

---

<sup>1</sup> Factors that could cause tension and conflict in Kyrgyzstan, March 2011 (draft report) – Foundation for Tolerance International



leaders or sometimes political leaders with no certificates for conducting sports activities. In May 2010, the city of Osh had 147 illegal sports clubs according to Zulimov, the former head of Osh Interior Ministry.<sup>2</sup> With no other alternatives, many young people become members of such clubs and they are often recruited to harass political opponents, pressurise businesses, disrupt election processes and take part in pickets, rallies and demonstrations.

In addition, the halfway houses or dormitories particularly in Osh have become a breeding ground for criminal activities. These houses are temporary residences where mostly young people live as they are unable to afford the rent for an apartment. After the June events, the halfway houses became mono-ethnic, housing only Kyrgyz, and many of them are controlled by various semi-criminal or criminal groups. Lacking income opportunities, young people are easily manipulated into groups who are involved in criminal activities and violent actions.

There is a high risk that the youth from the illegal sports clubs and the halfway houses could be manipulated into taking part in potential conflicts leading up to the presidential elections in the fall. Elections are a source of tension and dissatisfaction among the population at large, particularly the disoriented and unemployed youth. They may lead to more resistance against the government, destructive expression, civil disorder and possible violence. Opportunities must therefore be given to youth to offer them possibilities for constructive civic purpose and engagement, participation in peace and tolerance initiatives, and skills training.

The development of peace building initiatives among youth, and particularly that in the first IRF project, has so far been focused on the south, following the lines of the humanitarian response to the 2010 conflict. With youth playing a large part in the conflict, these initiatives have been important in providing opportunities for young people from different ethnic communities to gather and interact. Continuation and expansion of these initiatives are crucial to ensure youth's engagement in the reconciliation processes and to bridge the divide between the different groups. They are also vital to ensure that violence does not erupt again.

While it is imperative to continue the peace building initiatives that have already started in the south, it is equally important to also address the situation for youth in other parts of the country, as the conflict analysis highlights inter-regional tension among Kyrgyz, and between other ethnic groups.<sup>3</sup> Enhancing interaction between youth in the north and the south should therefore be seen as an important part of immediate peace building initiatives. Youth from several areas in the north also played a large role in the April 2010 event.

Based on a gap analysis of ongoing peace-building activities, recommendations were provided for further urgent initiatives.<sup>4</sup> One of the recommendations is the development and enhancement of a comprehensive peace-education curriculum, specifically focused on the needs and cultural context of Kyrgyzstan. Youth's perceptions are formed from an early age by their parents, the community and through their education. The older they get, the harder it becomes to influence and change their perceptions. Assessments conducted by UNICEF in November 2010,<sup>5</sup> showed that schools in the conflict affected region in the south are becoming more mono-ethnic, as parents are afraid to have their children go to schools where they constitute a minority of the pupils. This indicates there is still a need

---

<sup>2</sup> Factors that could cause tension and conflict in Kyrgyzstan, March 2011 (draft report) – Foundation for Tolerance International

<sup>3</sup> Interim Peace-building strategy for the UN Country Team in the Kyrgyz Republic, December 2010

<sup>4</sup> Interim Peace-building Strategy for the UN Country Team in the Kyrgyz Republic, December 2010

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF

for reconciliation and peace building initiatives that include the community as a whole. Youth tend to listen to their peers more than their teachers and families, and education and involvement of the community therefore becomes essential to ensure that youth receive the same messages inside and outside of school.

## **2 Project description**

Responding to the immediate needs outlined in the above project justification, the project aims to address a number of key issues related to youth, which if not addressed could lead to renewed violence, especially in the run up to the elections. The project will particularly focus on at risk youth both in and out of school, using different entry points to identify and address their needs.

In order to identify measures to target and engage young people that are involved in illegal sports clubs etc, a rapid assessment will be conducted to determine their background and where they are from. The youth summer camp will focus on the elections in October by engaging youth in identifying concrete measures that will prevent their peers from being manipulated into participating in election related violence. The measures identified in the camp will then be implemented through the youth centres already established in the south as part of the first IRF project, and through existing youth networks in the north.

By using the results of the rapid assessment and based on existing youth networks in the north, locations will be identified for establishment of youth centres in hot spots in the north. UNICEF will use the framework developed as part of the first IRF project to establish the centres in close collaboration with NGO partners and the Ministry of Youth. This will also form the platform for a peace and tolerance volunteer network that will be established in both the south and the north to promote peace and tolerance in communities and engage at risk youth to come to centres. It also opens up for dialogue between the north and the south and will be used for establishing a north-south forum.

The assessment will also help develop a capacity building training programme for social workers and social pedagogues in schools, as well as youth centre facilitators. Social pedagogues have recently been introduced in every school in Kyrgyzstan and act as focal points for tracking drop out and at-risk children and bringing them back into the formal education system. As they were recruited without any preparation to work in this specialty, they need to be given tools on how to work with such children and youth in partnership with school administrations, parents committees and local authority social workers.

In order to mitigate possible violent actions of youth in the upcoming elections, an awareness campaign will be launched to provide information on democratic values and rights, citizenship, tolerance and peaceful behavior, in closely linked to the peace campaign conducted within the media project developed by UNICEF/UNHCR/UNDP. Drama theaters have proved to be one of the most effective ways of spreading messages of human rights, tolerance, non-violence and culture of peace values. Through artistic expression and creative processes (drama, "theatre-forums", etc.) youth will be encouraged to demonstrate to their peers how to interact with young people from other ethnic groups in a multi-cultural environment.

**Outcome 1: Youth and adolescents appreciate diversity, restrain from violence and help reduce tensions in their communities**

**Output1: Youth networks lead on promoting reconciliation among youth country-wide and prevent their involvement in violence**

**Key activities:**

**1.1. Rapid Assessment**

Targeting and engaging at risk youth in dormitories and illegal sports clubs requires a multifaceted approach, as it involves working with the law enforcement agencies, social workers and the communities where the youth are from. In order to ensure the approach is cohesive and that youth at risk are engaged, a rapid assessment will be conducted in collaboration with key partners. The assessment will determine the background of the youth and identify how to reach them in their communities.

**1.2. Youth camps**

As an important measure to prevent youth participation in violence related to the election, youth summer camps will be organised in the south and the north. The camps will focus on identifying concrete measures that young people can implement to ensure peaceful elections and prevent being manipulated into participating in pre-election violence. Through different activities such as theatre for conflict transformation, workshops and discussion groups, the youth will be able to voice their concerns and address how they can reach their peers and engage them in activities both in the youth centres and in the communities. The camp will also provide the young people with knowledge about democratic values, peer to peer outreach, conflict resolution and healthy behavior.

In the south, youth facilitators from the youth centres established as part of the first IRF project will organise the camps in collaboration with NGO partners from the first IRF. They will also identify youth leaders and active youth in the youth centre who will participate. Camps will follow in the north using already existing youth networks identified through the Ministry of Youth and in collaboration with NGO partners from the first IRF.

**1.3. Peer to peer outreach and activities linked to the youth centres**

Working with NGO partners and Youth Centre Facilitators strengthened during the first IRF, concrete actions identified during the youth camps will be implemented in the youth centres already established in the south and through existing youth networks and structures in the north. The activities will focus around prevention of violence and peer to peer outreach, however focus will also be given to activities that promotes dialogue with youth and law enforcement, CEC, parliament. Forums will also be held on youth's role in the election.

For peer to peer outreach, resources such as the internet, social networking and other communication technologies can be excellent tools. It can also be powerful in order to break stereotypes, bridge divide between groups and enhance interaction. Training will therefore be organized on basic principles of journalism and how to use social media in an appropriate way. A youth website has already being established ([www.jashtar.kg](http://www.jashtar.kg)) by the Ministry of Youth with the assistance of UNDP, GIZ and the German Embassy and can be one platform where young people can express themselves.

**1.4. Peace and Tolerance volunteer network**

The youth camps will also form the basis for a network of youth volunteers to promote peace and tolerance in communities, engage more youth to come to the youth centres, and to provide extra human resource capacity in the event of an emergency. The volunteers will be trained in the areas of peace building and reconciliation, psychosocial support and humanitarian assistance. This will enable them to undertake trainings and orientations at the community level to harness positive attitudes in the communities and to enable reconciliation processes.

**1.5. Establish and equip youth centres in the north:**

With the previous IRF funding, UNICEF developed a framework for the youth centres in the south in collaboration with local NGO partners, youth NGOs and the Ministry of Youth. This framework describes the engagement of youth NGO and local government in the establishment and running of the centres to ensure sustainability, and the close collaboration with the Oblast administration of the Ministry of Youth. Using this framework, youth centres will be established in the north to engage and create opportunities for youth in the north in areas where young people took part in the April events and where there is potential for outbreak of violence. The centres will be linked up to vocational training centres and other activities that creates livelihood opportunities for young people through close collaboration with other agencies which are already working with youth employment in the north, such as GIZ and UNDP. Locations will be based around the hotspots from the April events and will be identified through the rapid assessment conducted at the beginning of the project and through close collaboration with the Ministry of Youth, social workers, and social pedagogues in school.

**1.6. Training of social workers and social pedagogues:**

Based on the rapid assessment (output 1), a capacity building approach for social pedagogue and social workers will be developed. The social pedagogues and social workers will be trained to identify and refer at-risk youth to youth centers. The training will be provided to 300 social pedagogues of schools in the projects target areas of the north and the south. As a result, the social pedagogues will be able to identify at-risk school-aged youth and help them to solve their problems jointly with youth centers, the school, the parents and the community. Training will also be provided for social workers and youth centre facilitators in the targeted district in order to increase their capacity to better identify and assist at-risk out-of-school youth.

**1.7. North – South youth forum and exchange:**

As part of the effort to bridge the divide between the north and the south, youth forums will be held where young people from the youth centres and local youth NGOs in the north and south can come together to share their experiences and ideas. This will create a platform for dialogue and can also create opportunities for exchange visits between the different youth centres and also between different educational institutions. Creating this platform will also provide opportunities for youth stakeholders such as the Ministry of Youth to share and discuss strategies with the young people, increasing the trust in the Ministry of Youth.

**Output 2: Creating an enabling environment for diversity education and awareness**

In 2009 the Ministry of Education and Science of Kyrgyzstan began to develop national standards and a national programme on human rights education. In 2010 this work was interrupted due to the conflict in the south of the country, however the work has reassumed and the curriculum is currently being revised. This provides a unique opportunity for laying down the sustainable foundations of a peaceful and dynamically developing multicultural society. As the Government intends to finalize the curriculum

by August 2011, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry and other partners is actively participating in the discussion around the standards and curriculum development. UNICEF considers this an opportunity to contribute further to inter-ethnic reconciliation, ensuring a comprehensive approach to implementing human rights education, not only addressing educational policy, but also fostering respect, participation, equality and non-discrimination in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In order to achieve the outcome of the project, key partners will be supported to develop better policies regarding human rights education as a part of a broader effort to promote post conflict stability and develop capacity on promotion and implementation of education for tolerance, peace and multicultural development.

**Key activities:**

**2.1.** Bring a group of technical experts (specialists on peace education, youth and communication for development) who will help the Ministry of Education and Science to integrate the minimum required peace values and skills into the national curriculum.

**2.2. *Situation Analysis and Development of the Strategy***

An analysis of the current situation in the field of human rights education and education for peace, tolerance, citizenship in schools of Kyrgyz Republic is to be carried jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science, the OSCE, the Kyrgyz Academy of Education and the OHCHR. The analysis will look into the:

- Existing policy framework (including curriculum, standards, concepts, strategies, etc)
- Implementation of the policy (including programs, projects, existing subjects, initiatives, achievements and barriers in implementation, etc.)
- Learning environment (including historical, geographical and cultural settings)
- Teaching and learning methods
- Teacher preparation and retraining programs

The analysis and conclusions will be presented to all relevant state and non state key stakeholders, as well as to public and academic community. The results will be discussed in public and series of several meetings conducted between all stakeholders in order to define the priorities and concrete results to be achieved and develop the national implementation strategy.

**2.3. *Awareness campaign***

In order to mitigate possible violent actions of youth in the upcoming elections, an awareness campaign will be launched to provide information on democratic values and rights, citizenship, tolerance and peaceful behavior. The group of experts will help to package the messages for the campaign, ensuring consistency with the messages mainstreamed into the national curriculum. Targeting the wider spectrum of youth, key outreach messages will emphasize on the peaceful ways of expression, respect differences of opinions, critical thinking, and young people's role as peace agents in the society. The campaign will be nationwide and will be linked to the peace campaign conducted within the media project developed by UNICEF, UNHCR and UNDP.

**2.4. *Youth theatre***

As part of the awareness campaign and outreach activities, theatre groups with previous experience in youth theatre, will develop scripts with the participation of youth from the youth centres and youth networks based on the messages developed for the campaign and issues identified by the youth themselves. One theatre group will work with the young people in the north and the other group will work with the youth in the south. The theatre performance will be interactive, with discussions during

and after the performance. This helps the young people reflect on their own experiences and values. After some performances, the two theatre groups will swap locations, enabling the youth to compare their identified topics, question stereotypes, and come up with concrete measures of how to bridge the north-south divide. The theatre project will be documented and recommendations will be made for future collaboration between north and south, based on the young people's experiences and discussions during the project.

### **3 Partnerships and Capacity**

As part of the first IRF project, UNICEF is currently working with the Ministry of Youth Affairs on establishing youth centres in the south and on improving their capacity at the national level with regards youth friendly services in other ministries. This partnership will be further enhanced during this project.

The partnership with the local NGOs Development Corporation for Central Asia (DCCA) and Young Citizens Development in the south will also continue. DCCA also work in the north with youth initiative groups and can therefore combine previous work with the newly gained experience from establishing youth centres in the south. UNICEF is also looking to establish a working relationship with Foundation for Tolerance International, as they have extensive experience with youth and peace building.

UNICEF will also continue its partnership with other UN agencies, especially UNDP and international NGOs such as GIZ in the north, and will work closely with UNV to establish and maintain the volunteer network.

UNICEF has a positive and sustainable partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science as well as the Kyrgyz Academy of Education, which is responsible for the content of national education. The ongoing strategic partnership with key development partners will be strengthened in developing the governments educational policy in terms of peace education which is being prioritized strongly enough after the emergency. Further support will be provided at national and local level to education officials in this regard.

UNICEF will announce a call for proposals among local NGOs who will help to implement the summer camp and mobile drama theatres. UNICEF will also continue its partnership with other UN agencies and international NGOs for better coordination and synergy of efforts.

#### 4 Logical framework

Please complete the logical framework.

	Measurable indicators and targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Youth and adolescents appreciate diversity, restrain from violence and help reduce tensions in their communities</p>	<p><i>% of youth (disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, geographical area) engaged in conflict prevention activities in:</i> -their communities -in the youth centres</p>		<p><i>The government and NGO partners have (potential) capacity</i></p> <p><i>No major changes in government counterpart</i></p> <p><i>The country does not experience a new wave of political and ethnic violence</i></p>
<p><b>Output 1:</b> Youth networks lead on promoting reconciliation among youth country-wide and prevent their involvement in violence</p>	<p><i>*# of at risk youth identified by social workers and social pedagogues in:</i> -Schools -Communities (Target: )</p> <p><i>*# of youth centres established and operational in the north (target: 6)</i></p> <p><i>*%of youth in youth centres in the north completing training in areas of:</i> - Leadership - Conflict resolution - Project development - Journalism and social media (target: 500)</p> <p><i>*A north-south Peace and Tolerance network established and # of youth part of the</i></p>		<p><i>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving project outcomes.</i></p> <p><i>The Government partners (even if administration is changed) maintain active support and commitment to the project toward mainstreaming of the peace-building curricula.</i></p>

<p><b>Output 2:</b> Creating an enabling environment for diversity education and awareness</p>	<p><i>network (Target:500)</i></p> <p><i>*Analysis of current situation in the field of human rights education and education for peace, tolerance and citizenship in schools presented to key partners.</i></p> <p><i>* Priorities identified and national implementation strategy developed and approved</i></p> <p><i>*Awareness campaign messages developed and disseminated nationwide</i></p> <p><i>*Concrete measures for bridging the north-south divide identified and documented.</i></p>		
Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate	Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs
1.1 Rapid Assessment	Sub contract to local NGO, technical support	20,000 USD	UNICEF
1.2 Organise 4 youth camps	Consultant, sub contract to local NGO, technical support and support material	80,000 USD	UNICEF
1.3 Peer to peer outreach activities, media campaigns, round tables	Consultant, sub contract to local NGO, technical support and support material	50,000 USD	UNICEF
1.4 Establish a peace and tolerance volunteer network	Facilitators in the youth centres from local youth NGOs, consultants, UNV, technical input	30,000 USD	UNICEF
1.5 a) Establish and equip youth centres in the north	Consultants, sub contract to youth NGO, technical input and	100,000 USD	UNICEF



	equipment, monthly running costs		
1.5 b) Train youth facilitators on tolerance promotion, reconciliation and peace building activities	Consultants, sub contract to local youth NGO, technical support and support material	10,000 USD	UNICEF
1.5 c) Organize activities in the youth centres , ensuring the engagement of at risk youth	Facilitators from the youth centres, Consultants, technical support and support material.	90,000 USD	UNICEF
1.6 Training of social pedagogues, social workers, youth focal points	Technical input, sub contract,	80,000 USD	UNICEF
1.7 Organise and mobilize youth from youth centres to participate in North-South youth forums.	Consultant, sub contract to local NGO, technical support and support material	30,000 USD	UNICEF
2.1 Workshops for curriculum developers.	Technical input	20,000 USD	UNICEF
2.2 Analysis of current educational programs, textbooks and mono ethnic schools.	Technical input, consultants, cub contract	20,000 USD	UNICEF
2.3 Awareness campaign	Honorarium, meeting, supplies. Consultancy Creative company – Consultancy, Production Airtime and space	70,000 USD	UNICEF
2.4 Youth theatre	Subcontract to local theatre group and local NGO, technical support	80,000 USD	UNICEF

## 5 Budget

Please use the below pre-identified budget categories. Please do not use other budget categories. Budget must be adequate for achieving planned results.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	<b>560,000 USD</b>
*Establish and equip youth centres in the north	100,000
*Training/activities	100,000
*Community grants for young people	50,000
*North – South forums	30,000
*Youth Camps	80,000
*Peace and tolerance network	50,000
*Youth Theatre	80,000
*Awareness Campaign	70,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	<b>172,170 USD</b>
*NOB coordinator	27,700
*International consultant (3 months)	36,000
*Program assistant	18,470
*In country travel (youth)	50,000
*Technical experts	40,000
3. Training of counterparts	<b>100,000 USD</b>
*Training and workshops	
4. Rapid assessment, monitoring, site visits, reporting	<b>18,300 USD</b>
Sub-Total Project Costs	<b>850,470 USD</b>
Recovery Costs (7%)	59,533 USD
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>910,003 USD</b>

## 6 Monitoring and evaluation

The components of the project will be monitored by regular field monitoring report, activity reports from implementing partners, as well as through focus groups in the youth centres.

## 7. Analysis of risks and assumptions

- A stable security situation is imperative for these activities to be carried out successfully/ no further outbreak of violence and conflict
- No major changes in the government counterparts
- External factors necessary to sustain objectives in the long run
- Resumption in civil violence in the south, which could result in further displacement of communities, would undoubtedly hamper this project.

*Revised, 3 June 2011*

- The willingness of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic towards reconciliation and peaceful co-existence is also essential in ensuring that social mobilization and peace building-related activities are carried out as per stipulated in this proposal.

## PROJECT SHEET

### Immediate Response Facility (IRF) of the Peace-Building Fund (PBF)

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> UN Proposal

<b>Agency(s):</b>	<b>UN WOMEN, UNFPA</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Women Building Peace, Trust and Reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan</b>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<p><b>Women affected by the violence in the south of Kyrgyzstan</b></p> <p><b>Women Peace Network, Women’s organizations, Women’s networks, Crisis Centres, activists and individuals working or interested to work in the area of Peace Building, Conflict Prevention/ Resolution.</b></p> <p><b>Government of Kyrgyzstan, particularly State Service Providers and Local Authorities, State Civil Servant’s Training Institutions</b></p>
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	<p><b>Implementing partners:</b></p> <p><b>Women’s peace Committees</b></p> <p><b>Foundation for Tolerance International</b></p> <p><b>Women’s Entrepreneurs Support Association</b></p> <p><b>Counterparts<sup>1</sup>:</b></p> <p><b>Association of Crisis Centres</b></p> <p><b>Community Development Alliance</b></p> <p><b>Alliance of Women’s Legislative Initiatives</b></p> <p><b>Local Government</b></p> <p><b>Law enforcement institutions</b></p>
<b>Project Duration:</b>	<b>12 months</b>
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<p><b>USD 559,892</b></p> <p><b>UN WOMEN USD 479,892</b></p> <p><b>UNFPA USD 80,000</b></p>
<b>Outcomes of the project (up to 3):</b>	<b>The process of post conflict recovery, reconciliation, and peace building effectively addresses specific women needs in Kyrgyzstan</b>
<b>Government priorities addressed by the project:</b>	<p><b>Women participation in post-conflict recovery and peace building</b></p> <p><b>Social integration</b></p> <p><b>Management of inter-ethnic relations at community level</b></p> <p><b>Rule of law</b></p> <p><b>Reconciliation</b></p> <p><b>Early warning (preparedness and response)</b></p> <p><b>Keep inter-ethnic tolerance and public security in the country</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> More details provided in “Partnerships” section

## 1. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

- Provide situation analysis that describes the critical/urgent needs justifying your submission under the Immediate Response Facility (IRF) of the Peace-building Fund (PBF)? Please review the IRF funding criteria at ([www.unpbf.org/irf.shtm](http://www.unpbf.org/irf.shtm)) before submitting the project to ensure the project proposed can be funded through IRF.

The outbreak of ethnic violence that hit Osh and Jalalabad in June 2010 has left a devastating impact on communities of both Kyrgyz and Uzbek ethnicity, and the repercussions are far from settled.

In this conflict, as with most others, women and children are among the most vulnerable groups. While tensions and lack of trust between the two ethnic groups continue to mount, many of those who have lost their homes and livelihoods lack the support they need from local authorities and state service providers to seek justice and rebuild their lives.

Immediately after the conflict UN Women commissioned a rapid in-depth Needs Assessment in the South of Kyrgyzstan (August 2010) to provide accurate information on the situation of women affected by conflict and women IDPs. The assessment confirmed the considerable increase in physical (from 7 per cent to 37.7 per cent), psychological (from 11.6 to 48.4 per cent), sexual (0.4 per cent to 1.2 per cent), and domestic (from 1.9 per cent to 5.0 per cent) violence against women during the conflict, when compared with pre-conflict levels. The increased number of incidents of violence indicates that violence, including SGBV, was used as a deliberate tactic during the conflict.

Gender based violence (GBV) was, and continues to be, used to intimidate both Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities and stir inter-ethnic tensions. Allegations of gender based violence were also used to trigger hate and violence in June 2010. The insecurity created by the crisis significantly increased gender-based violence, including assault and rape, and with tension still palpable within and between communities, the likelihood of violence erupting remains high.

Following the October 2010 election, the new parliament convened with 28 female members (23.33 per cent); however, the new government formed by this Parliament was initially composed only of men, with women occupying only Deputy Minister positions.<sup>2</sup>Currently there is only one female Minister.

As part of its plans to develop a state strategy on reconciliation, entitled “the Concept of the State Policy on Ethnic Development and Consolidation”, the Kyrgyz Government approved a programme of measures to strengthen inter-ethnic relations and stabilization in Osh city, Osh and Jalalabad provinces.

In this context, and in partnership with the Department of Ethnic and Religious Policy and Public Relations under the President’s Office, UN Women undertook a **National Consultation of Women for Building Trust, Peace and Reconciliation** on 15-16 February 2011 in Bishkek.

---

<sup>2</sup>Due to frequent changes of appointments at the deputy minister’s level, it is difficult to monitor the actual women’s representation.

The principles of this consultation were grounded in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which calls for equal participation by women in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and for the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into conflict prevention, peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance and post-conflict reconstruction; and in UN Security Council Resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) further which recognize gender-based violence as a security issue and women's engagement in peace process is essential to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence.

The consultation provided a platform for more than 120 national partners, donors and UN agencies to build consensus on the gender dimensions of state measures for early recovery and reconciliation process, and provided with a set of recommendations for the state strategy on reconciliation ("Concept of the State Policy on Ethnic Development and Consolidation in Kyrgyzstan"). The discussions focused on three major areas important for effective recovery and reconciliation in the South of Kyrgyzstan: a) mainstreaming gender in national recovery plans and strategies; b) ensuring effective protection and security for women and girls in times of conflict and post-conflict recovery, and c) facilitating women's participation in recovery and reconciliation of the country. Key recommendations were on the importance and need for:

- ensuring security for women and children in post-conflict situations,
- incorporating women's specific needs into national social and economic restoration programs and plans,
- promoting women's participation in processes of conflict prevention and post-conflict recovery, and
- strengthening the capacity and accountability of state, non-governmental and international organizations to provide better services addressing specific women's needs in recovery and reconciliation processes.

The recommendations of the meeting will feed into the current development of the Concept of the State Policy on Ethnic Development and Consolidation.

### **The Women's Peace Committees**

During the summer 2010 crisis, women in Southern Kyrgyzstan mobilized into informal groups of women peace activists, and took responsibility for providing immediate support to conflict survivors and for demanding that the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups be taken into account in the post-conflict recovery process.

In September 2010, at the Regional Forum 'Women and Peace Building', these same groups of women activists decided to unite into a Women's Peace Network, and form "Women Peace Committees" (WPCs) in three provinces in the South of the country. The WPCs are composed of women members from local community-based organizations, NGOs, youth and women's networks, prominent female members of communities -- leaders, human rights activists, and members of Mahalla committees, teachers and well-known individuals in their communities dedicated to restoring peace, among others.

With support from UN Women's IRF-I project, they organized in a network comprising of 20 local Women Peace Committees at district level. With UN Women support the WPCs are represented on various peace building and post-conflict recovery/reconstruction committees at provincial level in the south of Kyrgyzstan. As such, from village to province level, the WPCs have full legitimacy to voice the specific

concerns of women and vulnerable groups in the process of post-conflict priority setting, reconciliation and resource allocation in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

Women's Peace Committees to date have been proved to be excellent instruments for leading people-to-people diplomacy, dialogue, and mediation. Unlike government institutions and international development agencies, this network enjoys trust among residents. Several events conducted by WPC in 2011 demonstrated that they created people's demand for peace and reconciliation in the South of the country.

Based on the ongoing successful implementation of IRF-1 the network members have gained skills that enable them as part of IRF-2 to expand their outreach activities to ensure that most vulnerable and isolated groups of women will have better access to services and information. At the same time the Committees will be instrumental to monitor quality and outreach of services provided by state and international organizations, conducting a series of dialogues between women and service providers.

Within IRF-2 WPC will be supported and guided to deepening their focus on monitoring of tensions and violations of women's human rights, collecting data and analysis using gender responsive early warning indicators, and conveying it to the relevant authorities to ensure that issues are addressed in a timely manner.

As such, the WPCs represent an important element of an *Infrastructure for Peace* at the district level and complement efforts of other UN agencies at the provincial level (e.g. close collaboration between WPC at the district level and Oblast Advisory Committees at the provincial level).

## RISKS

- Which risks that might lead to potential relapse into conflict are envisaged to be addressed through the project?

The current situation remains fragile and rendered further unstable by numerous attempts at provocation and other such actions.

Major factors contributing to insecurity and instability remain the same as those identified in August 2010, by the UN Women **Rapid Needs Assessment** in the South of Kyrgyzstan, which were identified as: continued concern by the population, regardless of ethnicity, that the government is unable to prevent violence and ensure security for its citizens; poor communication between the government and its citizens; and conflict affected populations remain with little support to rebuild their homes, property and livelihoods, and lack access to necessary services to restore legal documentation [passports, property certificates).

Analyses of the current situation undertaken under the IRF-I Component by the Women's Peace Committees also confirm that a main concern is the high level of insecurity, further exacerbated by rumours and very limited information, and lack of trust in law enforcement agencies, the police in particular.

Other strong triggers for destabilisation include the anniversary of the tragic June 2010 events, upcoming presidential and local self-administration bodies' elections; and several reports investigating the 2010

events were released, including reports by NGOs, the Ombudsman Institute, the Independent Inquiry Commission; the Parliamentary Report is expected to be released at early June 2011. Each of these reports interprets the 2010 events in its own way, also triggering further tensions. Finally, the distribution of the transitional housing built prior to the winter season by the government can also easily trigger tensions.

The Women's Peace Committees trained under IRF-I are undertaking regular monitoring and analysis of the situation, identifying challenges that may lead to potential risks and informing local officials and law-enforcement bodies in a timely manner for them to engage in early response and preventive action .

- Which critical needs that could constitute an imminent threat to a peace or reconciliation process if not addressed in a timely manner will be addressed by the project? Which specific conflict drivers, gender dynamics, and target populations, therefore, will need to be addressed? What are the peace-building needs and opportunities that the project will address? How do these relate to the Government priorities stated above?

**Security as a vital need.** Both women and men identified the restoration of peace and physical security as a critical for post-conflict recovery. High levels of fear and concern about the immediate future are observed, in particular, among youth and women. Streets, markets, public transportation, police stations, and border areas are considered the most insecure places. The project will support collection and analysis of information on security situation in public places such as streets, markets, public transportation, making a specific focus on the needs of women and girls. The findings of the analysis will be provided to relevant government structures to respond to defined threats and address emerging needs.

More women than men mentioned **violence against women and girls** as a significant concern at the present time. Physical, psychological, and sexual violence against women increased considerably during the conflict, when compared with pre-conflict levels. During the conflict the majority of dead were men, however, there are many widows and fatherless children left behind, who need support and help. More importantly, many types of violence have disproportionately affected women, including rape, aggression, discrimination and displacement. Women have become victims not only of the violent conflict, but also of gender-based violence. In the context of a lack of state crisis centres, with CERF, UN Women and UNFPA funding Crisis Centres provided psychological, medical and legal support to survivors of different ethnic groups and social status during the days of conflict and shortly after. Many cases of such support could be considered life-saving, as the medical complications of sexual violence could have been fatal if quality assistance had not been provided on time. The proposed IRF-2 project will support the establishment of a monitoring system for GBV services by collecting and analyzing information on the quality of services provided service providers to GBV survivors. The focus will be made on the improvement of psychological and health rehabilitation services to GBV survivors.

Customary practices for **property registration** restrict women from **restoring their properties and documents**. Traditionally, all property such as land, cars, and houses are registered in the name of the man. With intensified migration of young and middle-aged men abroad, many women cannot obtain official state certificates in order to rebuild burned down or severely destroyed houses as a result of the conflict. The project will be focused on providing support to conflict-affected women to restore their property rights and their identification documents. Special legal clinics and mobile groups will be supported to provide legal advisory support and guidance to conflict-affected women.



- In concrete terms describe the foreseen catalytic effect of the project in mobilizing national stakeholders in support of peace-building process.

The UNCT is supporting an “infrastructure for peace”, also aimed at fostering early warning and response.

The UN Women’s component will support the micro-level of this infrastructure, specifically through community dialogues, people-to-people diplomacy and other forms of reconciliation, through the Women’s Peace Committees. IRF -I results to date demonstrated effectiveness of UN Women approach on support to Women Peace Committees, the network of women who enjoy trust among local residents and serve as a bridge between communities and other stakeholders, voice needs of vulnerable women and men and are able to transfer peace ideas into actions.

Within IRF- 2 the WPCs will be able to connect women with service providers so that they can respond to the specific needs of IDP and conflict-affected women and vulnerable groups in the areas of:

- gender based violence and discrimination during and after the conflict, including psychological support and rehabilitation;
- property (land, housing),restoration of documents (including identification documents), and access to economic resources;
- personal and family security;
- infrastructure rehabilitation and access to services (e.g. health care, school, water, etc.)

UN Women also seeks to strengthen the capacities of and communications with local authorities and state service providers to deliver timely and gender-sensitive emergency services and assistance to the conflict-affected population, such as:

- social assistance and social protection;
- legal assistance and restoration of documents;
- justice, both formal and informal, to address cases of violation of rights and discrimination;
- police and security;
- income generation and livelihood support, including through existing different grant schemes for addressing the needs on infrastructure rehabilitation;
- Crisis Centres for psychological and medical rehabilitation of GBV victims

The building of linkages between women, communities and service providers, and citizen’s feedback on services through WPCs will catalyze quality and relevance of services to their needs. That will greatly contribute to building trust and confidence between ethnic communities, between state and citizens.

Through the support from this project, women as the members of WPCs will be empowered and trained to participate at the provincial and national level of the emerging peace architecture in the country. Capacity building interventions will ensure that women will effectively participate at higher level peace and policy dialogues, including participation in important political events such as local and central elections.

A catalytic effect is foreseen in the area of prevention of gender based violence. The GBV sub cluster was established right after the June events to mobilize the resources of UN agencies, INGOs and national stakeholders to prevent and respond to GBV. The GBV sub cluster will be transformed into a GBV coordination network and handed over to the national stakeholders by the end of June 2011. The GBV

coordination network will be an instrumental means to mobilize national stakeholders to support the peace building initiatives through the project life. Community-based GBV prevention and response directly benefit peace-building efforts, in the following ways:

- They foster reconciliation and dialogue, by bringing together ethnic communities to discuss a shared and very concrete problem finding common solutions;
  - They support and empower local structures that play an important role in conflict prevention through the organization of workshops that include various community representatives;
  - They promote a culture of peace and non-violence, by addressing root causes of violence in the family and in communities, promoting human rights and fighting impunity;
- They strengthen supportive structures and services with the aim of healing trauma and providing psycho-social care.

## BASELINE DATA

- Provide any key baseline data to justify the need for the project (some may be used for the logical framework below).

A **Rapid Needs Assessment** conducted by the Kyrgyzstan Protection Cluster in June 2010 showed that in the absence of clear and confidential reporting mechanisms, the reported numbers of GBV survivors varied from 50 to more than 400 cases. An estimated 3,200 people have been directly or indirectly exposed to some type of GBV. The risk of continued incidence of GBV, including sexual violence, has remained high even in the aftermath of the crisis, as an estimated 50,000 women and girls IDPs were especially vulnerable.

In addition, according to the **Assessment of Women's Needs in the Early Recovery and Reconciliation phase** conducted by UN Women in August 2010 in southern Kyrgyzstan, 45.5 per cent of respondents do not feel physically safe and secure. More specifically:

- 45 per cent of interviewed women indicated that they feel unsafe on the streets; 43.1 per cent of them feel unsafe in marketplaces and stores; 29.4 per cent of women feel unsafe in the public transportation;
- More women indicate that they feel unsafe at home, while men feel insecure at police stations;
- 25.1 per cent of surveyed women feel unsafe at the border area. Ethnic breakdown reveals that the majority of those who feel unsafe at the border area are Kyrgyz;
- 53.4 per cent of women are concerned about their children's safety on the way to and back from school;
- 78.4 per cent of women indicated that they fear a resumption of interethnic conflict;
- 16.4 per cent women are concerned about still a high risk of violence against women and girls at the present time;
- 36.4 per cent women are experiencing physical and mental violence and verbal abuse from members of other ethnic group at present;
- 25.8 per cent of women are concerned about a lack of justice and impartiality and increasing ethnic discrimination;

- The established custom for property registration creates a problem for women in restoring their houses - traditionally, all property such as land, cars, and houses are registered in the name of the man and with intensified migration of young and middle-aged men abroad, many women cannot obtain official state certificates in order to rebuild burned down or severely destroyed houses as a result of the conflict;
- Conflict has greatly impacted women's ability to generate income - women from rural communities are now afraid of traveling around neighborhoods and city markets to sell their agricultural products as they did before the conflict.
- How does the project fit into the UN strategic priorities of UNDAF 2012-2016? Please state whether the project is a part of a larger sectoral strategy of one or more UN organizations?<sup>3</sup> Does the project jump-start a broader planned intervention in the future (beyond the scope of the 1 year project)? Where the project forms part of a longer term strategy or approach, please provide details that your project activities can be sustained through other funding sources, during and beyond the completion of the project. What is the project's sustainability strategy that will ensure project results will endure or be sustained?

The UNDAF is based on the areas where United Nations can have the most impact between 2012 and 2016.<sup>4</sup>

Key issues highlighted in the Country Analysis report include Peace, Cohesion, Good Governance and Human Rights; Quality Social Services to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); Inclusive Job-Rich Growth, Poverty Reduction and Environmental Sustainability. The crosscutting issue of gender equality, which has seen both progress and regression since the Kyrgyz Republic's independence, is given special focus, as are the opportunities for capitalizing upon a significant youth "bulge." While not intended to be fully inclusive of all stakeholders' interventions, they do represent opportunities for an explicit and deepened common United Nations response.

Within this current project UN Women will focus its programme interventions in the following areas, which are critical for effective post-conflict recovery and reconciliation:

- mainstreaming gender in national recovery plans and strategies, paying specific attention to laws and policies in security sector, including the state Policy on Ethnic Development and Consolidation in Kyrgyzstan;
- strengthening the capacities of civilians to ensure effective rule of law and protection and security for women and girls in times of conflict and post-conflict recovery;
- strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations (Women Peace Committee, women peace mediators) to serve as watch-dog and mediators functions, who could be rapidly deployed to defuse tense situations;

---

<sup>3</sup>This question seeks to answer often repeated comments of the PBF colleagues on whether the IRF projects relate to a larger (often a long-term) government, UN or other strategy that addresses peace-building needs in a particular sector, geographic area, etc. If the IRF projects are supposed to address the immediate, short-term peace-building needs, but the peace-building needs are often of a long-term nature, the question remains how we phase our response and ensure continuous support, funding, etc.

<sup>4</sup> UNCT Country Report, December 2010

- strengthening the capacities of women peace activists and local communities to effectively voice the real needs of women and children in the processes of reconciliation and socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation. The UN Women project will ensure that the voices of women peace activists and local communities are heard and adequately reflected in the set of measures for addressing immediate livelihoods needs of families in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

These focus areas will allow building upon the experience of the currently implemented IRF-1 project component of training of local state authorities and institutionalise a comprehensive approach to capacity development. At the same time, the women's peace network and women's peace committees supported by the currently implemented IRF project and through the proposed project for the second phase of PBF submission, would be linked with the regional "peace valley" – the network of women mediators, for exchange of experiences and coherence of approaches at the regional scale, demanding peace and security for women in the region.

- Identify key national and international stakeholders that were involved in the planning process and their role in overseeing or participating in the implementation.

Stakeholders	Role
<b>Government</b>	
Department of Ethnic, Religious Policy and Public Relations of the President's Administration	Owner of the State Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, opportunities for participatory discussion of the concept, stabilization factor in the given context, mechanism of control over the state policy with regards to non-discrimination, cohesion and reconciliation Role in implementation: counterpart, oversight and monitoring
Local administrations	Role in implementation: beneficiary, counterpart, oversight and monitoring
Parliament/Committee on Social Policy, Health, Migration and Gender	Counterpart for strengthening women's peace network and committees, including facilitation and political will to institutionalise the committees, as well as to attract women mediators on an as-needed basis for negotiations Role in implementation: counterpart
Law enforcement structures	Role in implementation: counterpart, especially working on improving security in public space
Public Prevention Centres	Partners for implementing initiatives aimed at reconciliation and interethnic conflict resolution
UN Agencies (UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNRCCA, FAO)	Partnership and coordination for joint results, coherence and "one UN" approach in project implementation
<b>NGOs</b>	
Foundation for Tolerance International (NGO)	Member of the working group on elaboration of the concept, implementing partner for UN Women component of IRF project, active and influential NGO with analytical, training, monitoring and documenting capacity Role in implementation: implementing partner
Alliance of Women's Legislative Initiatives (NGO)	Widest network of women and women's organizations in the country, uniting more than 140 member CSOs, other Women's/ Human Rights/ Youth Networks, Women's Councils and Women's CBOs (both Uzbek and Kyrgyz) Role in implementation: implementing partner

Association of Women Leaders of Jalal-Abad (NGO)	Facilitator of women's peace networks and moderator/secretariat of women's peace councils, acts as an implementing partner for UN Women component of IRF project, will work on strengthening the network and its capacity, as well as address the institutionalisation of women peace committees at local and province levels Role in implementation: implementing partner
Women's Entrepreneurs Support Association (NGO)	Partner for restoration of identity, property rights documentation, legal support and analysis of current access of women to land in the given context Role in implementation: implementing partner
Association of Crisis Centres (NGO)	Partner for work with victims of violence, for medical and psychological rehabilitation Role in implementation: implementing partner
Mass Media	
Mass media	Role in implementation: counterpart for media coverage of WPCs work

## 2. Project description

- Please list **outputs** under each project Outcome.
- Please list **key activities** under each Output.

The project will build on the experience on the currently implemented IRF-1 project, focusing on the existing experience and lessons learnt from regional and country UN Women programming, IRF project implementation, and internal UN experiences of peacebuilding activities after the crisis in 2010.

The immediate nature of the proposed set of interventions would allow further comprehensive support by on-going projects and initiatives and will be an integral part of the UN Women Country Strategy.

The proposed project outcome is as follows:

### Outcome 1

**The process of post conflict recovery, reconciliation, and peacebuilding effectively addresses the specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan**

This Outcome is expected to be achieved by the implementation of three interrelated outputs, each focusing on addressing critical challenges, which may cause the risks of conflicts and negatively influence the process of post-conflict recovery, reconciliation and peace building:

- Security of women and children in gender sensitive post-conflict recovery, reconciliation and peace building;
- Women's rights to restoration of property (land, house) and identification documents;
- Addressing the consequences of gender based violence – support to women GBV survivors.

These challenges will be regularly monitored by the group of observers of the WPC (9 observers and 3 analysts) by collecting concerns from citizens. The findings of the monitoring will be further used for providing immediate responses to either specific needs, or to situations which may cause the risk of conflict at community level. The response will be organised in the following way:

- The findings of the monitoring will be passed to the relevant authorities (national/local) for defining the response;
- The findings of the monitoring will be discussed with development partners (UN agencies, international organizations, etc) to discuss the possibilities for cooperation to address defined challenges/issues that may cause conflict.

The WPCs will be the major partners in the implementation of the project by being a driving force of all initiatives, and at the same by benefiting from the project having an opportunity to enhance capacities of their members for mediation, reconciliation and peace building.

With support from UN Women's IRF-I project, women peace activists organized themselves in a structure comprising of 20 local Women Peace Committees. The WPCs are also represented on different peace building and post-conflict recovery/reconstruction committees at provincial level in the south of Kyrgyzstan. As such, from village to province level, the WPCs have full legitimacy to voice the specific concerns of women and vulnerable groups in the process of post-conflict priority setting, reconciliation and resource allocation in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

Functioning of the WPCs since the conflict proved that the WPCs represent an important element of **Infrastructure for Peace**. The keyrole of the WPCs is to be a bridge between the population affected by the conflict and relevant government structures to ensure that defined critical needs that may cause conflicts are addressed in a timely manner.

The above mentioned challenges constitute the major focus of support provided through the implementation of the following three outputs.

#### **Output 1.1**

##### **Risks of physical insecurity of women at public spaces (streets, public transportation, market places) reduced to enable women's participation in peace building recovery and reconciliation processes**

The restoration of physical security remains a critical need at present, and affects people's ability to make a living. The levels of fear remain high, especially amongst youth and women – whether in relation to the consequences of sending children to school, resumption of interethnic conflict, the ever-present threats and intimidation, and the potential for further human rights violations.

Due to fear and personal security concerns, conflict-affected women and men, particularly from Uzbek communities, lack a platform through which to express their needs, views, and interests. In addition, due to distrust in law-enforcement bodies, central and local authorities, and the mass media, ethnic minorities do not believe they can voice their concerns, and there is general dissatisfaction toward representatives of and service providers from central government.

Thus, the focus of interventions within this output will be made on ensuring measures to reduce the risks of physical insecurity, and assisting women in getting access to relevant services.

The interventions under this output will be closely coordinated with IRF-2 "Infrastructure for Peace" and "Administration of Justice" projects in order to support the efforts of WPCs to convey information, recommendations and messages about decreasing the risks and insecurity for women and girls, to local and provincial authorities and law enforcement agencies. As a part of peace infrastructure, the WPCs will

become a valuable source of information about the situation in communities and at district and provincial levels, and a part of early warning and early response system – one of the peace infrastructure functions.

## Activities

- 1.1.1 Systematically collect and analyze information/data security situation in public places, with a focus on the risks for women and girls and transfer to respective government structures for their immediate response;
- 1.1.2 Conduct dialogue between state authorities and groups of conflict-affected communities and women to validate recommendations on the improvement of the security situation in public places, addressing the needs of women and girls.
- 1.1.3 Address immediate security needs by supporting the development of joint ‘community-local government’ partnership projects focusing on rehabilitation of community infrastructure by linking such initiatives to the UNDP led projects under PBSO’s IRF II.
- 1.1.4 Ensure space for the Women’s Peace Committees to participate in the Public Councils created under the law enforcement structures and to raise specific peace and security related issues voiced by women.
- 1.1.5 Conduct tailor-made training modules on security, peace, mediation and conflict prevention, etc. to representatives of central and local governments, civil society involved in peace building and post-conflict recovery process to ensure women’s security needs;
- 1.1.6 Support innovative initiatives on social media for trust and confidence building: Web blogs, radio and TV as a platforms for open dialogues that will help to address the risk of false information and rumours;
- 1.1.7 Undertake series of local initiatives and events by the members of WPC for promotion of trust and confidence.
- 1.1.8 Support to set up hotlines and public information centers where every individual may report unlawful behaviour such as threats, intimidation or extortion, and discrimination along ethnic, gender and misconducts by law-enforcement and military officers.

## Output 1.2

### **Women’s properties (land, housing, small business) restored contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan**

The findings of the Women’s Needs Assessment demonstrated that customary practices for property registration restrict women from restoring their properties. Traditionally, all property such as land, cars, and houses are registered in the name of the man. With intensified migration of young and middle-aged men abroad, many women cannot obtain official state certificates in order to rebuild burned down or severely destroyed houses as a result of the conflict. Reissuing of personal identity and property documents is still a problem for returnees and conflict victims; however, in comparison with the situation observed in the beginning, a slow progress is noted.

The implementation of IRF-1 through Women Entrepreneurs Support Association (WESA) showed that the traditional practice of religious registration of marriages instead of civil registration has worsened the status of women in the post-conflict environment. Thus, during the IRF-1 project implementation, widows that were in unregistered marriages became even more vulnerable after the conflict, as they are deprived the rights to property (land, housing, business) and as a result their children become marginalised and have limited access to public services.

Among those suffered from the violence in 2010 are a large number of women the heads of households, whose main income was generated from small business. According to the data of WESA within IRF-1, the 60 - 70 percent of entrepreneurs whose business is dependent on credits is women. The conflict became an evidence of the challenges faced by women putting them into informal employment, when their small businesses were not appropriately registered and therefore compensations for detriment of those is complicated or impossible. Restoration of their property documentation in the state structures is complicated by the traditional discrimination and time consuming procedures. As the small businesses were the only source of income, these families are at risk of falling into the extreme poverty. State structures do not provide efficient legal consultations, thus limiting the access of women and men to information, services and compensations.

According to the monitoring reports of WPC, inequalities and overall poverty as well as the lack of reliable sources of information on the restoration plans and compensation programmes managed by the government and covering the vulnerable population affected by the conflict are the major triggers of deterioration of the situation.

While the UN partners, namely, OHCHR and UNHCR plan to continue their work on restoration of the identity and property documentation, a special and urgent attention should be paid to specific legal support to women heads of household, especially widows, migrant's wife and elderly women, who have no any sources of income. At the same time, the referral mechanisms and cooperation with UNHCR partners providing legal services set up within IRF-1 will be continued.

This output will be focused on providing support to conflict-affected women to restore their property rights and their identification documents. Special legal clinics and mobile groups will be supported to provide legal advisory support and guidance to conflict-affected women.

### **Activities**

- 1.2.1 Systematically collect information/data and analyze the situation on property registration/restoration of documents and access to services;
- 1.2.2 Organize mobile legal clinics for the free and rapid restoration of identity and property documents for the affected population;
- 1.2.3 Provide legal advisory services to conflict-affected women and refer them to the respective state institutions competent in responding to their needs [social protection; restoration of identification documents; property & registration titles; etc...];
- 1.2.4 Conduct specific training needed to respective service providers to ensure observance of property rights of women in the context of post-conflict recovery;
- 1.2.5 Conduct 3 province level dialogues between WPC and local governments to ensure that state restoration plans reflect economic needs of women IDPs, women widows, single women suffered during and after the conflict;
- 1.2.6 Disseminate widely the information on successful cases of restoration of property rights/ restoration of documents/ access to services.

### **Output 1.3**



## **Conflict-affected women and gender-based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the South of Kyrgyzstan**

According to rapid protection needs assessment conducted in June 2010, in the absence of clear and confidential reporting mechanisms, an estimated 3,200 people have been directly or indirectly exposed to some type of GBV. The risk of continued incidence of GBV, including sexual violence, have been remaining high even aftermath of the crisis as an estimated 50,000 women and girls IDPs were especially vulnerable.

Gender based violence is still being listed as a key fear, especially among GBV survivors. It is recognized that sexual violence, especially against women, might significantly aggravate the situation. Therefore, steps to prevent and respond to gender based violence would contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

Throughout a year of GBV sub-cluster work in southern Kyrgyzstan, building capacity of the service providers in legal, health, psychosocial and law enforcement sectors was identified as a critical gap and need urgently to be addressed. Therefore, based on the gaps identified by capacity assessment of the GBV service providers from four sectors: psychosocial, health, legal and law enforcement carried out by GBV sub cluster the training for the service providers will be carried out to cover the aspects of immediate and qualified assistance provision to the violence survivors. This output will be executed by UNFPA – GBV sub-cluster co-lead - according to the GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that was newly developed by GBV sub cluster partners. The SOPs provide clear procedures on effective prevention of and response to GBV and enable the GBV partners and service providers to be prepared for any emergency situation. SOPs include medical, psychological and legal support to the violence survivors.

As quality GBV services are still not available for the women, both conflict-affected and remote villages, organization of mobile groups of GBV service providers is crucial to ensure equal response to the services needed for women from all ethnic groups.

In their monitoring reports, WPC will reflect the situation related to GBV, and especially work with victims of gender-based violence to identify those cases that are not disclosed and need to be addressed. Part of WPCs' monitors function is referrals of the affected population to professional legal and health services if such a need occurs. At the same time, WPCs will form monitoring groups to follow up on the services provided by state structures, crisis centres and other facilities to GBV survivors in order to identify gaps and suggest the ways of addressing them through the regular meetings of the GBV coordination committee.

In such a fragile context, prevention efforts are critical to reduce the incidence of GBV, prevent the recurrence of violence and foster harmonious and peaceful relations in families, communities and across communities. Thus, this output will be complemented as well with activities that empower community members to find community solutions and mechanisms to enhance GBV prevention and response in their context through the particular technique of community-based theatre. Target communities will be identified in accordance with the data of the WPCs and mobile group of professional GBV service providers.

This output will focus on providing support to the existing GBV service providers including Crisis Centres for improving their services to GBV survivors.

## Activities

- 1.3.1 Support the establishment of a local system for monitoring and analyzing the quality of services to GBV survivors;
- 1.3.2 Develop a set of instructions for GBV service providers on quality of GBV services;
- 1.3.3 Organize training for GBV service providers and Crisis Centres based on findings of the public monitoring and capacity assessment of the GBV service providers for compliance to the developed instructions on comprehensive GBV services;
- 1.3.4 Deployment of groups of professional GBV service providers to most vulnerable and affected areas identified by WPC and support to hotline services for women, particularly GBV survivors;
- 1.3.5 Organize 4 community based Forum theatre/performances and four two days follow up workshop sessions on the techniques for Forum theatre for prevention of gender-based violence and reducing the tolerance to violence in communities.

## Partnerships

- *Please describe envisaged partnership arrangements with national and local partners. Please include roles and responsibilities among partners, management structure to be applied to ensure effective interaction among partners, etc.*

Partnership is a key to success in this project. Due to the specifics of the designed activities, the roles of various partners are very much interlinked and related, in terms of timing, results, beneficiaries, capacities. Each partner will have a clearly assigned role and will act in accordance with the joint work plan and the implementation strategy. To use the comparative advantages of the two agencies to the largest possible extent, UN Women will partner with UNFPA in implementing the project.

Within the IRF-1 project implementation framework, a competitive selection of the four implementing partners has been undertaken. Two of them (FTI and WESA) will continue working on UN Women project component due to successful implementation in compliance with UN Women requirements. The detailed contribution and roles' distribution is provided below. Women's Peace Committees set up and strengthened within the IRF-1 will become a strategic partner within the IRF-2.

Women's Peace Committees, as a part of infrastructure for peace, are the core partner within this project. WPC have been set up after the June 2010 events and shaped into the structured committees within the IRF-1 by UN Women and its partners. Within IRF-1 WPCs received training on conflict and gender analysis and monitoring of the situation, reporting within the early warning setting and undertaking early interventions if needed, with the newly obtained skills of mediation and negotiations. Within the IRF-1 WPCs have become a part of Province Advisory Boards – one of the important parts of the peace infrastructure. As a result, the analysis of the situation and recommendations for early intervention and response is being integrated into the Province Advisory Committees' work. Within the IRF-2, WPCs will focus their efforts on contributing to peacebuilding and reconciliation in the south of the country, extend their conflict prevention interventions in the northern areas of Kyrgyzstan, specifically Chui Province and Bishkek and will serve as watchdogs overseeing and ensuring enforcement of the human rights of women and prevention of GBV.

The Foundation for Tolerance International NGO has been a reliable partner for development of the capacity of WPCs within the IRF-1. Within the next project, FTI will keep track and record of WPCs reconciliation, negotiation and mediation activities, documenting the experiences, best practices and lessons learned. One of the significant functions for FTI within IRF-2 would be mentoring and provision of expert guidance to WPCs in their interventions, as the situation in the south of Kyrgyzstan is very fragile and mediation efforts have to be thoroughly planned, and carried out in a highly professional way to lead to the most efficient and positive result. FTI will collect and systematise the monitoring reports of WPCs and will follow up with state authorities at various levels, through and outside the peace infrastructure, on implementation of the WPCs recommendations related to stabilisation of the situation, conflict prevention or response.

The Women's Entrepreneurs Support Association NGO, which is recognized as a professional legal counselling and assistance organisation, has been working actively under IRF I on restoration of documentation, both personal identity and property/land/housing. Through its work with the most vulnerable women, WESA is able to identify those most at need and moreover identify cases of gender-based discrimination and violence and follow up on all related cases from a legal prospective. This project component will be closely coordinated with UN OHCHR and UNHCR components of the "Administration of Justice" project to ensure coherent and complementary legal assistance for various vulnerable groups. Focusing their work on widows, young women and girls in restoration of their property and inheritance rights, WESA will particularly address legal issues related to unregistered marriages and restoration of small businesses of women heads of households. In cooperation with UNHCR, WESA will elaborate measures for legalising the identity documents of ethnic Uzbek women, excluded from social and healthcare benefits and not able to benefit from other services, such as schooling for children due to the lack of officially valid passports. Within the IRF-2 WESA will also set up a referral mechanism among local organizations providing legal support to various population groups.

The coordination mechanism for GBV in the south of Kyrgyzstan (currently known as the GBV sub-cluster, but which will be transferred to local coordination at the end of June 2011), consisting of the southern branches of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Protection, Ministry of Interior, local NGOs and Crisis Centres – will be an important partner for the GBV outcome of the proposed project.

The project idea has been discussed with key state structures that will be counterparts and will do the oversight and monitoring of the project results: the Department of Ethnic and Religious Policy and Civil Society Relations of the President's Administration, and the Parliamentary committee on social policy, health, migration and gender. The local state administrations are perceived as essential partners at local level not only for promoting women's participation in peacebuilding, but also for contributing to women's economic security through the support and co-funding of women's local peacebuilding activities.

There are two level coordination mechanisms on peacebuilding, which would be considered for partnership within this project – these are the NGO coordination group led by the Eurasia Foundation, and the RECAP – sub-group of the Donor Partnership Coordination Council on peace and reconciliation. These two coordination mechanisms are particularly important for the IRF-2 project implementation. Currently, a number of organisations are funding and implementing small projects on peacebuilding and reconciliation; however, the gender dimensions are not well analysed or considered while planning or implementing these projects. Through these coordination mechanisms closer links with currently ran projects will be established to ensure women's needs are addressed and WPCs and WPN are widely used as a valuable partner for information sharing and joint programming at local level.

### 3. Logical framework

Please complete the logical framework.

	Measurable indicators and targets	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome(s) (to be achieved):</b>  <b>The process of post-conflict recovery, reconciliation, and peacebuilding effectively address specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan</b></p>	<p>- women's perception of security changed;  <b>Baseline:</b>                      - from surveyed women - 45 per cent feel unsafe on streets; 43.1 per cent – in market places; 29 per cent - in public transportation                      -Number of individuals received legal consultations and support on property, inheritance rights, restoration of documents;  <b>Baseline:</b>                      As of 1 June 2011, 91 women received consultations within IRF-1                      For the period October 2010 – February 2011, 350 persons (80% women) received consultations under other UN Women programmes                      - instructions for GBV services developed and introduced for the service providers working in the south of Kyrgyzstan  <b>Baseline:</b>                      No instructions are available</p>	<p>Data collected throughout the project duration;                      Peace and conflict analysis reports;                      Crisis Centres reports;                      National Human Development Report;                      Monitoring by implementing partners                      GBV incidence reports</p>	<p>The government continues to work on peacebuilding, ethnic cohesion and reconciliation;                      Absence of wide spread violence;                      Democratic reforms are in line with constitution and legal frameworks;                      Political pluralism does not affect the consolidation in the society</p>
<p><b>Output 1</b>  <b>Risks of physical insecurity of women at public spaces (streets, public transportation, market places) reduced to enable women's participation in peace building recovery and reconciliation processes</b></p>	<p>Regularity of the WPC monitoring reports submitted to Province Advisory councils and Law Enforcement Agencies;  <b>Baseline:</b> 8 WPC reports submitted as of 1 June 2011 within IRF-1 project                        Number of conflict affected women received hotline consultations;  <b>Baseline:</b> No functioning hotline</p>	<p>WPC reports;                      Hotline records;                      Province Advisory Councils reports</p>	<p>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving project outcomes:                      Destabilization of political situation;                      Aggravation of economic crisis;</p>

	<p><i>Number of functioning internet networks that are moderated by WPC;</i> <b>Baseline</b> <i>No internet networks are moderated by WPC</i></p> <p><i>Number of service providers trained on gender aspects of conflict prevention and mediation;</i> <b>Baseline</b> The training modules on gender aspects of <i>conflict prevention and mediation</i> are being developed within UN Women project on Mediation. The follow up trainings to services providers planned within this project.</p> <p><i>Number of WPC initiatives supported through the project cycle</i> <b>Baseline:</b> 20 small-scale initiatives supported within IRF-1 as of June 2011 WPCs promote different reconciliation initiatives - the project will help to intensify such initiatives</p>		<p><i>Continued land seizures;</i> <i>Poor border control mechanisms;</i> <i>Continued violent actions against women and minorities</i></p>	
<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Rough Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b>	
1.1.1	Systematically collect and analyse information/data security situation in public places, with a focus on the risks for women and girls and transfer to respective government structures for their immediate response	Monitoring activities, transportation, technical expertise and mentoring, meeting/dialogue costs	18,000	UN Women
1.1.2	Conduct dialogue between state authorities and groups of conflict-affected communities and women to validate recommendations on the improvement of the security situation in public places, addressing the needs of women and girls	Cost of meetings, logistics, transport/DSA for participants, consultants to support WPC to facilitate the meetings, follow up on actions	30,000	UN Women
1.1.3	Address immediate security needs by supporting the	Consultations with WPC, cost of dialogues between communities	18,198	UN Women

	development of joint 'community-local government' partnership projects focusing on rehabilitation of community infrastructure by linking such initiatives to the UNDP led projects under PBSO's IRF II	and state officials. Grants – to be given from UNDP led project under PBSO IRF II		
1.1.4	Ensure space for the Women's Peace Committees to participate in the Public Councils created under the law enforcement structures and to raise specific peace and security related issues voiced by women	WPC initiatives, practicing their skills of peace dialogue and advocating for full exercise of women's rights	22,000	UN Women
1.1.5	Conduct tailor-made training modules on security, peace, mediation and conflict prevention, etc. to representatives of central and local governments, civil society involved in peace building and post-conflict recovery process to ensure women's security needs	Costs of hands-on-training and expert mentoring by a professional conflict specialists and mediators	50,000	UN Women
1.1.6	Support innovative initiatives on social media for trust and confidence building: Web blogs, radio and TV as platforms for open dialogues that will help to address the risk of false information and rumours	Setting up hard and software and moderating a network and web-site/pages/links, training for WPC, communication cost	30,000	UN Women
1.1.7	Undertake series of dialogues, local initiatives and events by the members of WPC for promotion of trust and confidence building among communities	Costs of the dialogues/meetings technical expertise, transportation	48,246	UN Women
1.1.8	Support to set up hotlines and public information centers where every individual may report unlawful behaviour such as threats, intimidation or extortion, and discrimination along ethnic, gender, and misconduct be law enforcement and military officers.	Connection, operators' fees, communication charges; IT equipment	20,000	UN Women

<p><b>Output 1.2</b> <b>Women's properties (land, housing, small business) restored contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan</b></p>	<p><i>-Number of individuals received legal consultations and support on property, inheritance rights, restoration of documents;</i></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> <i>As of 1 June 2011, 91 women received consultations within IRF-1</i></p> <p><i>-Number of WPC recommendations included in south restoration plans</i></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The WPC monitoring reports are be produced on a monthly basis and provided to the relevant state authorities, no recommendations are included as of June 2011</p> <p><i>-Number of state service providers received training on gender sensitivity in provision of support to the conflict affected population</i></p> <p><b>Baseline</b> State service providers are unaware about specific needs of women in getting access to services</p>	<p><i>Records of lawyers in the legal support offices and mobile centres; WPC reports</i></p>	<p><i>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving project outcomes: Destabilization of political situation; Aggravation of economic crisis; Continued land seizures; Poor border control mechanisms</i></p>
<p><b>Main Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p>	<p><b>Rough Cost Estimate</b></p>	<p><b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b></p>
<p>1.2.1 Collect information/data and analyze the situation on property registration/restoration of documents; access to services;</p>	<p>Technical expertise, research cost, consultations, interviews with WPC</p>	<p>14,000</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>1.2.2 Organize mobile legal clinics for free and rapid restoration of identity and property documents for the affected population;</p>	<p>Costs of legal clinics; Logistical costs of transportation and communication for mobile receptions</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>1.2.3 Provide legal advisory support to conflict-affected women and their families and refer them to respective state institutions competent in providing services in response to their needs [social protection; restoration of identification documents; property &amp; registration titles; etc...];</p>	<p>Training, travel cost, communication, logistics related to experts support in the courts, documenting the process, etc.</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>1.2.4 Conduct specific training needed to respective service providers to ensure observance of property rights of women in the context of post-conflict recovery</p>	<p>Cost of meetings, logistics, transport/DSA for participants, consultants to facilitate the trainings</p>	<p>15,000</p>	<p>UN Women</p>

1.2.5 Conduct 3 province level dialogues between WPC and local governments to ensure that state restoration plans reflect economic needs of women IDPs, women widows, single women suffered during and after the conflict;	Cost of meetings, logistics, transport/DSA for participants	30,000	UN Women
1.2.6 Disseminate widely the information on successful cases of restoration of property rights/ restoration of documents/ access to services.	Printing costs, communication, documentation	20,000	UN Women
<b>Output 1.3</b> <b>Conflict-affected women and gender-based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the South of Kyrgyzstan</b>	<p><i>-Number of women fear the risks of GBV</i></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 16.4 percent on surveyed women concerned about high risks of GBV</p> <p><i>Instructions for comprehensive addressing GBV cases developed and introduced for GBV service providers;</i></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> <i>No instructions are available</i></p> <p><i>Number of service providers trained in accordance with the developed instructions;</i></p> <p><b>Baseline</b> <i>Only sporadic trainings for selected (health, psycho-social) service providers</i></p> <p><i>Number of community members attended theatre forums on GBV prevention</i></p> <p><b>Baseline</b> <i>As of 1 June 2011, 70 community members attended the theatre forum organised within UNFPA programme</i></p>	<p><i>Crisis Centre reports;</i></p> <p><i>Training reports</i></p>	<p><i>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving project outcomes:</i></p> <p><i>Destabilization of political situation;</i></p> <p><i>Aggravation of economic crisis;</i></p> <p><i>Continued land seizures;</i></p> <p><i>Poor border control mechanisms</i></p>
<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Rough Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b>
1.3.1 Support to establishment of a local system for monitoring and analyzing the quality of services to GBV survivors;	Technical expertise, research cost, consultations, interviews	5,000	UN Women UNFPA
1.3.2 Develop a set of instructions for GBV service providers on quality of GBV services;	Technical expertise, international expertise, travel, meetings, publications	15,000	UNFPA



1.3.3 Organize training for GBV service providers and Crisis Centres based on findings of the public monitoring and capacity assessment of the GBV service providers for compliance to the developed instructions on comprehensive GBV services;	Technical expertise, travel expenses, publications, follow up monitoring	30,000	UN FPA
1.3.4 Deployment of groups of professional GBV service providers to most vulnerable and affected areas identified by WPC and support to hotline services for women, particularly GBV survivors;	Technical expertise, communication costs, transportation, medicines, supplies	9,766	UNFPA
1.3.5 Organize 4 community based Forum theatre/performances and four two days follow up workshop sessions for prevention of gender-based violence and reducing the tolerance to violence in communities.	Cost of meetings, logistics, transport/DSA for participants, consultants to facilitate the trainings, deployment of international consultant	20,000	UNFPA, UN Women

#### 4. Budget

Please use the below pre-identified budget categories. Please do not use other budget categories. Budget must be adequate for achieving planned results.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNWOMEN/UNFPA			
CATEGORIES	UN Women	UNFPA	Consolidated
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	88,497	0	88,497
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	135,000	10,000	145,000
3. Training of counterparts	100,000	30,000	130,000
4. Contracts	115,000	29,766	144,766
5. Other direct costs	10,000	5,000	15,000
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>448,497</b>	<b>74,766</b>	<b>523,263</b>
Project Support Cost (7 per cent)	31,395	5,234	36,629
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>479,892</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>559,892</b>

#### 5. Monitoring and evaluation

Please, describe systems for project monitoring and impact assessment (including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge) that will be set up to ensure effective project monitoring.

Results from the **UNIFEM's Kyrgyzstan Rapid Assessment on Early Recovery and Reconciliation** will be used to form the baseline of our project work. If the results of these assessments are not adequate the WPN and WPCs will conduct additional community consultations to establish sufficient baseline

information. To evaluate the impact of our project, a Final Impact Assessment will be carried out, which will be based on the methodology of the initial Rapid Assessment.

On-going monitoring will be undertaken through the following structures and systems:

**Women's Peace Committees:** Monthly monitoring reports produced by the WPCs will summarise the findings of the monitoring undertaken by WPC monitors during the month, the outcomes of these activities, recommendations made, new members etc. These reports will also include updates/ outcomes from the bi-weekly/ month Women Peace Committee meetings, activities implemented by the WPCs, updates on the situation in their district/ community, success stories of conflict mitigation/ resolution, etc.

**Information and Support Centres:** These reports will outline the achievements of the centres, the number of new cases documented, progress made on existing cases, conclusion of cases, referral to the court as well as the court decisions. These reports will also include any recommendations made by the centres to the WPN to include in their policy recommendations/ advocacy efforts.

Special attention will be paid to the establishment of an efficient monitoring and evaluation framework for the country strategy in full accordance with the UN Women standards. It will be guided by the principles of Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality, Human Rights, People-Centred Development, UN System Coordination on Gender Equality, National Ownership, and Managing for Results on Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality. The monitoring and reporting processes will involve gathering information to make timely informed judgment and assessment of progress including, among others, the identification of strengths and weaknesses in the strategy. Elements and steps related to monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be the subject of consultations with the involved partners and will be based on the following suggested approach:

- 1) collection and analysis of baseline data and indicators will be undertaken;
- 2) regular reviews of the project implementation progress and results will be conducted jointly by the partners and the findings will be used to fine tune the work plan and activities

## 7. Analysis of risks and assumptions

Please, state key risks and assumptions with regard to external factors outside project control, but nevertheless necessary to take into consideration for the achievement of project outcomes, outputs and activities. When responding, please take into consideration the points below:

- *Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;*
- *Describe options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks;*
- *Describe any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.)*

A relapse of widespread conflicts, political instability, frequent changes in the government, lack of decision making bodies on reconciliation/ peace building etc. would cause delays/ failure in being able to achieve the outputs of the projects and the related results. However, in such a situation 'stop and go' methods of implementation and maintaining a low-profile can help minimise the potential delays in the implementation and reduce security threats.

## RISK ANALYSIS<sup>5</sup>

- **Stability of political situation.** The key potential threat is a future outbreak of conflict nationally or in Southern Kyrgyzstan. It is likely that at certain moments various groups will openly challenge the current political leadership using tactics similar to those used twice to oust the country's leadership. Many factors, such as political destabilisation that could be caused by the up-coming presidential elections, elections to local administrations – could potentially lead to a deteriorated inter-ethnic relations situation. In this case, women are likely to be either used as a target for violent actions or as a mean of revenge and nationalism expression – when rape is becoming a weapon. In the case of political destabilization, there is an extensive role of WPC to timely identify the problems and deterioration of the potential conflicts and rapidly and effectively react involving all possible partners and networks.
- **Complex post-conflict environment.** After the initial cycle of violence, numerous new challenges begin to surface connected not as much with the physical consequences of violence as with the deep impact of the conflict on the social fabric of affected areas and integrity of the entire Kyrgyz society. As a result, some of the ongoing post-conflict and peace-building efforts are being impeded by continuous tensions, insecurity, lack of justice and ongoing human rights violations leading to serious drawbacks to the stabilization. These include:
  - A significant percentage of the Uzbek population (estimated 40,000 people, primarily men) that returned to their former locations after the violence events have later left their communities to work in other countries (primarily – Russia);
  - There have been numerous reports of property and land seizures, of police brutality and extortions, as well as provocative acts against the Uzbek community;
  - Schools in conflict-affected regions are becoming more mono-ethnic as parents are afraid to have their children attend schools where they constitute an ethnic minority;
  - The rebuild housing for the conflict-affected population are the multistorey apartment buildings. Thus, placing the settlement of the population of different ethnic groups is in its sense a risk of potential conflict renewal.
- **Commitment of the Government.** Peace-building is a long-term endeavour that requires national leadership and coordination supported by assistance on part of the international community. Despite the fact that a formal national peace building strategy is not yet developed, some action by Government has begun (as indicated above) and the conflict analysis clearly points to peace-building needs and opportunities that should be addressed.
- **Institutional and individual capacities of national implementing partners.** As peace-building and reconciliation have not been part of previous government planning, the capacities of state officials in this area are also marginal. The number of local NGOs working in the area of peace-building, particularly in the South is also limited. The UN organizations will, therefore, have to focus on developing institutional and individual capacities in peace-building of local NGOs and relevant Government authorities to ensure a professional management of projects and funds. The local

<sup>5</sup>Logic of Risk Analysis is used from the Eligibility Note, UNCT, 2011

organizations, including government, non-government and private are not effective in early warning and early response. No regular and effective monitoring and analysis of current conflict transformation trends is in place, thus preventing the authorities to take timely and adequate decisions to prevent escalation of the conflicts or manage the latter at early stages.

## Annex 6 - PROJECT SHEET

### **Immediate Response Facility (IRF) of the Peace-Building Fund (PBF)**

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> UN Proposal**

Agency(s):	UNHCR, UNICEF
Project Title:	Strengthening Media Capacity to Promote Peace and Tolerance In The Kyrgyz Republic
Beneficiaries:	Primary beneficiaries: national and local media Secondary beneficiaries: general public, decision-makers, government press services and conflict-affected communities
Implementing Partner(s):	INTERNEWS Kyrgyzstan, I-Media, Schools of Journalism, national and local media
Project Duration:	July 2011 – June 2012 (or 12 months)
Total Project Budget:	USD 330,108
Outcomes of the project (up to 3):	Infrastructure for peace is strengthened through active participation of media in peace-building and reconciliation processes in the country
Government priorities addressed by the project:	Culture and mass media development

#### **1. Project Justification**

Most Kyrgyz media failed to provide consistent and balanced coverage of the tragic June 2010 events. Out of a hundred national and local media outlets, which reported on the situation in the south, only a handful kept to the principles of neutrality and professionalism, according to some media experts. Although the overall tone of reporting improved after the crisis, there is still a high level of intolerance observed in the local media. The intolerance is showing a tendency to increase as the presidential elections approach.

The presidential elections in late 2011 pose another challenge to the media, which undoubtedly will be manipulated by political rivals. This in turn may lead to a further increase in nationalism and societal polarisation. Therefore, there is an immediate need to equip the media with skills and knowledge so that it can play an active and positive role in strengthening peace-building and reconciliation processes in Kyrgyzstan, especially before the forthcoming presidential elections.

Unfortunately, there has not been a thorough investigation into the media's role during and after the conflict in the south. At a roundtable held in Bishkek last December, media experts, journalists and some human rights NGOs pointed out that a lack of analytical and investigative skills of many local journalists continues to hinder media involvement in conflict resolution and reconciliation. It was also mentioned that a lack of a professional ethic and core journalism principles among journalists, inability or unwillingness to resist political manipulations, stigmatisation, a "them and us" mentality and pursuit of sensation contribute to the polarisation of society.

The report of the National Commission into the Osh and Jalalabad events provides an example of when an article about the inter-ethnic conflict between Uzbek and Kyrgyz in 1990 posted on a news agency website and repeated on the eve of the tragedy, incited heated discussions in on-line forums and continued in the smaller groups in Osh before the events.<sup>1</sup> The report also underlined that both national and international media, in pursuit of sensation, often published unverified information.

The June 2010 events changed the media status quo in the south. The two television channels previously owned by ethnic Uzbeks and broadcasting programmes in Uzbek language have seen changes in ownership and language policy. Many independent and professional journalists have left Osh and Jalalabad. The office of the Jalalabad television station was looted and burnt down. The ethnic communities in the south have little trust in local media. In

---

<sup>1</sup> Report of the National Commission posted on Fergana.ru on 20.01.2011

this information vacuum, rumours and propaganda have become the primary local information source, which undoubtedly makes population vulnerable to manipulation and could potentially lead to recurrence of communal violence.

The media in Kyrgyzstan recognises its social responsibility to some extent and the majority of the journalists and editors are receptive and open to cooperation. Yet there are certain weaknesses and gaps, which the project can effectively address in the next 6-12 months. The media has goodwill but often lacks resources and skills. The project is intended to provide both.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is drafting a concept note on Ethnic Development and Society Consolidation. In a letter to the UN system in February 2011, Ms. Mira Karybaeva, the Head of the Department on Ethnic and Religious Policy and Civil Society Interaction under the President's Office requested the UN to support the Government's priority areas including mass media development.

In addition, the National Commission recommended that the Kyrgyz Government take measures to prevent media reports instigating nationalism and extremism, especially in the south. The Commission recommended making amendments to legislation on mass media including strengthening of administrative and legal responsibility of media organisations inciting interethnic and religious hatred.

Since media development is one of the key priorities outlined by the President, it will be an integral part of the new concept of ethnic development and society consolidation. In this way the results of the project will be sustained by the government with support from the international community.

The suggested media interventions contribute to Outcome 1 of UNDAF 2012-2016: 'A national infrastructure for peace (at local, regional and national levels), involving government, civil society, communities and individuals, effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peace-building'.

In the concept of 'infrastructures for peace', media is considered an important space for dialogue on the peace-building challenges of the country. While encouraging people to have face-to-face dialogue in a post-conflict setting is often challenging, balanced and impartial media can be an entry point for people to hear their voices and listen to the opinions of different sides of the conflict. Through the promotion of editorial values / standards and the production of media outputs, media can connect people across divides. Developing media at different levels in Kyrgyzstan can therefore strengthen the infrastructure for peace in the country.

The effect of this project will have positive implications on other peace-building initiatives carried out in the country. Through media initiatives and press tours this project will support peace-promotion initiatives among youth, school children, and rural communities and propagate successful stories of conflict prevention and reconciliation from other PBF proposals.

## **2. Project description**

By its nature, the media is mostly interested in covering conflicts, not peace-building because the media tend to favour four values: immediacy, drama, simplicity and ethnocentrism. The objective of this project is to strengthen media capacity and engage it in promotion of peace-building and reconciliation, fully recognising its role and responsibilities in these processes.

This project will address access of journalists to resources and the development of professional skills and resources for the media in Kyrgyzstan to promote peace and reconciliation and prevent the recurrence of violence. As a result of this project, journalists will have increased access to resources and strengthened conceptual understanding of peace reporting so that they can contribute to building peace and reconciliation. Moreover, media has a role to play in early warning and the project will sensitise media professionals in this regard as well.

A public awareness campaign conducted before and during the presidential election campaign will help to counteract rumours and avoid undesirable manipulation of public opinion by politicians using nationalism and intolerance in their political agenda.

This project is not part or a substitute for a regular programme of any UN agency. However, if implemented in the next 12 months it will greatly amplify the impact and create publicity for other peace-building activities funded by the IRF. The project has synergies with all proposed peace-building activities and is the only project which targets the media directly, as a primary beneficiary, in a most comprehensive way.

The country-wide project will have a quick impact. For example, the first activities, such as capacity building of media resource centres in all regions, with a primary focus on the conflict-affected south will have an impact within 1-2 months of the start of the project. These centres will serve as media hubs and provide access and resources to independent media to produce and transmit professional and objective reports.

Another immediate project result will be felt after involvement in training of the government press services, which in light of the forthcoming presidential elections, may become a source of biased and unverified information or openly promote the political agendas of certain politicians.

The media training and public awareness campaign components of the project will be conducted simultaneously and the critical mass of positive and peace-sensitive reports, PSA and other products will be reached by the time of the presidential election campaign. Therefore, it is vital to start the project at least 5-6 months before the elections, scheduled for the end of 2011.

The project has two components:

1. Strengthening national and local media capacity for peace-building and reconciliation
2. Increasing public awareness through targeted media campaign on conflict resolution, peace-building and reconciliation.

**Outcome: Infrastructure for peace is strengthened through active participation of media in peace-building and reconciliation processes in the country**

**Output 1: Capacities of the media for peace-reporting (peace journalism) is strengthened**

**Key Activities:**

- 1.1 Upgrade media resource centre and improve registration (computer equipment, office supplies, Internet)
- 1.2 Provide grants for media peace initiatives. The grants will be provided on the basis of the competition.
- 1.3 Conduct training of trainers (TOT) on peace reporting for representatives of media development organisations, media outlets, schools of journalism, media experts, and media resource centres
- 1.4 Conduct cascade training for provincial media journalists and students of schools of journalism in peace reporting. The training will also benefit the Presidential, Ombudsman, Parliament and other government press-services, helping them integrate conflict prevention and peace building into their agenda.
- 1.5 Monitoring & Evaluation: Carry out pre- and post-training content analysis to assess changes in the quality of peace-reporting in media.

**Output 2: Public awareness about conflict resolution, peace-building and reconciliation is raised through a targeted media campaign**

**Key Activities:**

- 2.1 Produce and broadcast media and communication materials (Public Service Announcements for TV and radio, billboards, newspaper and web ads, etc). Produce special programmes, reportages, talk shows, etc on peace-building.
- 2.2 Organize press-trips to the field to collect and disseminate best practices and conflict resolution stories from peace building initiatives.
- 2.3 Evaluation and monitoring: conduct pre- and post-intervention survey on changes in public perceptions.

### **3. Partnerships**

UNICEF and UNHCR will be working in close collaboration on the project implementation with specific areas of responsibility. Although each agency will be responsible for particular outputs / activities the project will require very close coordination between and contributions from the participating agencies. UNICEF and

UNHCR will have joint visibility and a coordinated approach to developing partnership with national and local media, media development organisations, press services, the Press Club, media resource centres, and others.

In the planning process the agencies consulted a range of national and international stakeholders, who will be partners and beneficiaries of the project. This includes the press services of the Government and the President, INTERNEWS Agency, media experts, and Osh, Jalalabad and Batken media centres. The press service of the President's Office and other stakeholders expressed great interest and made assurances of support to the project.

#### 4. Logical framework

	<b>Measurable indicators and targets</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Outcome(s)</b> (to be achieved): <b>Infrastructure for peace is strengthened through active participation of media in peace-building and reconciliation processes in the country</b>	Number of materials promoting peace messages (stories, PSA, documentaries, articles etc) produced and printed/broadcasted - Broadcasting time, audience & statistics for materials produced within the project - Number of journalists and editors benefited from project (obtained grants and participated in training) and proportion of those who became change agents - Number of journalists outreached/journalists registered by the media resource centres/benefited from strengthened capacities of the centres - Change in public opinion and perception (indicators of the pre and post survey) - Decreased number stories containing hate speech transmitted by media	Content analysis (quality and quantity) Pre-and post intervention surveys Progress reports Project control means Feedback from partners and beneficiaries	The political and the security situation remain stable. No further conflict or violence occurs. Government policy toward media remains the same, no changes to restrict freedom of press is introduced.
<b>Output 1. Capacities of the media for peace-reporting (peace journalism) is strengthened</b>  <b>Output 2. Public awareness about the conflict resolution, peace-building and reconciliation is raised through targeted media campaign</b>	Output 1. - Number of journalists trained - Quality of reporting increased  Output 2. % of population of 16-45 heard of conflict-resolution, peace-building and reconciliation in the media	Progress Report Content analysis Narrative reports  Pre-and post intervention surveys	Political situation remains stable.
<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Rough Cost Estimate</b>	<b>Agencies responsible for mobilizing inputs</b>
<b>Activities under Output 1:</b> 1.1. Upgrade media resource centres and improve registration of media (computer equipment, office supplies, Internet)	1.1. Supplies, transportation, logistic	\$25,749	UNHCR



1.2. Provide grants for media peace initiatives. The grants will be provided on the basis of the competition	1.2. Local consultancy to disburse grants	\$45,000	UNICEF
1.3. Conduct training of trainers (TOT) on peace reporting for media representative, media development organizations, schools of journalism, media experts, and media resource centres	1.3. International consultancy, travel, honorarium, per diem, training facilities, training supplies, handouts, accommodation, overheads	\$35,000	UNICEF
1.4. Conduct cascade trainings for provincial media journalists and students of schools of journalism in peace reporting. Involve government press services wherever possible.	1.5. Local consultancy, honorarium, travel, per diem, training facilities, training supplies, handouts, etc	\$30,764	UNICEF
1.5. Monitoring and evaluation: pre- and post-training content analysis to assess changes in the quality of peace-reporting in media.	1.6. Local consultancy, contract fee	\$15,000	UNICEF
<b>Activities under Output 2:</b> 2.1. Produce and broadcast media and communication materials (Public Service Announcements for TV and radio, billboards, newspaper and web ads, etc). Produce and air special programmes, reportages, talk shows, etc on peace-building.	2.1. Local consultancy, production/contract fee, creative company	\$83,400 -	UNHCR
2.2. Organize press-trips to the field to collect and disseminate best practices and conflict resolution stories from peace building initiatives	2.3. Travel, per-diem, transportation, etc.	\$10,000	UNHCR
2.3. Monitoring and evaluation. Conduct pre- and post-intervention survey	Local consultancy, contract fee	\$10,000	UNHCR

## 5. Budget

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNHCR / UNICEF (Annex 6)</b>			
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
<i>1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport</i>	0	35,749	35,749
<i>2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)</i>	30,000	23,600	53,600
<i>3. Training of counterparts</i>	65,764	0	65,764
<i>4. Contracts</i>	60,000	83,400	143,400
<i>5. Other direct costs</i>	0	10,000	10,000
<i>Sub-Total Project Costs</i>	<b>155,764</b>	<b>152,749</b>	<b>308,513</b>
<i>Project Support Cost (7%)</i>	10,903	10,692	21,595
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166,667</b>	<b>163,441</b>	<b>330,108</b>

**Total requested by Agency for operations and staffing**

UNICEF: \$ 166,667

UNHCR: \$ 163,441

**Total: \$ 330,108, including 7% project support cost**

**6. Monitoring and evaluation**

The components of the project will be monitored by regular field monitoring reports and activity reports from implementing partners. They will also be evaluated at the end of the project. Both components have initial studies and post-activity evaluations that will help assess the changes. There is a special focus on monitoring quantitative and qualitative indicators. Not only will the number of journalists trained be monitored but also the quality of their peace reporting.

Means and tools for the project monitoring: direct monitoring and participation in the project activities; reports by implementing partners; feedback from beneficiaries and partners involved in the project; media coverage and media products.

**7. Analysis of risks and assumptions**

A major risk for project implementation pertains to the overall deterioration of the socio-economic, political and security situation in the country. Although it has stabilised to a certain extent during the second half of 2010 and beginning of 2011, the overall situation in the country and in southern Kyrgyzstan in particular remains precarious. More political turbulence or severe worsening of economic conditions could lead to civil unrest, escalation of violence and even population displacement. This could all negatively affect and disrupt implementation of the project.

Another risk is related to Government policy toward media development. As long as the Government does not change its media development policy from relative freedom to censorship, the project will fulfil its objectives. Previous regimes have restricted media.

UNHCR and UNICEF also assume that the public will be receptive to the media campaign on peace and reconciliation as it will be developed based on the findings of the initial survey, taking into account all cultural and language peculiarities, as well as stereotypes among the population.