United Nations Development Program
Country: Kyrgyz Republic

Project Title: **Strengthening capacities for conflict prevention and cross-border cooperation**

UNDAF Outcome(s):   **UNDAF Outcome 1:** 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

Expected CP Outcome(s): **CPAP Outcome 1:** 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

Expected CP Output(s):   **Output 1.1:** Key national institutions able to design and implement conflict prevention policies, and manage risks to stability
Output 1.2: Advisory Committees facilitate the engagement of local actors in monitoring of and responding to potential conflict escalation at the provincial and local levels
Output 1.3: Mechanisms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation are in place to reduce tensions in cross-border areas
Output 4.2: Local authorities are able to expand opportunities for income generation & employment among vulnerable groups

Executing Entity: UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Implementing Agency: UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic

Program Period: Jan-Dec 2013	**Total budget**: USD 511,545
Key Result Area: Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Majority of cost for staffing (see management arrangements) and management cost will be covered by other donor contributions and/ or TRAC funds that are not included in the budget
Atlas Award ID: 64334	
Start date: 1 January 2013	
End date: 31 December 2013	**Total allocated resources**:
ACRA Meeting Date: 1 November 2013	BCPR: USD 511,545
Management arrangements: DIM	**Request of this submission**: USD 511,545

Agreed by UNDP:
Pradeep Sharma
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

I/ Situation Analysis

Overall stabilization and successful political transition: The conflict context was marked by an overall stabilization of the situation in 2011 and 2012. Violence as experienced in April and June 2010 was prevented. Presidential elections in October 2012 and local elections in Osh were conducted in a peaceful manner. Since independence in 1991, the Kyrgyz Republic has seen periods of democratic progress and of authoritarian backlash. Two presidents (in 2005 and 2010) were removed from power after popular uprisings against authoritarianism, corruption and human rights violations. Considering regional disparities and repercussions of the inter-ethnic violence of June 2010 in the south, the country is going through a difficult transition process.

During the inter-ethnic violence in June 2010 about 420 people died, 2,000 were injured, while over 2,000 houses and 300 businesses were destroyed. As result of the June 2010 referendum a new constitution has been adopted defining the country as a parliamentary republic, making it the only one in Central Asia. The October 2010 Parliamentary elections followed by the October 2011 Presidential elections and the formation of a coalition government concluded an 18-months peaceful transfer of power. With former President Roza Otunbaeva handing over the Presidency to the newly elected President Almazbek Atambaev, Central Asia has seen the first peaceful transfer of power in its history.

Change of Government in September 2012: While Kyrgyzstan's emerging democracy remains rather fragile, the recent peaceful change of Government has exemplified the country's progress. After 8 months the governing coalition collapsed on 22nd of August 2012 after Ata-Meken and Ar-Namys party factions withdrew from the coalition in protest over the underperforming economy and corruption allegations. On 27th of August the Social Democratic Party (SDPK) was tasked by the President to form a new majority coalition. In early September 2012 the new governing coalition was confirmed. On 5th September Kyrgyzstan's Parliament confirmed Jantoro Satybaldiev (former Chief of Staff in the President's Office) to be the country's new Prime Minister.

While Kyrgyzstan's emerging democracy remains rather fragile, the recent peaceful change of Government has exemplified the progress the country has made. In view of Satybaldiev's excellent relationship with the President, his taking office is seen as a consolidation of power of the President's party SDPK, making a good collaboration between the President's Office, Prime Minister's Office and Governing coalition in Parliament more likely. The fact that UNDP has built close ties with the new Prime Minister while he was Director of the State Directorate for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities (SDRD) and Chief of Staff of the President's Office is expected to help developing a productive collaboration towards supporting reforms and stabilization efforts. UNDP's Peace and Development Programme has for example supported SDRD in conflict-sensitive reconstruction and is currently assisting the President's Office to run nation-wide 'Caravan' Peace Campaign on request of the former Chief of Staff and current Prime Minster Satybaldiev. It will be crucial for UNDP to seek this window of opportunity to promote the Government's involvement in conflict prevention initiatives.

Remaining tensions involving political elites: Despite the successful political transition the democratization process remains fragile and Kyrgyzstan vulnerable to political unrest with 2012 characterized by continuous political struggle between the leading coalition and the opposition parties. Political divisions often mirror the old divide between the North and the South of the country and/ or are related to a fierce battle of political actors over power and influence, often carried out through the media, that itself is co-opted (and often owned) by political forces.

In October, a court in Bishkek ruled that Kamchybek Tashiev, one of the former Presidential candidates, Member of Parliament and prominent leader of the nationalist Ata-Jurt (Fatherland) party, must spend two months in a detention center run by the State Committee on National Security while investigators look into his October 3 calls for the government to be overthrown. As an opposition leader in parliament he is often in the news for calling for the government to resign. During an October 3 rally organized to demand the nationalization of the country's largest goldmine Tashiev led a crowd of young men over a fence surrounding parliament, before claiming he was just trying to get to work. While few people think he had intended to force out the government initially, members of his party say he got caught up in the moment. It was not a coup attempt, but "just a stupid move," Fergananews quoted his colleague Jyldyz Joldosheva, also a deputy with the Ata-Jurt party.

In a popular reaction his supporters demonstrated on the streets of Jalal-Abad in his support. Tashiev, along with his party colleagues Sadyr Japarov and Talant Mamytov, face up to 20 years in prison.

The recent developments may lead to further fragmentation of politics between the South and the North. Even though international donors and organizations often focus on inter-ethnic tensions in the South, the political tensions between North and South will need attention in 2013 and beyond. The above recent events also coincide with anti-corruption efforts targeting high-level politicians during the last 3 months, making it likely that those groups and political elites affected may react to protect their power and influence.

Anti-corruption efforts targeting high-level politicians during the last 3 months: In its Corruption Perception Index Transparency International currently ranks Kyrgyzstan 164th out of 183 countries. While corruption cases involving high level political leaders may further fuel political divisions/ tensions in the future, they are seen as an important step (if dealt with in accordance with the law) towards fighting impunity at all levels of society, beginning with the top leadership. Some recent cases are:

- On 19th of July 2012 former Prime Minister Babanov sacked drug control staff for "inefficient performance".
- On 13th of August 2012 former Prime Minister Babanov himself was accused by Ata-Meken party of accepting bribes in exchange for approving Government contracts.
- Opposition Member of Parliament and former Mayor of Bishkek Tyuleyev was arrested over corruption charges.

Potential (interlinked) triggers that may lead to violent conflict in coming months: Recent arrests of political leaders over corruption charges and an alleged coup attempt may trigger mass demonstrations that may have a potential to turn violent, also depending on the conduct of law enforcement agencies. Problems with the voter registration list (as experienced in some constituencies during the local elections in April 2012) may trigger local-level violence during the upcoming local elections scheduled for November 25th. Additionally a combination of factors, that may trigger public discontent, has to be quickly addressed by the new Government. The new Prime Minister said getting Kyrgyzstan through the winter would be his first priority. The country is expected to face chronic power shortages during winter months. Economic downturn, coupled with growing regional disparities and rising food prices, may further aggravate grievances of disfranchised groups that can easily be co-opted by political elites.

Potential impact of the socio-economic situation on youth: Factors such as economic downturn (and related unemployment), coupled with growing regional disparities, rising food prices and energy shortages threaten already at risk communities, making them even more vulnerable. Because of high poverty levels and intensity of disasters occurring mainly in rural areas, especially in the south, affected communities face difficulties to recovery quickly. According to the UNDP's 2009/2010 National Human Development Report on Youth, the population between 18 to 25 years of age faces a number of problems due to migration, unemployment, early marriages, school dropouts, and ethnic tensions. According to the Report many of the youth face the risk of being left behind the development path because of inadequate educational training and poor economic prospects. The last decade saw an almost six-fold increase in drug abuse, with the average age of drug users now been 14-15 years old. As an example of this critical situation, the HDR pointed out that more than 60 % of all registered crimes in 2008 were committed by young people.

Sharp price rises and declining remittances in recent years have threatened to reverse the impressive gains in overall poverty reduction the country made and has been cited as an important factor in the popular uprising in April 2010 and the subsequent events in Southern Kyrgyzstan in June of the same year. The inter-ethnic violence of 2010 directly affected hundreds of thousands of people, but the negative impact of the events in terms of economic disruption is affecting the whole population and especially the most vulnerable and marginalized. While direct assistance to the victims of the violence is undisputed, there is a risk that the most vulnerable among the rest of the population feels excluded and neglected, which in turn could give rise to resentment towards those that receive support. This is also true for disadvantaged groups in areas along the Kyrgyz-Tajik and Kyrgyz Uzbek border that experiences rising tensions. The critical importance of addressing this situation might be reinforced by observing that of the people participating in the inter-ethnic conflict in the south of Kyrgyzstan in June 2010, the majority were young people between 20-25 years old.

Conflict Context in the South: The normalization of the interaction between ethnic groups affected by the 2010 June events in their day-to-day life is a positive development in the South. However, mistrust between Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities and largely unaddressed justice and human rights issues offer poor

conditions for communities to start a more comprehensive reconciliation process. On-going economic hardship continues to serve as fertile ground for radicalization, both along religious and ethnic/nationalist lines. This is particularly the case for mono-ethnic communities in the mountains of southern Kyrgyzstan that are not sufficiently served by peacebuilding and development interventions that often focus exclusively on areas where violent conflict has occurred. Ethnic Kyrgyz from these mono-ethnic reportedly descended into Osh City and participated actively in the June 2010 violence.

During the elections to the Osh city council on 4th of March 2012, the party Uluttar Birimdigi (Unity of Nationalities) led by the controversial current Mayor Melis Myrzakmatov, was by far the strongest party but fell short of an absolute majority. However Myrzakmatov was able to secure a majority in the city council, allowing him to remain Mayor. While this means that the government failed to gain 'control' over the South back, the Mayor and his party will now need to negotiate and act with caution toward other parties that together have won more votes. While some analysts see this as an opportunity for more dialogue and cooperation with the central Government, others fear an increased polarization between northern and Southern elites. The period before the election in Osh indeed saw a consolidation of the southern elite against the central Government that is perceived by many people from the South as being dominated by northern elites. Adakhan Madumarov and Kamchybek Tashiev (who is now in detention for an attempted coup as described above), both defeated in the last presidential election, joined forces to support the party of the Mayor before the local elections. Thousands of people attended a demonstration in Osh days before the elections in a show of strength against attempts by Bishkek to exert more control over the South. Interestingly Myrzakmatov has not joined Madumarov and Tashiev in their political struggle against the central Government and appears to have changed his nationalist rhetoric and action to the better, seeming more open to talk to international organizations as demonstrated by his participation in recent meetings with UN SRSG Jenca and a dialogue on human rights in the context of his controversial urban development plans.

Potential for violent conflict not being limited to the South and Bishkek: Violent conflict in the future may not only occur in Bishkek and the South alone where violence took place in April and June 2010, but can also affect other provinces. Following tensions over the alleged removal of names from the voters list and the presence of voters from other provinces for example, 80 people armed with sticks and stones broke into the city hall in the town of Karakol, Issyk-Kul Oblast where local polls were held on 4th of March 2012. Ethnic tensions, conflicts over resources (including tensions between local communities and extractive industries), and fears related to religious extremism persists across all provinces.

Emerging inter-state and cross-border tensions in Central Asia – a trend to be watched closely in future months and years: Looking at recent events and emerging trends, 3 possible worst-case scenarios (see below) need regular monitoring. Sustained and long-term efforts of Central Asian Governments with support of the United Nations and other political and development actors will be required to reduce the risk of violent conflict in the region.
- *Scenario 1: Violent conflict over resources in the Fergana Valley will increase if developmental challenges are not met*
- *Scenario 2: Porous borders, weak rule of law and insecurity in Afghanistan result into a dramatic increase of trans-boundary religious extremism and organized crime (especially drug trafficking)*
- *Scenario 3: Spill-over effects of local conflicts in border areas, coupled with larger inter-state disputes, lead to violent inter-state conflict in the region*

Efforts of the Kyrgyz Republic to promote inter-ethnic relations and strengthen national conflict prevention capacities: A Department for Ethnic Development, Religious Policy & Interaction with Civil Society was established under the President's Office. This department led the development of a concept for an inclusive national policy on inter-ethnic issues. While the policy concept was endorsed by members of the Assembly of People (a public institution representing diverse ethnic groups in the country) with support by UNDP, another concept (founded on the notion of Kyrgyz ethnicity as the central element of nationhood) was brought into Parliament by the political party Ata-Jurt. Even though the Parliament decided that both concepts should be merged, no agreement has been reached between respective parties on this for a long time. Recent discussions with the Department, OSCE HCNM and OHCHR suggest that a consensus version of the concept has been agreed that is in line with international human rights standards. This version is planned to be presented in the Defense Council and possibly later in the Parliament for approval. The envisaged passing and implementation of the concept is seen as a key step towards promoting inter-ethnic relations in the country.

II/ Strategy

Building on previous results and milestones and considering the above multi-dimensional conflict context, UNDP will play a critical role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding at national and local level as well as in cross-border areas by:

1. responding to the national level tensions by strengthening national capacities for conflict prevention (supporting institutions, policies and processes towards strengthening an infrastructure for peace in the country) – Output 1.1

2. preventing local level conflicts at the Oblast and district level by strengthening the ability of local conflict management/ prevention structures and local leaders to monitor conflict dynamics and engage proactively in early preventive action – Output 1.2

3. enhancing cross-border cooperation, especially along the Kyrgyz-Tajik and Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, integrating conflict prevention, pilot livelihood activities for vulnerable youth, NRM and DRR – Output 1.3 and 4.2

Output 1.1 (contributing to CPAP Outcome 1): Key national institutions able to design and implement conflict prevention policies and manage risks to stability:

1) UNDP will contribute to building and institutionalizing sustainable conflict prevention capacities within state structures. The collapse of the governing coalition, and the forming of a new one, offered opportunities for positive change in this regard. Mira Karybaeva who heads the Department for Ethnic Development, Religious Affairs and Interaction with Civil Society under the Office of the President has proposed to advocate for a new unit/ structure to be established that would be working on the implementation of the ethnic development concept, language policy and conflict prevention related issues. Pursuing this option has been proposed instead of creating a National Advisory Committee (NAC) that was meant to steer and support the work of local level advisory and peace committees established with support of UNDP, UN Women and others (e.g. Oblast Advisory Committees at the provincial level, Local Authority Advisory Committees at the District level, and Women Peace Committees at the district level). Because of the lack of a structure, such as the one currently proposed, it seemed impossible to identify any one State institution with the right mandate, leverage and influence to convey key decision makers able to advocate for a concrete and tangible follow-up of NAC meetings. Conveying a group of second and third level officials was not found to be effective.

In light of the above challenges UNDP supported the above effort through local experts and technical inputs in the framework of its 'Infrastructures for Peace' project. Over 30 NGOs working on conflict prevention and peacebuilding participated in the drafting of a request that has been submitted to the President and the Prime Minister. The request highlights the problems (and unanswered questions) that relate to the fact that there is no state institution/ unit mandated to lead the implementation of the ethnic development concept, serve as a focal point for peace building and conflict prevention efforts in the country, and coordinate closely with other State institutions and donors to ensure a more coherent engagement in this area. Mira Karybaeva along with representatives of local NGOs are hoping that this advocacy may result in the establishment of a State unit or structure that would be linked and closely collaborate with other crucial institutions such as the Defense Council, PM's Office, Parliament etc. This unit could also be a point of contact for existing peace committees, peace initiatives and civil society organizations working in this area. In light of these efforts the setting-up of a response body (suggested by Mira Karybaeva to the BCPR MYSS mission) would need to be delayed until a time it is decided how the State will proceed with the proposal of establishing the proposed unit/ structure, that actually may be the best institution to act as or host such a response body tasked to receive early warning signals for further action and coordination. In the meanwhile it will be crucial to enhance collaboration between civil society and Government decision makers in a less formal way (see below dialogue forum).

2) UNDP will support and facilitate dialogue platforms involving key Government decision makers and representatives from advisory/ peace committees, local authorities and civil society organizations to discuss risk to stability and early preventive action/ policy options to address them. In order to be able to provide strategic inputs to this dialogue and consultation process (also informing targeted programming of UN agencies) and facilitate the identification of concrete and realistic follow-up steps

agreeable by different parties, UNDP's Peace and Development Programme (PDP) intends to pilot tools/ methodologies (e.g. approaches of using prospective scenarios where applicable in the context of Kyrgyzstan) being developed as part of BCPR/RBEC's strategic initiative on Managing Political Risks for Development (MPR-D). The dialogue platform will put an emphasis on giving a voice to women leaders, in order to understand conflict dynamics from women's perspective and ensuring a strong women's engagement in addressing challenges identified. In line with recent results of a Peace building Fund IRF evaluation, looking at women not only as peacemakers and victims but also considering their role as perpetrators of violence (groups of women called 'Obon' that can be paid to lead potentially violent mass action and demonstration) when discussing preventive action.

3) UNDP PDP will continue to provide expert assistance to the Department of the President's Office dealing with inter-ethnic relations, religious affairs and interaction with civil society to operationalize the implementation of the Concept for Ethnic Development and Consolidation (to be approved in October 2012).

4) The People's Assembly of Kyrgyzstan will be assisted. UNDP has agreed with the President's Office, the Assembly of People of Kyrgyzstan (public foundation bringing together all the majority and minority ethnic communities of the country), OSCE (High Commissioner on National Minorities), and OHCHR to partner on the possible reforming of the Assembly in order to make it more effective to advocate for inter-ethnic tolerance and respect for minorities. In a first step a local consultant is being identified who will assess the Assembly and make recommendations relating to possible reforms. Based on the outcome of this process and the ownership of the Assembly to implement reforms, UNDP PDP will support the implementation of recommendations towards reforming itself.

5) Efforts of building more professional mediation and mediation support capacities in the country will be intensified in partnership with UNDP, UNRCCA and DPA's Mediation Support Unit (MSU). As a result of this cooperation, the President in a recent meeting with the RC A. Avanessov and SRSG M. Jenca highlighted the capacity building needs of the country in the area of mediation. The existing partnership around mediation has already produced promising results while more needs to be done. A Mediation Coordination Committee was established that enhances collaboration between mediation actors and provides a platform to discuss the country's draft mediation law. During a mission of DPA MSU mediation experts in September 2012, mediation training was provided to religious leaders in partnership with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The mediation expert from the MSU roster also offered mediation training for advanced mediators towards the creation of a team of professional local mediators able to address complex mediation cases. Because of operational delays and indecisive views in the Department for Ethnic Development regarding the envisaged mediation work, the establishment of this team has been delayed. Supported by the positive comments from the president regarding mediation, efforts are being made to continue this initiative in 2013.

Building on the group of mediators trained in advanced skills in 2012, PDP on advice of the MSU mediation expert, will set up a community/ group of practitioners that have interest and previous experience in the area of mediation/ mediation support and or dialogue. Women will be particularly encouraged to participate in order to ensure that at least 40% of practitioners will be influential women leaders. Because of the apparent needs for skilled dialogue facilitators in the country and the similarity of skills required for mediators and dialogue facilitators, it was decided to include training, coaching and mentoring of dialogue facilitation skills along with skills in mediation support (process design, evaluating if conflicts/ disagreements are amendable to mediation, selection of appropriate mediators etc.). Experienced Mediation/ Dialogue Facilitation Experts (including experts from the DPA MSU roster) will provide mentoring and coaching to the group of practitioners to address pilot cases where mediation or dialogue can be a useful tool to prevent or resolve conflicts (e.g. supporting dialogue between political parties to mitigate election-related violence etc.). UNDP with partners will enhance the sharing of real mediation and dialogue experiences so that the group of practitioners can learn from the experiences of others and become more and more skilled when addressing mediation and dialogue challenges in the country.

6) UNDP will build on previous work implemented under the Peacebuildign Fund IRF to enhance the capacity of the Parliament to pass conflict sensitive legislation. A Methodology to review draft laws in terms of their conflict sensitivity was developed and adopted by the expert group, comprising members of the Parliament, experts from the Parliament's administration, Ministry of Justice, legal experts, conflict prevention and resolution experts. During a testing workshop, the expert group reviewed 8 draft laws

currently before the Parliament using the newly developed methodology for the conflict-sensitive review of draft laws. The analysis of these bills revealed that most of them were not conflict sensitive, which can potentially cause conflicts relating to the area the law is regulating. During the methodology testing process, the group has additionally developed recommendations, comments and proposals that will be taken into consideration for improvement of the methodology. Amendments suggested to be made to these laws have been proposed to the Parliament for adoption in order to promote multi- ethnicity, respect for cultural and religious diversity, which in turn will contribute to social cohesion and peace in the country. As part of this project, the methodology will be proposed to the Parliament as a tool that can help reduce conflicts in society. The Parliament's legal department will be trained on the job in the use of the methodology

7) Building on efforts to integrate conflict sensitivity into programming with national counterparts, UNDP will further integrate conflict sensitive methodologies into the new office structure of UNDP. To address the challenges and related tensions associated to the migration of poor families to urban areas like Osh, as proposed by Helen Clark during her visit to Kyrgyzstan in 2011, UNDP will continue to strategically engage in the area of conflict-sensitive urban development and urban governance. In this light UNDP co-chairs the respective donor coordination group together with the World Bank and OSCE. In light of UNDPs active involvement in this group, UNDP contributed to bringing the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC) together to convey relevant stakeholders (including the controversial Mayor of Osh) to participate in a dialogue on human rights in the context of urban development and related evictions. This project will support further efforts in this area in 2013. A Programme Specialist dedicated to conflict sensitivity and conflict-sensitive M&E will be recruited to organize capacity building interventions and mentoring activities for UNDP staff and programmes. Other key UN staff will be served with similar services through an envisaged UN-World bank cooperation project that is being developed by the UNCT.

CPAP Output 1.2: Advisory Committees facilitate the engagement of local actors in monitoring of and responding to potential conflict escalation at the provincial and local levels:

Conflict prevention activities at the provincial level (outputs 2 and 3) will be integrated into ABD programmes in Naryn, Batken, Osh and Jalal-Abad. Any programming in Talas, Issyk-Kul and Chui provinces will be covered by the PDP based in the UNDP Kyrgyzstan joint PMU in Bishkek.

1. The capacities of district and provincial Advisory Committees will be further built so that they can play an effective role in introducing conflict sensitivity into local development plans. They will also be supported to use simple but effective ways to monitor and identify potential conflict risks and implement preventive action in partnership with other local conflict management/ prevention structures, influential local leaders, civil society and local authorities. Activities implemented by the Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI), the global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and 7 NGO partners working in the 7 provinces (funded by the Peacebuilding Fund) have prepared the ground for further work to be carried out under this project. Based on enhanced networking, sharing of international experiences and capacity building interventions funded as part of the Peacebuilding Fund project, such committees are now better able to engage proactively in conflict monitoring and preventive action.

The project activities will support concrete request of such committees to further build their capacity in very specific areas to be identified by them. In the same way in which many institutions in Kyrgyzstan struggle to be more transparent, legitimate and accountable, advisory committees equally will have to improve their governance in order to play a relevant and more sustainable role in conflict prevention. UNDP will continue to support advisory committees but more and more withdraw from their daily activities in order to work towards more sustainable results. Only those structures will be supported that show potential to produce tangible results and are open to collaborate with a wide range of actors.

2. Under this project UNDP will support a mentoring and coaching programme for a small group of selected local leaders that will be implemented by a team of 7 part-time local conflict prevention experts (to be selected in a competitive process). These experts, initially guided and trained by an international consultant, will also develop, test and deliver a practical, action-oriented capacity building curriculum (entitled 'Collaborative leadership in conflict monitoring and early preventive action') for 'connectors' at the provincial level. 'Connectors' will be identified based on their previous experience, level of motivation and influence in the community/ local authorities. They may not only represent Advisory Committees but a broad spectrum of actors that are best positioned to engage (as volunteers) in conflict monitoring and

preventive action. We believe that this approach is sustainable because such leaders may always be able to apply their skills to the context in which they play crucial roles as conveners and decision makers. Based on lessons learned from previous implementation we believe that this approach may be more sustainable benefitting a broad spectrum of potential peace builders on the ground that anyway should be connected in order to maximise monitoring and response capacity. The curriculum will be developed to specifically consider different gender roles of peace builders on the ground. The identification and participation of women leaders will be prioritized to ensure that a minimum of 40 % of all leaders are women.

3. In order to make conflict monitoring and response more effective at the provincial level (and facilitate communication, increased participation and information exchange in this regard horizontally and vertically – including links to national level actors with envisaged links to the national level), **the use of ICT will be promoted.** Based on international experiences in the area of ICT for conflict prevention, an international consultant will work with local partners to suggest simple but effective tools that will help facilitating the above process.

4. Recognizing that similar activities in the area of early warning and response are being implemented by various organizations (ACTED, OSCE, UN Women etc.) UNDP will facilitate a process that will enhance networking, collaboration and linkages in the area of conflict monitoring and preventive action, thereby linking existing activities and ensuring that various actors are encouraged to join hands in order to be more effective on the ground. This activity will build on on-going efforts (e.g. Advisory Committees partnering with other actors such as Search for Common Ground and ACTED to enhance their work in the use of mass media and SMS surveys).

5. UNDP will support empowerment and active participation of women in peacebuilding across all conflict prevention interventions at the Oblast level within the national implementation of SC Resolution 1325 in close partnership with other UN agencies. The UNCT also submitted a self-nomination to PBSO for the joint UNCT-government initiative on implementation of UNSG 7-point agenda on gender responsive peace-building. The approach will be based on the recognition that women are not only victims of conflicts but are themselves agents for change with a vocal voice in policy development and implementation. Activities will be selected in partnership with women leaders. One of the activities that will be implemented is the joint campaign to create awareness on the issue of violence against women

CPAP Output 4.2: Local authorities are able to expand opportunities for income generation & employment among vulnerable groups:

Under the ABD approach, a methodology will be developed and piloted to address socio-economic drivers of conflict through integrating livelihoods and conflict prevention. This pilot will aim at promoting livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups from diverse ethnic backgrounds in hotspots. Activities will be linked to conflict prevention programming in cross-border areas (see below output 1.3) and are intended to decrease social and inter-ethnic tensions. In light of cross-border tensions the pilot is envisaged to be implemented by the Batken area-based development office covering areas along the Kyrgyz-Tajik and Kyrgyz-Uzbek border

UNDP will use the results of conflict analyses and community assessments to better understand the needs of youth residing in communities at risk of violent conflict. In addition to this during the inception phase UNDP will conduct Participatory Rural Assessments to bring communities together and help them to articulate their most burning development priorities.

UNDP will help the most vulnerable youth to undertake rapid impact self-help initiatives for **income generation** and **restoration of basic community infrastructure**, where priorities will be given to the projects with high labor intensity and requiring low skilled labor to ensure a creation of additional employment opportunities. The component will also help to create more sustainable youth employment over the medium term through **access of unemployed to rapid skills trainings at vocational education system**.

UNDP will target the groups with youth from diverse ethnic origin. Joint execution of the job by those groups will strengthen interethnic dialogue, cooperation and trust as well as rehabilitate social objects. Social objects planned to rehabilitate within the framework of this project will be jointly selected with key local

partners and under participation of all ethnic groups residing in this community through participatory discussions and prioritizing social objects.

CPAP Output 1.3: Mechanisms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation are in place to reduce tension in cross-border areas:

To address tensions in the cross-borders areas - i.e. related to the use of pastures and access to water – UNDP will build on initiatives related to NRM and conflict prevention (under DRMP, PRP, and PDP) to integrate confidence-building efforts in the programmatic interventions related to DRR and NRM. The support to cross-border working groups will further enhance dialogue, joint problem solving and cooperation. The partnership with UNDP Tajikistan (and the Peace and Development Advisor to be recruited) will be strengthened as well as the collaboration between border security forces and cross-border working groups, also integrating efforts of the regional programme BOMCA (Border Management in Central Asia) in order to include border guards in activities of cross border working groups. The before-mentioned activities will be implemented through funding from 'Delivering as One'.

Under this project the following strategic interventions will be supported for which no funding is currently available:

1) Based on the expressed interest of UNDP Uzbekistan, the possibility to initiate cross-border cooperation activities at the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, also involving Uzbek officials, will be scoped in form of an assessment and consultations with relevant UNDP counterparts at local and national level (e.g. study tour to showcase existing work to Uzbek officials, workshops, assessment consultancy and mission). Based on seed funding provided for this activity under this project, a comprehensive strategic concept will be developed. During a regional meeting of DRRs from the 5 UNDP offices in Central Asia that took place in Kyrgyzstan in September 2012, a working group to develop a more coherent approach to cross-border cooperation was established. This project is also envisaged to support start-up activities towards developing a cross-practice approach to cross-border peacebuilding and cooperation.

2) In light of the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan in 2014, an assessment of potential conflict risks relating to border security will be conducted in partnership with BOMCA. Findings and recommendations of this assessment will be discussed with key stakeholders towards developing a realistic follow-up plan for risk mitigation.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Program me Results and Resource Framework: 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

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Indicator 1.1.% of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights
Baseline 1.1. to be determined by a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey (final report on 2011 and 2012 surveys expected by December 2012)
Target 1.1. At least 10 % increase in persons who feel secure in their area and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights
Indicator 1.2. % of persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups)
Baseline 1.2. to be determined by a KAP survey
Target 1.2. At least 10% increase in persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups)
Indicator 1.3. % of persons that have the perception of good inter-community coexistence and cooperation (e.g. in areas such as business cooperation, education, community life etc.)
Baseline 1.3. to be determined by a KAP survey
Target 1.3. At least 10% increase in persons that have the perception of good inter-community coexistence and cooperation (e.g. in areas such as business cooperation, education, community life, etc.)

Applicable Key Result Area: National and local capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding increased and cross-border cooperation enhanced

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will work closely with key donors and partner organisations to ensure that conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions are more coherent and build sustainable national and local capacities for conflict prevention, ensuring that

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Peace and Development Programme

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEAR - 2013)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESP. PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1.1: Key national institutions able to design and implement conflict prevention policies, and manage risks to stability **Baseline:** National Institutions have limited capacities to design and implement conflict prevention policies. There is a lack of collaboration between key government decision makers and civil society to jointly monitor tensions and take early preventive action (including mediation). UNDP conflict sensitivity programme review in 2010 revealed lack of conflict sensitive programming. **Indicators:** 1. # of conflict prevention-related laws/ strategies/ plans/ policies drafted, amended, passed or implemented (# of which promote gender equality) 2. Managing Political Risks for Development (MPR-D) Methodology piloted in Kyrgyzstan and results discussed and documented (% representation of women leaders contributing to risk management workshops) 3. # of dialogue platforms conducted and # of preventive measures/ actions taken following these platforms (# of measures taken under the leadership of women) 4. # of mediation and dialogue pilots implemented and documented 5. # of UNDP project docs/ plans reviewed with	**Targets:** 1. At least 3 conflict prevention-related laws/ strategies/ plans/ policies drafted, amended, passed or implemented (at least one of which promotes gender equality) 2. Managing Political Risks for Development (MPR-D) Methodology piloted and results discussed and documented (not less than 40% of women leaders contributing to risk management workshops) 3. At least 2 dialogue platforms conducted and 3 preventive measures/ actions taken following these platforms (at least one measure taken under the leadership of women) 4. 4 mediation and dialogue pilots implemented and documented 5. At least 8 UNDP project docs/ plans reviewed with projects in terms of conflict sensitivity	**ACTIVITY 1:** Facilitate dialogue and collaboration between key Government decision makers and civil society to manage risks to stability 1.1 Support dialogue platforms bringing together key Government decision makers and civil society to discuss risk to stability and early preventive action/ policy options 1.2 Pilot BCPR/RBEC strategic initiative on Managing Political Risks for Development (MPR-D) **ACTIVITY 2:** Support State institutions to design and implement conflict prevention policies 2.1 Build and institutionalize sustainable conflict prevention capacities within state structures (support to suggested new unit/ structure in Government and Department for Ethnic Development in President's Office) 2.2 Assist the People's Assembly of Kyrgyzstan to implement recommendations towards reforming itself 2.3 Build the capacity of Parliament to draft conflict-sensitive laws, using a methodology already developed and tested **ACTIVITY 3:** Strengthen capacities in mediation, dialogue and conflict sensitivity 3.1 Establish a community of practice and support mediation and dialogue pilots through training, mentoring and coaching 3.2 Train, coach and provide practical assistance to UNDP programmes in the area of conflict sensitive planning and M&E **ACTIVITY 4:** Support to project management	UNDP	*233,000*

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Program me Results and Resource Framework: 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
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: _Indicator 1.1._% of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights   _Baseline 1.1._ to be determined by a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey (final report on 2011 and 2012 surveys expected by December 2012)   _Target 1.1._ At least 10 % increase in persons who feel secure in their area and have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights   _Indicator 1.2._ % of persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups)   _Baseline 1.2._ to be determined by a KAP survey   _Target 1.2._ At least 10% increase in persons that perceive Kyrgyzstan as a tolerant society with respect for diversity (segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups)   _Indicator 1.3._ % of persons that have the perception of good inter-community coexistence and cooperation (e.g. in areas such as business cooperation, education, community life etc.)   _Baseline 1.3._ to be determined by a KAP survey   _Target 1.3._ At least 10% increase in persons that have the perception of good inter-community coexistence and cooperation (e.g. in areas such as business cooperation, education, community life, etc.)
Applicable Key Result Area: National and local capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding increased and cross-border cooperation enhanced
Partnership Strategy: UNDP will work closely with key donors and partner organisations to ensure that conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions are more coherent and build sustainable national and local capacities for conflict prevention, ensuring that
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Peace and Development Programme

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEAR - 2013)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESP. PARTIES	INPUTS
projects in terms of conflict sensitivity		4.1 Project administration and management		

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEAR - 2013)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESP. PARTIES	INPUTS

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEAR – 2013)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESP. PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1.2: Advisory Committees facilitate the engagement of local actors in monitoring of and responding to potential conflict escalation at the provincial and local levels *Baseline:* Local NGOs, advisory committees, women and youth organizations have limited ability to monitor and respond to potential conflict escalation and do not sufficiently coordinate their efforts. *Indicators:* 6. # of local leaders that participated in the collaborative leadership training and number of documented preventive actions undertaken by these leaders (# of women leaders in the trainings and # of preventive actions undertaken by women) 7. # of capacity building interventions conducted for Advisory Committees that have led to concrete positive changes in their work (# of interventions with tangible benefit for the role of women in peacebuilding) 8. # of new collaborations/ initiatives kick-started in the area of conflict monitoring and preventive action based on networking efforts 9. # of documented cases in which ICT for conflict prevention was used in the context of monitoring and preventive action 10. # of women initiatives contributing to confidence- and peacebuilding	*Targets:* 6. At least 70 local leaders participated in the collaborative leadership training and at least 20 documented preventive actions undertaken by these leaders (at least 30 women leaders in the trainings and at least 8 preventive actions undertaken by women) 7. At least 7 capacity building interventions conducted for Advisory Committees that have led to concrete positive changes in their work (at least 2 of them with tangible benefit for the role of women in peacebuilding) 8. At least 4 new collaborations/ initiatives kick-started in the area of conflict monitoring and preventive action based on networking efforts 9. At least 5 of documented cases in which ICT for conflict prevention was used in the context of monitoring and preventive action 10. At least 5 women initiatives contributing to confidence- and peacebuilding	**ACTIVITY 1:** Support capacity building and collaboration in the area of conflict monitoring and preventive action 1.1 Develop, test and deliver action-oriented capacity building curriculum (Collaborative leadership in conflict monitoring and early preventive action) 1.2 Support tailored capacity building of Advisory Committees based on needs assessment 1.3 Enhance networking, collaboration and linkages in the area of conflict monitoring and preventive action 1.4 Facilitate exchange of information and increased participation relating to conflict monitoring and preventive action through use of ICT 1.5 Promote the role of women in preventive action in line with Resolution 1325	UNDP	132,000
Output 1.3: Mechanisms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation are in place to reduce tensions in cross-border areas *Baseline: Cross-border cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan is weak* *Indicators:* 11. Results of risk assessment accepted by border security and considered for future planning 12. # of consultations/ negotiations supported towards reaching agreement on possible cross-border cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan	*Targets:* 11. Results of risk assessment accepted by border security and considered for future planning 12. At least 2 consultations/ negotiations supported towards reaching agreement on possible cross-border cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan	**ACTIVITY 1:** Assess risks in cross-border areas and expand cross-border cooperation 1.1 Assessment of potential conflict risks relating to border security 1.2 Expand cross-border cooperation interventions		44,000

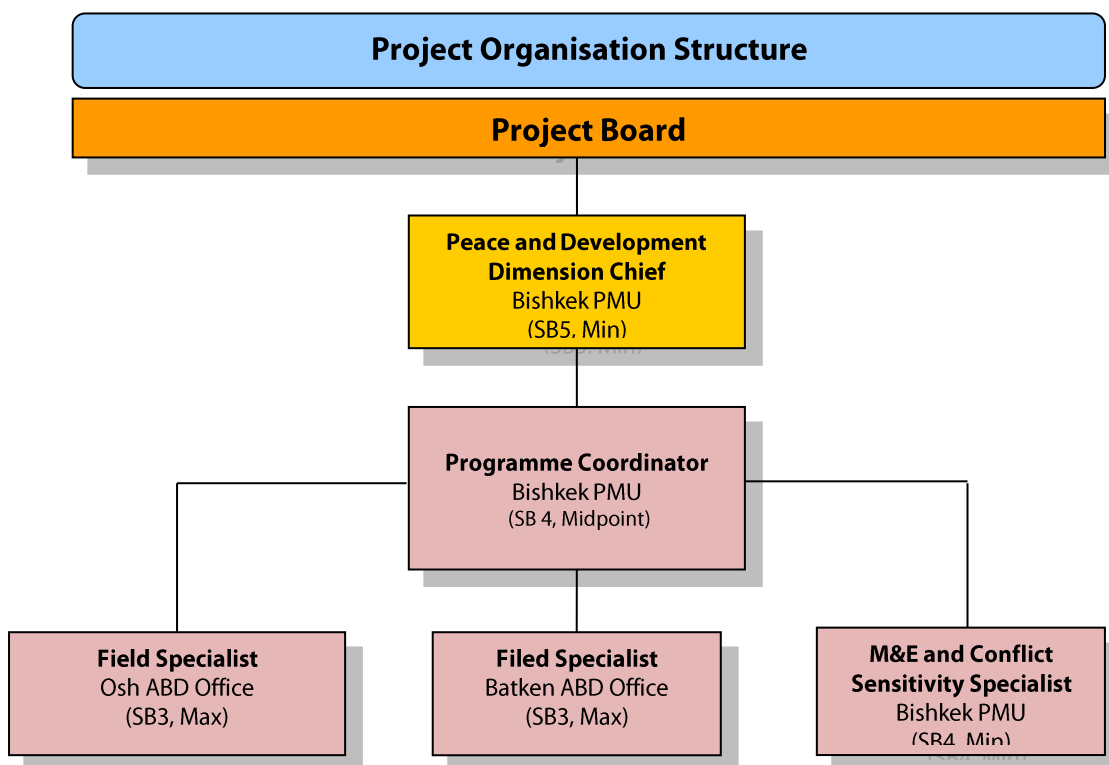| INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEAR - 2013)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESP. PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 4.2: Local authorities are able to expand opportunities for income generation & employment among vulnerable groups **Baseline**[i]: • Youth comprise 51 % of "supply" in the labor market. • 62 % of youth are economically active • Youth employment rate 56% • Majority of youth in rural areas employed in the agricultural sector **Indicators**: • # of youth engaged into vocational education and business skills trainings • # of sustainable business ideas generated as a result of capacity building • # of business projects funded through small grants • % of employment after completion of vocational education courses • # of socio-economic objects rehabilitated • # of villagers benefited from rehabilitated basic infrastructure • # of youth engaged into cash for work programmes	• Increased employment rate for youth in Batken province • Target youth passed vocational education and business skills training and were able to generate business ideas • Diversified income generation opportunities were offered to move from high risky and seasonal agricultural employment • Target youth received an access to start- up capital through small grants • Priorities for rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure identified during PRA process were put into action • Target youth received temporarily employment opportunities during cash-for-work programmes	• Conduct rapid participatory needs assessments to identify gaps and opportunities for local economic development and to identify integrated solutions for improving livelihoods and creating sustainable income generations opportunities for the most vulnerable youth • Conduct quick survey to identify the labor market demands • Develop capacity building response to enhance business and professional skills of vulnerable youth • Deliver a series of business skills trainings • Sub-contract Vocational Education Schools to enable the youth to access short-term professional skills trainings • Operationalize Small Grants Facility to help the youth to access finance for start-up entrepreneurship. • Create temporary employment opportunities through cash for work aimed at community-based rehabilitation of basic socio-economic infrastructure	UNDP	100,000

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

YEAR: 2013

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESP. PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET/USD		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Budget Description	Amount
CPAP Output 1.1	**Key national institutions able to design and implement conflict prevention policies and manage risks to stability**								
ACTIVITY 1: Facilitate dialogue and collaboration between key Government decision makers and civil society to manage risks to stability	1.1 Support dialogue platforms bringing together key Government decision makers and civil society to discuss risk to stability and early preventive action/ policy options	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Logistics costs, venue	10,000
	1.2 Pilot BCPR/RBEC strategic initiative on Managing Political Risks for Development (MPR-D)		X	X		UNDP	BCPR	International Consultant for 3 months	45,000
ACTIVITY 2: Support State institutions to design and implement conflict prevention policies	2.1 Build and institutionalize sustainable conflict prevention capacities within state structures (support to suggested new unit/ structure in Government and Department for Ethnic Development in President's Office)	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	International experts to share best practices and models of conflict prevention structures/ units in other countries; local consultants supporting Department based on capacity building requests, logistics cost, venue for trainings, cost for media campaign	44,000
	2.2 Assist the People's Assembly of Kyrgyzstan to implement recommendations towards reforming itself	X	X			UNDP	BCPR	Resource mobilization consultant, local consultants to support strategic planning & management coaching	10,000
	2.3 Build the capacity of Parliament to draft conflict-sensitive laws, using a methodology already developed and tested	X	X			UNDP	BCPR	Knowledge management support, cost for training and coaching in methodology	12,000
ACTIVITY 3: Strengthen capacities in mediation, dialogue and conflict sensitivity	3.1 Establish a community of practice and support mediation and dialogue pilots through training, mentoring and coaching	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Cost for mediation pilots, grant to local NGO, international and local experts	55,000
	3.2 Train, coach and provide practical assistance to UNDP programmes in the area of conflict sensitive planning and M&E	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Salary of Programme Specialist working on CS and M&E, contracts to trainers in UNDP conflict sensitivity pool, training cost, cost for development of M&E tools	30,000
ACTIVITY 4: Support to project management	4.1 Project administration and management	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	phone/mobile/internet – 3,000; fuel/vehicle/ office equipment maintenance – 9,000; rent/utilities – 8,000; stationary/office supplies – 2,000; sundry - 8,000.00	30,000
								TOTAL Output 1	**233,000**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESP. PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET/USD		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Budget Description	Amount
CPAP Output 1.2	**Advisory Committees facilitate the engagement of local actors in monitoring of and responding to potential conflict escalation at the provincial and local levels**								
ACTIVITY 1: Support capacity building and collaboration in the area of conflict monitoring and preventive action	1.1 Develop, test and deliver action-oriented capacity building curriculum (Collaborative leadership in conflict monitoring and early preventive action)	x	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Fees of 7 local conflict prevention experts, training cost	35,000
	1.2 Support tailored capacity building of Advisory Committees based on needs assessment			X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Consultancies to cover institutional development interventions, training and assessment cost	31,000
	1.3 Enhance networking, collaboration and linkages in the area of conflict monitoring and preventive action		X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Meeting cost, exchange visits, communication and outreach cost	4,000
	1.4 Facilitate exchange of information relating to conflict monitoring and preventive action through use of ICT	X	X			UNDP	BCPR	Contract to ICT provider for technical solutions, international ICT for conflict prevention consultant for 1 month	36,000
	1.5 Promote the role of women in preventive action in line with Resolution 1325		x	X	x	UNDP	BCPR	Grants, cost for events, cost for campaign violence against women	26,000
								TOTAL Output 2	**132,000**
CPAP Output 1.3	**Mechanisms for dialogue, joint problem-solving and cooperation are in place to reduce tension in cross-border areas:**								
ACTIVITY 1: Assess risks in cross-border areas and expand cross-border cooperation	1.1 Assessment of potential conflict risks relating to border security		X	X		UNDP	BCPR	Fees for international consultant, cost for presentation of assessment findings	18,000
	1.2 Expand cross-border cooperation interventions	x	x	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Travel cost to cover officials visiting Kyrgyzstan, workshop and assessment	26,000
								TOTAL Output 3	**44,000**

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESP. PARTY | PLANNED BUDGET/USD | | |
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Budget Description	Amount
Output 4.2: Local authorities are able to expand opportunities for income generation & employment among vulnerable groups	Conduct rapid participatory needs assessments to identify gaps and opportunities for local economic development and to identify integrated solutions for improving livelihoods and creating sustainable income generations opportunities for the most vulnerable youth	X				UNDP	BCPR	Travel, stationary	1,500.00
	Conduct quick survey to identify the labor market demands	X				UNDP	BCPR	Sub-contract	2,000.00
	Develop capacity building response to enhance business and professional skills of vulnerable youth		X	X		UNDP	BCPR	National experts, travel, stationary	10,000.00
	Deliver a series of business skills trainings	X	X	X		UNDP	BCPR		
	Sub-contract Vocational Education Schools to enable the youth to access short-term professional skills trainings	X				UNDP	BCPR	Sub-contracts	20,000.00
	Operationalize Small Grants Facility to help the youth to access finance for start-up entrepreneurship.	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Grants	66,500.00
	Create temporary employment opportunities through cash for work aimed at community-based rehabilitation of basic socio-economic infrastructure		X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	Raw materials and means	
							SUBTOTAL (Outputs 1.1-1.3 & 4.2)	**509,000**
								Bank Charges (0.5%)	**2,545**
								TOTAL requested from BCPR for 2013	**511,545**

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Project Organisation Structure

Project Board

Peace and Development Dimension Chief
Bishkek PMU
(SB5. Min)

Programme Coordinator
Bishkek PMU
(SB 4, Midpoint)

Field Specialist
Osh ABD Office
(SB3, Max)

Filed Specialist
Batken ABD Office
(SB3, Max)

M&E and Conflict Sensitivity Specialist
Bishkek PMU
(SB4, Min)

Implementation

In view of UNDP Kyrgyzstan restructuring process management of overall PDP implementation will be done from Bishkek PMU by PDP Dimension Chief and Programme Coordinator. Bishkek office will be responsible also for implementation of activities in Chuy, Talas, Issyk-Kul, Naryn oblasts and will provide programmatic support to ABD offices regarding PDP activities in the field. Operational support will be provided by joint PMU Operations Unit.

ABD Offices in Osh, Batken and Naryn will be responsible for implementation of PDP activities in Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken and Naryn oblasts. The operational support will be provided by respective ABD operations personnel.

At CO level the programme implementation will be supported by Programme Associate ensuring effective delivery in line with UNDP rules and regulations.

Quality assurance

UNDP Peace and Development Advisor will provide strategic guidance and develop programmes/ projects for both, ABD offices and the PMU, communicating with potential donors and mobilizing resources, performing quality assurance functions at programme design and during implementation phases of the programme.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

<u>Within the annual cycle</u>

➢ On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.

➢ An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

➢ Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

➢ Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.

➢ A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project

➢ A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

<u>Annually</u>

➢ **Annual Review Report**. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

➢ **Annual Project Review**. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

In case a project evaluation is required, please indicate the justification and proposed timing for the evaluation. A project evaluation is required only when mandated by partnership protocols such as GEF. However, a project evaluation may be required due to the complexity or innovative aspects of the project.

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP, which is incorporated for reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA. All CPAP provisions therefore apply to this document.

Consistent with Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm.

This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.