



**UN PEACEBUILDING FUND  
FINAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE REPORT**

<p align="center"><b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b></p> <p>Programme Title: Administration of Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Number (if applicable): PBF/IRF/38</li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00079519</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Country/Region KYRGYZSTAN, including Bishkek, Osh and Jalalabad cities and Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces</p> <hr/> <p><i>Thematic/Priority UNPBF PMP 2011-2013</i></p> <p>Result 1: Security Sector Reform and Judiciary systems put in place and providing services and goods at national and local level that reinforce the Rule of Law/Indicator 2: Communities use transitional justice systems to resolve conflicts/disputes without recourse to violence ensuring the respect of human rights of women and girls; Result 2: Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peace building efforts/indicator 2: support to democratic institutions to have the trust and confidence of target populations to address the most urgent legacy of human rights including corruption</p>
<p align="center"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: OHCHR, UNHCR, UNDP</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National counterparts (government, private, NGOs &amp; others) and other International Organizations:</li> </ul> <p>Under this project, only UNHCR used implementing partners: Danish Refugee Council, Center for International Protection</p>
<p align="center"><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <p>MPTF/JP Fund Contribution: UNHCR: USD 641,238 OHCHR: USD 965,544 UNDP: USD 193,215</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></li> </ul> <p>Agency Contribution <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> UNHCR: \$782,500</p>	<p align="center"><b>Programme Duration (months)</b></p> <p align="right">15 months</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i></p> <p align="right">15 July 2011</p> <p>Start Date<sup>3</sup> <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i></p>

<sup>1</sup> The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

<sup>2</sup> Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

<sup>3</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>
<b>TOTAL: \$ 2,582,497</b>

End Date (or Revised End Date) <sup>4</sup>	31 October 2012
Operational Closure Date <sup>5</sup>	31 October 2012
Expected Financial Closure Date	31 October 2012

Final Programme/ Project Evaluation			
Evaluation Completed			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ye	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
			Date:
_____			
Evaluation Report - Attached			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ye	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Submitted By
<input type="checkbox"/> Name:
<input type="checkbox"/> Title:
<input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): OHCHR
<input type="checkbox"/> Contact information:

<sup>4</sup> As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>5</sup> All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

## **FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT**

### **I. PURPOSE**

**a. Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (*one paragraph*).**

The overall objective of the project was 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 southern Kyrgyzstan.

**b. Provide a list of the main outputs and outcomes of the programme as per the approved programmatic document.**

*Programme outcomes are:*

1) Members of the legal community (judiciary, lawyers) increasingly apply national and international human rights standards and the judiciary increasingly serves as an independent institution which protects the rights of people and cases of trials resulting in biased and unfair decisions reduced.

2) Impunity for torture is addressed as a result of enhanced torture prevention through national preventive mechanism (NPM) visits and improved investigation procedures for prosecutors, and proposals on the rule of law reforms are presented to interested stakeholders based on the assessment of the rule of law area.

3) The protection environment of the affected population and enjoyment of rights is improved through equal, non-discriminatory and harassment free access to documentation and housing, land and property rights.

OHCHR programme outputs:

Project activities aimed to: 1) strengthen the expertise of twenty five defense lawyers to initiate and undertake strategic litigation on torture cases/fair trials; 2) improve torture investigation procedures and human rights standards of prosecutors; 3) support functioning of the national preventive mechanism (NPM) immediately after its establishment and 4) will produce analysis of the rule of law area in the country.

UNHCR programme outputs: Project activities aimed to see: the affected population is aware of their right to obtain and possess personal documentation and housing, land and property documents. Awareness raising campaign about the importance of identification and housing, land & property rights.

**c. Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.**

The project contributed to the following UNPBF PMP 2011-2013 results:

- Result 1: Security Sector Reform and Judiciary systems put in place and providing services and goods at national and local level that reinforce the Rule of Law/Indicator 2: Communities use transitional justice systems to resolve conflicts/disputes without recourse to violence ensuring the respect of human rights of women and girls
- Result 2: Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peace building efforts/indicator 2: support to democratic institutions to have the trust and confidence of target populations to address the most urgent legacy of human rights including corruption

**d. List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.**

OHCHR

OHCHR had no implementing partners for this project. The planned key beneficiaries were

lawyers, prosecutors and NPM members.

### UNHCR

Key beneficiaries: lawyers and members of the public

Implementing partners: Danish Refugee Council and the Centre for International Protection.

### UNDP

UNDP worked primarily with the Office of the General Prosecutor; Council for the Selection of Judges and President's Office.

## II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

### a. Report on the key outputs achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.

Outputs as per project documents

### OHCHR

#### 1) Three mentoring/exchange of information sessions of 3 days each for 25 lawyers in the South:

During the first stage of the project, meetings were held with international organisations involved in strengthening the justice system and supporting human rights NGOs and lawyers. In addition, consultations with local lawyers working in the South and OHCHR civil society partners were carried out to identify the particular needs of human rights lawyers. Based on the information collected some adjustments to activities planned were made to reinforce lawyers' capacity and overall strategic litigation strategy.

Bearing in mind the numerous challenges faced by lawyers, mainly in the South of the country, an expert on strategic litigation (from a leading Russian NGO "Man and Law" active in several parts of Russia, including in Chechnya) was hired from March 2012 until mid-October 2012. His work consisted in providing in-depth individual and group consultations to ensure appropriate defence strategies for cases involving serious violations of human rights. In addition, the expert provided individual consultations/coaching sessions for lawyers, aiming at submitting individual complaints to the UN Human Rights Committee.

In addition to planned training sessions for lawyers in the South (4 sessions with 20 lawyers), two training sessions were carried out gathering lawyers working in the North and South of the country. These training sessions focused on human rights standards and, domestic and international protection mechanisms. Practical advice on strategic litigation for cases involving torture/illegal arrest and other violations of fair trial standards was also provided.

One month internships on strategic litigation were also organised. In order to reinforce the capacity of OHCHR national staff and to increase the sustainability of the project impact, two OHCHR staff benefited each from an one month internship in Russia upon the invitation of a leading Russian NGO specialized in taking up cases involving torture and ill-treatment ("Committee against torture" – working in several parts of Russia including Chechnya). Three local lawyers working in the South (selected among the most qualified and motivated in defending victims of serious human rights violations) undertook the same type of internship in Russia with two different Russian NGOs ("Committee against torture" and "Man in Law").

#### 2) Three seminars for Prosecutor's office (75 participants) on torture investigation (including guidelines for General Prosecutor's office):

During the project three seminars, co-financed with OSCE, were delivered at the Prosecutor Training Centre in Bishkek for Prosecutors from all over the country. In addition to the planned activities, financed only with PBF funding, two specific training sessions were organised for prosecutors working in the South of the country. These additional training sessions in the South

were provided following a special request from the director of the Prosecutor Training Centre and based on the feedback from the evaluation forms provided by the Prosecutors. One training session targeted prosecutors working in the South (Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions) and the second gathered prosecutors in charge of investigation and lawyers who had submitted (or were in the process of preparing) individual complaints to the UN Human Rights Committee. In total 100 Prosecutors (out of 75 planned) participated in training sessions on international and national human rights law and mechanisms.

A handbook for prosecutors was elaborated containing essential national and international legal documents related to the prohibition of torture, prevention and investigation.

3) Trial monitoring and interventions on human rights violations undertaken by OHCHR

The OHCHR Mission in Osh (OMO) continued throughout October 2012 to monitor the human rights situation in Osh and Jalal-Abad regions and, in particular, trials related to the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence with a focus on standards of administration of justice. OMO monitoring was based on the principle that fair trial guarantees must be observed throughout the legal process, from the moment of arrest through to its final resolution, including appeal stages. All eleven(11) trials that were monitored failed to uphold basic standards of fair trial.

4) Preparation of an assessment report on the rule of law area in Kyrgyzstan and mapping areas for future reforms

Two thematic assessment reports on administration of justice were prepared and will be printed and widely distributed in December 2012 among the international community and governmental officials. Both reports are based on the information gathered by the OMO team and provide essential recommendations. The first report assesses the failure to guarantee fair trial for trials related to June 2010 violence. The second report assesses the use of ill-treatment and torture by law enforcement officials during investigation for crimes allegedly committed during/after the June 2010 violence. Although focused in the south, both thematic reports contain, in microcosm, many of the human rights concerns and critical gaps in Kyrgyzstan's rule-of-law institutions.

5) Support to public monitoring and technical assistance to NPM functioning following its establishment as a strategic intervention in the area of torture prohibition

Contrary to the expectations when submitting the PBF project proposal, the draft law on the National Centre of the Kyrgyz Republic for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment was adopted by Parliament on 7 June 2012. During the first part of the PBF project strong advocacy and promotion efforts took place with main stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the media regarding the importance of establishing an NPM in line with Kyrgyzstan's international obligations. During this period, OHCHR together with UNDP, OSCE and local NGOs developed a comprehensive strategy with a strong advocacy and public information components, which involved media, to highlight the need for Kyrgyzstan to uphold its commitment to establish an NPM. In parallel OHCHR met with members of Parliament and governmental stakeholders.

Even though the NPM law was signed by the President on 12 July 2012, the NPM was not yet in place, with the selection process of its members being under way at the time that the PBF project ended. Thus the planned activities related to the functioning of the NPM could not be implemented. The funds initially allocated for work related to the NPM were instead used for additional activities to strengthen the capacity of lawyers in strategic litigation and that of prosecutors involved in the investigation of torture and other serious human rights violations.

b. Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.

## UNHCR

### 1. *Free legal counselling on documentation; mobile teams; information and awareness raising campaign.*

UNHCR through an implementing partner helped conflict-affected population to have an opportunity to restore and obtain personal documentation, including ID, marriage/birth certificates and others. UNHCR funded mobile documentation teams, composed of government SRS officers (one Passport Officer and one Civil Status Registration Officer), photographers and lawyers from CIP.

- Assistance and preparation of documents to obtain passports and civil status documents was provided to 3,200 persons.
- Some 600 passports and other civil status documents (including registry office certificates) were received over the course of the programme.

The above was achieved through:

- Providing advice on restoration of such identity documents as passports, birth certificates, marriage certificates, divorce certificates, death certificates.
- Preparing a set of necessary documents (applications, letters of explanation, certificates, identification forms, etc.) for each applicant;
- Representing interests in state agencies, such as Passport, Visa and Registration Department, Civil Registry Office, Address Office, Village Administration, Military Enlistment Office, and Information Center of Department of Internal Affairs of Osh province.
- Related awareness raising campaigns through information leaflets were aimed at (and estimated to reach) some 12,000 persons in 2012. The information spread was on the documentation work of UNHCR's implementing partners, as well as other complementary services done by UNHCR's partners as well as state authorities.

### 2. *Free legal counselling concerning restoration of property ownership documents as well as housing, land & property rights through mobile legal clinic and in office legal aid service; information and awareness raising campaign regarding housing, land and property rights.*

In order to obtain HLP documents, the property owner needs to be in the possession of personal documents. In many cases, the latter were also lost or destroyed during the violence. Therefore, UNHCR together with Danish Refugee Council (DRC) provided legal counselling and support plus, where necessary, legal representation to obtain new personal and HLP documents.

- Over 7,500 people attended over 300 legal clinics on HLP issues over the course of the funding.
- Of over 2,000 households which require assistance in restoration and obtaining of the HLP documents, nearly all the households received some form of assistance. Over 5,500 brochures and 25,000 awareness raising booklets containing practical information on the importance of, procedures and assistance available for document restoration, amongst others, were distributed among the affected population. A number of awareness-raising and informational material was also produced including leaflets, eight different informative bookmarks and 11 radio programs on the most problematic HLP issues in South Kyrgyzstan. Topics detailed included property right FAQs, registration, HLP documents.
- A total of 73 awareness-raising sessions were conducted in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and districts. The sessions covered some 700 participants, mainly community leaders in Osh and Jalal-Abad districts.

### 3. *Analysis, coordination and monitoring of housing, land and property issues.*

UNHCR contracted an international HLP consultant for eleven months to strengthen its focus on issues related to HLP rights. Housing, land and property issues were accorded due time courtesy of this consultant whose position was solely dedicated to analysis, coordination and monitoring of HLP issues as they pertain to our persons of concern. The HLP consultant was supported by other UNHCR colleagues with protection and legal expertise.

Two legal comprehensive analyses were carried out on the topics of land expropriation and land allocation. These documents, carried out together with OHCHR, documented the complicated domestic legal framework applicable in situations of expropriation and regarding allocation. The documents analysed applicable law as well as reviewed current practice regarding expropriation and allocation and its compatibility with international norms.

The two commissioned analyses on land expropriation and land allocation proved valuable given the challenging HLP landscape within Kyrgyzstan, particularly due to the urban development plans in Osh and Jalalabad city and the complicated legal framework governing these issues. The assessments arrived at a key time given the urgency of problems related to the possible expropriation of properties and the difficulties public authorities, lawyers and land owners face due to the imperfection of domestic legislation. Also valuable were recommendations stemming from the analyses on how to bring national legislation and practice in line with international standards of property recovery for urban development plans.

#### UNDP

UNDP initially was to deliver under Outcome 1, the output *“Judges behave objectively as re-allocated from one region to another and do not have pressure from social networks”*. The indicator to be achieved was *“Concrete measures to decrease bias in court decisions agreed with State institutions but not yet implemented to decrease bias”*.

This output was introduced at the request of the Office of the President and in consultation with OHCHR, to ensure impartial and unbiased administration of justice, which envisaged support to the reallocation of 63 judges between different regions of Kyrgyzstan. UNDP together with the President’s Office and OHCHR was to identify the most problematic courts in southern Kyrgyzstan, where judges are “embedded” into the local context and support their replacement through re-allocation of judges from the other regions.

However, in July 2011, as part of the overall judicial reform, the new programme was launched aimed at re-selection and replacement of the judges in the country. The *Council of Judges Selection* (hereafter, Council) was created comprising the judges and civil society members with the mandate to select judges of the Supreme Court and Constitutional Chamber, as well as select, assign and rotate judges of the local courts. The members of the Council were elected by the majority of the Parliament members and its opposition.

In view of the above and the commencement of work of the Council, the initial activities on re-allocation of judges to the different regions were cancelled in consultation with the Office of the President and the project revision approved by the Peacebuilding Fund. Instead, UNDP channelled its support to the Council, building their capacity in conducting transparent and impartial selection of judges through provision of assistance in development of the selection tools, trainings on Human Resources, and enhancing public relations.

The following activities were held:

- The members of the Council were trained on building their communication, outreach, and interview skills to effectively conduct the selection process.
- Support to the development of the test questions on legal topics and criteria/ process for the writing of essays as part of the selection process for judges was provided, thus, expected to contribute to a more transparent and professional selection of judges.
- Trainings for journalists were conducted that raised their awareness and knowledge about the mandate/ work of the Council for the Selection of Judges. As a result, the journalists’ knowledge

of legal aspects, judicial reform and the judges' selection process has been improved. It is envisaged that this contributes to more accurate/ correct media coverage of the judges' selection process in the future. More accurate media coverage on the selection process is expected to contribute to the reduction of tensions in the society by encouraging an informed debate instead of further polarizing groups by providing information on the selection process incorrectly and insensitively.

- Two-day training on "Profile of a Judge" (psychological portrait of a judge) was conducted that contributed to building the capacity of members of the Council for the Selection of Judges to select the most suitable candidates. As a result, members of the Council now have better skills and understanding of interviewing techniques, psychological aspects of interviewing, and comprehensive assessment of professionally important qualities of the candidates. Members are also able to apply selection tools developed and understand the strengths and weaknesses of these tools.
- Workshops were conducted to discuss and clarify the new procedures on competitive selection of judge in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitutional Law "On the Status of Judges" and the Regulation. The first workshop was organized on 26 June 2012 for Members of Parliament, representatives of the Office of the President, the members of the Judicial Council, Supreme Court and judges of local courts. The second workshop was held on 2 July 2012 for civil society representatives.
- The Council's web-portal was created that enabled transparent broadcast of the decisions made by the Council and receipt of public's comments and feedback on the Council's activities, judges' public image, selection process, etc.
- The NGO, monitoring the process of selections by the Council, was supported in its work through the training and development of a trial monitoring methodology.

In addition, the General Prosecutor's Office was supported in improvement of its communication with its regional centers, human rights defenders and civil society, as well as in the investigation and prosecution of the inter-ethnic conflict related crimes. The following activities were held:

- The GP's Office and its resource centers in the regions, including Batken, Jalalabad, Osh region, Osh city, Chui region were equipped with the video conference equipment, procured and installed by the project. The equipment was requested by the General Prosecutor to ensure rapid communication in emergency/conflict situation with its regional branches, the citizens, attorneys, the international community, and civil society representatives. Furthermore, the resources centers will be used for conducting the capacity building activities for regional prosecutor staff.
- Trainings (Bishkek and Osh) on inter-ethnic conflict investigation for prosecutors were conducted by international consultants from Bosnia & Herzegovina with a view to build the professional capacities, provide them with a legal education, and emphasize the application of human rights standards in judicial practices. These consultants have also developed the draft manual on inter-ethnic conflict crimes investigation and prosecution, which is currently being reviewed by the Training Center for the Prosecutors and once finalized, shall be published.

**b) Report on how achieved outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions to the outcomes. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes amongst beneficiaries at the outcome level.**

#### OHCHR

- 1) Lawyers are trained and mentored to raise their knowledge of human rights standards and undertake strategic litigation, resulting in setting precedents in key cases:

The training sessions carried out revealed that lawyers had scarce understanding of international human rights law and international and national protection mechanisms. Lawyers rarely used domestic appeal mechanisms and therefore did not effectively defend victims of serious human

rights violations. In addition, by not attempting to exhaust all available domestic remedies it prevented the possibility of submitting cases to the UN Human Rights Committee. Despite numerous capacity building efforts undertaken by national and international organisations in previous years, lawyers' capacity to use both national and international mechanisms to defend victims of human rights violations remained limited. Furthermore, due to fear and intimidation, and lack of capacities, in particular related to the sensitive cases on the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence, none of the lawyers, targeted by the PBF project had the will to submit individual complaints to the Human Rights Committee.

Following a series of practical human rights training sessions and individual consultations/coaching, several lawyers drafted individual complaints – which were then revised together with the PBF hired expert on strategic litigation. As a result, during the implementation of the project 7 individual complaints were submitted (out of which 4 concerned cases related to the June 2010 violence) to the Human rights Committee. In May 2012, three complaints were communicated to the State, to which the Government replied in October 2012, denying all violations of human rights. At the time that the project ended the lawyers were preparing their responses, with the help of the expert on strategic litigation, who volunteered to continue to support these lawyers beyond the PBF project.

The one-month internships turned out to be a real success, as lawyers from Kyrgyzstan benefited from the experience of their colleagues in Russia in defending victims of torture/ill treatment and arbitrary arrest, and came back to Kyrgyzstan with additional knowledge, skills and inspiration. Upon their return these lawyers proved to be better equipped and motivated for drafting individual complaints to the Human Right Committee and greatly improved the quality of their defence strategy at the national level. On one occasion, one lawyer was congratulated by a prosecutor for his defence during a trial hearing. The internships for OHCHR national staff also proved a very positive experience as well: both national staff upgraded their skills to advice local lawyers seeking OHCHR guidance on strategic litigation.

2) Guidelines on torture investigation are elaborated and discussed with prosecutors in a series of seminars

The seminars for prosecutors, facilitated by the PBF hired expert on strategic litigation and an expert on conflict situation (also from Russia), turned out to be a real success and additional sessions for prosecutors working in the South were requested. Very few prosecutors had benefited from human rights training in the past and consequently had limited understanding of international human rights law. The seminars organised at the Prosecutor Training Centre in Bishkek, targeted prosecutors from all regions.

In general participants showed a real interest in learning more about human rights standards and participated actively in the discussions. However, in the case of the two seminars organised for the prosecutors working in the southern part of the country, a real disbelief in human rights transpired in the discussions. Some prosecutors openly voiced that torture was needed to investigate criminal cases.

A pilot seminar gathering both prosecutors and lawyers from the South was organised to examine individual complaints submitted to the Human Rights Committee and communicated to the State of Kyrgyzstan. It became clear that prosecutors were not able to discuss objectively cases related to June 2010 inter-ethnic violence. Despite heated discussions, this format proved interesting to break stereotypes and make both groups understand that they need to work together to address human rights violations.

3) Trial monitoring and interventions on human rights violations undertaken by OHCHR Mission to Osh(OMO)

With the support of the PBF project OMO continued to carry out trial monitoring throughout the PBF project timeframe. The following human rights violations were documented:

torture and ill-treatment to force confession; lack of access to lawyers and denial of access to

lawyers of free choosing; lack of access to family members and failure to inform family members of the whereabouts of the detainee; inadequate access to medical care; failure of law enforcement and judicial 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.

As a result, guilty verdicts continued to rely heavily on confessions, allegedly extracted under torture. In the majority of cases monitored by OMO, the appeal courts upheld unfair verdicts adopted by the first instance courts.

The presence of OMO human rights monitors at trials certainly prevented on several occasions violent outburst. In other instances the presence of the monitors prompted the police to intervene and stop verbal and physical attacks. Because protection by presence had a significant impact more and more lawyers turned to OMO asking for its presence at trials.

Protection by presence also worked outside the courtroom including in the context of police stations. For example, the quick deployment of OMO staff at a police station in Osh city in July 2012, ensured that a victim of torture was provided medical examination and access to a lawyer. The family members who were unaware of his whereabouts were also informed. In June 2012, the prompt intervention of OMO staff at a police station ensured that a victim of torture, a young male of Uzbek ethnicity, was released and could get medical treatment. In the latter case, the victim was too afraid of reprisals to file a complaint. In the first case, a complaint was submitted and, by the time the PBF project ended, it was under review by the General Prosecutor.

## UNHCR

Provision of individual documentation addresses concerns raised by those who are affected by the conflict during UNHCR's annual participatory assessment: improved freedom of movement, increased ability to access rights and state services, and protection against harassment from law enforcement bodies.

The presence of an HLP consultant allowed for dedicated participation in meetings with government, local authority and state architectural agencies, as well as donor coordination meetings to link analyses, discussion and information to HLP issues. This regular participation led to three significant results: 1) valuable coordination amongst all relevant stakeholders 2) advocating for and ensuring that HLP issues remain on the agenda for discussion or that other post-conflict activities are seen through a HLP perspective and 3) Issues deemed likely to impact upon the HLP rights of our persons of concern continue to be monitored and analysed by UNHCR.

## UNDP

Through the training and hands-on support provided to the Council for the Selection of Judges, the ongoing selection process of judges has become more transparent and professional. In addition, the NGO monitoring this selection was supported to be able to provide alternative views/opinions on the selection process, which then were taken into consideration by the Council. All this, in its turn, contributed to the selection of better qualified and non-corrupt judges, making it more likely that judges will apply human rights standards and that the numbers of biased and unfair trials will reduce. In particular, the project supported the Council's work on selection of the judges to the Supreme Court and Constitutional Chamber, as well as touched upon selection of several local judges.

The workshops, which created spaces for the discussion and clarified the new procedure on competitive selection of judges, as well as the media trainings, which were envisaged to contribute to more accurate media coverage of the selection process, positively contributed to the ongoing process of selection of judges. While it is too early to say what impact the above interventions will have on the selection and the general improvement of the judiciary, it is expected that the interventions will contribute to outcome 1.

- Relevance of results for the peacebuilding process:

Within the on-going judicial reform the Council for the Selection of Judges Selection has been established to ensure a transparent selection of judges, based on the highest standards of competence and integrity. It is crucial to set up a transparent selection process in line with international human rights standards to increase public trust in the judicial system. This public trust and the promotion of rule of law and access to justice will be crucial to fight impunity for ongoing human rights violations. Without an accountable and functioning judiciary system (and remaining ethnic and other biases in court decisions), the pre-conditions for a comprehensive reconciliation process would not be met.

**c. Explain the overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework or other strategic documents as relevant, e.g.: MDGs, National Priorities, UNDAF outcomes, etc**

The overall programme 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 programme also responds to the Decision 1(77) aimed at prevention of racial discrimination in the country and adopted in August 2010 by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which considered the situation in Kyrgyzstan under its early warning and urgent action procedure. Kyrgyzstan was reminded that it had ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the UN Committee urged “the Government to ensure the protection of all its citizens from ethnic hatred, including by ensuring a balanced approach by the law enforcement agencies and local authorities and by holding those committing violations personally accountable”. It also “strongly urged the Government to facilitate access to justice for the victims, to investigate the violations of human rights, bring to justice those responsible, provide redress to the victims and their families, including by returning their property (...)”

In 2011 the General Prosecutor office issued its development strategy for 2012- 2015, which has a strong focus on increasing the prosecutors’ professionalism, especially in the area of human rights. The PBF activities carried out through the Prosecutor Training Centre contributed to the implementation of the General Prosecutor strategy in 2012.

The UNDAF indicator for OHCHR in Kyrgyzstan to be reached during the period 2012 – 2016 under Pillar A (*Peace and cohesion, effective Democratic Governance and Human rights; outcome 2: minimum 10 individual complaints submitted by persons under Kyrgyz jurisdiction to UN Treaty bodies and Special procedures*) is to submit ten individual complaints to the Human Rights Committee or Special Procedures. To date, through the PBF project, seven individual complaints were submitted, out of which three were communicated to the State.

The project assisted Kyrgyzstan in implementing a number of recommendations by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and several human rights mechanisms such as the Universal Periodical Review, in particular in the area of combating torture and promoting the right to fair trial.

This project was instrumental in providing the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia with the resources to implement activities in line with its regional note for biennium 2012-1013.

The project activities were also consistent with the MDG acceleration agenda, and UN Secretary General’s decision (No 2011/20) on Durable Solutions for the IDPs and returnees in the aftermath of conflict.

**d. Explain the contribution of key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.**

OHCHR

The PBF hired experts developed a very good working relation with the Prosecutor Training Centre in Bishkek where three seminars were carried out. The deputy director fully supported the proposal to conduct human rights seminars and assisted in all logistical issues. All seminars were officially opened by the First Deputy of the General Prosecutor who emphasized the importance for prosecutors to be familiar with and fully aware of Human rights standards and apply them in their work.

UNHCR

UNHCR led the protection sector coordination and participated in other coordination efforts including those regarding early recovery and peacebuilding. Protection sector coordination was an efficient mechanism in ensuring close cooperation and collaboration with OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF and other agencies dealing with crosscutting work and maximising advocacy efforts.

UNHCR implemented some activities of this project through implementing partners (DRC, CIP). UNHCR, with its implementing partners, designed and carried out joint needs assessments and monitoring – these efforts assisted with prioritization of activities. UNHCR and all implementing partners conducted frequent exchange of information through formal and informal fora, which provided beneficial technical perspective to all.

While immediately after the June violence of 2010, SDRD facilitated good cooperation with other actors, however political restructuring reduced their political weight in the South and left the agency with reduced decision making power. In turn, this resulted in delays to the processing of HLP documentation. That said, SDRD played a significant role in registering the shelters and removing the obstacles in registration.

There were indications that local authorities viewed HLP documentation as a potential obstacle for future implementation of the master plan for city development. This remains to be a challenge since many issues are strongly dependent on political will in South Kyrgyzstan, therefore obtaining the support of local authorities in implementation was of vital importance. In order to move ahead with registration of shelters as permanent housing, it was essential to make efforts to obtain such political will. Aware of this, UNHCR took appropriate measures to elicit local authority support through advocacy and consultations, and by also addressing other matters at the national level in Bishkek.

UNDP

UNDP worked closely with the national partners, such as the President's Office, Council on Selection of Judges, General Prosecutor's Office, civil society and media. In the context of ever-changing political environment and high turnover of government officials in the country, the strong links with these agencies allowed achieving the goals of the project. These links were established and maintained through day-to-day partnership, liaison and communication with the stakeholder's focal points and client oriented approach. In addition, the partnerships were established with the relevant UN agencies and international organizations through the maintenance of the judiciary reform coordination group.

**e. Who have been the primary beneficiaries and how they were engaged in the programme/project implementation? Provide percentages/number of beneficiary groups, if relevant.**

OHCHR

The primary beneficiaries of this project were lawyers and prosecutors. At the start of the project lawyers were reluctant in participating in another round of human rights training sessions. However, thanks to the outstanding performance of the PBF hired expert on strategic litigation the

sessions ended up being very interactive, resulting in lawyers requesting additional sessions. Most importantly, the project raised a certain amount of motivation and determination amongst the participants in combating torture.

The Prosecutor Training centre management was entirely engaged in the PBF activities, understanding the importance of carrying out Human rights sessions for prosecutors. In addition these activities were incorporated in the General Prosecutor strategy in developing professional capacities of prosecutors in the field of Human rights. Yet, the participants were at first reluctant to discuss Human rights, especially international mechanisms, being viewed as non-applicable and non-essential in Kyrgyzstan. Yet during the course of the sessions, the team of experts managed to transmit essential information and prosecutors acquired basic but essential knowledge. Contrary to the positive feedback received from sessions held in the North, the prosecutors in the South remained sceptical towards Human rights notions and its applicability in the country.

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project were victims of human rights violations, who benefited from assistance by trained lawyers, in particular, those victims whose cases were submitted to the UN Human Rights Committee.

### UNHCR

Assistance for individual documentation was provided to over 5,000 persons, mostly conflict affected population during the project period.

Out of the 2,335 beneficiaries registered in the HLP database (meaning the family member who is directly receiving the legal assistance), 1,170 of them are male and 1,165 female. Therefore, just over 52% of HLP beneficiaries are women. The HLP assistance as described above were provided to the majority of the beneficiaries of the 2010 Emergency Shelter Project (under which transitional shelters were constructed to all who had lost their homes in the June 2010 violence).

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### UNDP

Funding over USD 50,000 for access to justice interventions has been provided by UNDP's regional office RBEC. Additionally this IRF-funded project has contributed to a trend within UNDP Kyrgyzstan to intensify work on justice and rule of law. A project document addressing needs in the area of administration of justice and rule of law has been finalized and is likely to attract substantial funding for future activities in this area.

- f. Highlight the contribution of the programme on cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported.**

### OHCHR

A gender sensitive approach was adopted while implementing activities under this project. One of the ways to ensure a gender sensitive approach was to make sure the participation of female professionals. This was not easy as women are seriously underrepresented outside the capital. Women are working only at the General Prosecutors Office in Bishkek, and therefore in the training activities targeting prosecutors from the regions, women were not present. However, when selecting OHCHR staff for internships in Russia, gender was one of the key criteria.

### UNHCR

As mentioned above, just over 52% of HLP beneficiaries are women.

In all activities undertaken during this programme, UNHCR took an age, gender and diversity sensitive approach. UNHCR seeks to ensure that all persons of concern enjoy their rights on an equal footing and are able to participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives, the lives of their family members and their communities. All staff are expected to understand and integrate age, gender and diversity sensitive work practices. Senior managers ensure that this policy is

translated into action in all phases of UNHCR's operation cycle. 52% of participants in UNHCR's participatory assessment discussions (more details below) with beneficiaries were female and 38% were children. The views of these vulnerable groups of people were included in planning and implementation.

In all protection and community mobilization activities, both within and beyond the scope of this programme, UNHCR focused on the specific needs of vulnerable victims of the events - including separated children, disabled persons and the elderly - to ensure their access to existing services and assistance, or supplementing these services as necessary.

#### UNDP

UNDP in its work integrated conflict prevention, human rights based and gender equity approaches.

- g. Has the funding provided by the MPTF/JP to the programme been catalytic in attracting funding or other resources from other donors? If so, please elaborate.**

#### OHCHR

The PBF project has raised a lot of attraction from other international organizations working in Kyrgyzstan. The work done by the hired expert on strategic litigation, with both lawyers and prosecutors, granted very positive feedback. As a result several organizations approached OHCHR to support additional training sessions Soros co-financed two training sessions for lawyers and OSCE co-financed three seminars for prosecutors.

Once the project was over the expert on strategic litigation was hired by the Open Society Institute and Soros to deliver additional similar trainings for lawyers and to participate in the elaboration of a strategy on torture prevention by civil society.

#### UNHCR

While the funding provided by MPTF hasn't been explicitly linked to further funding attracted for UNHCR Kyrgyzstan operations, the country has been put forward as a candidate for the pilot in implementation of the *UN Secretary-General's decision on Durable Solutions for IDPs and Refugees Returning to their Country of Origin*. Being a pilot country will provide an opportunity to highlight sustainable reintegration as part of the agenda for development in Kyrgyzstan. The SG's initiative will complement the peacebuilding work done in Kyrgyzstan so far by serving to restore/build confidence in as well as commitment to stability, reconciliation and poverty reduction.

#### UNDP

Funding over USD 50,000 for access to justice interventions has been provided by UNDP's regional office RBEC. Additionally this IRF-funded project has contributed to a trend within UNDP Kyrgyzstan to intensify work on justice and rule of law. A project document addressing needs in the area of administration of justice and rule of law has been finalized and is likely to attract substantial funding for future activities in this area.

- h. Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section IV, if applicable.**

#### OHCHR

In general, the training sessions showed that it is of utmost importance to continue working with prosecutors beyond this current project, to continue to strengthen their understanding and knowledge of human rights standards. Having learned that lawyers benefited from similar training sessions, prosecutors stated that they had to build their capacity to respond in an appropriate way.

The efforts of the expert on strategic litigation yielded concrete and effective results. Lawyers significantly increased their ability in pursuing a strategic defence approach, including

international human rights mechanisms. Prosecutors and judges recognized the increasingly professional and competent approach of trained lawyers during trials. Indeed those lawyers made clear reference to international human rights standards and requested effective investigation in cases where torture was alleged. Despite these achievements OHCHR remains concerned at the intimidation and harassment that lawyers are subject to, in particular since stepping up in the defence of torture victims and since individual complaints submitted to the Human Rights Committee were communicated to the State.

The existing criminal justice system continues to undermine the rule of law and public trust in the justice institutions. Far from ensuring justice for victims and their families and from sending a clear message that all perpetrators of crimes and human rights violations will be held responsible the justice system remains highly dysfunctional and corrupt. Victims of the June 2010 violence have not seen much justice. Accountability and justice are key factors for securing peace and stability and preventing conflicts in the long term. Therefore these unaddressed deficiencies risk undermining the still fragile reconciliation process between the Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities and between the communities and the authorities.

The police remains a key problematic actor as one of the main perpetrators of human rights violations, in particular of acts of torture and ill-treatment and arbitrary detention. Clearly advocacy efforts and capacity building initiatives are not enough to put an end to the systemic corruption and achieve sustained changes. The latter can only be achieved through a comprehensive institutional reform for which at this moment there does not seem to be sufficient political will at all levels.

### UNHCR

It was expected that UNHCR provide legal counselling on personal documentation, mobile clinics and raise awareness regarding personal documentation to a targeted population of about 14,000 people (of which, 50% were to be women.) It was also expected that UNHCR provide property ownership documents for about 2,000 affected families. The number of families which benefited was 2,300. Following the information above and within this document, it is deemed that expectations have been met and the conflict affected population has an increased awareness of their rights to possess personal and HLP documentation. Through these outputs, UNHCR has contributed to improving the protection environment of the affected population, as well as their enjoyment of rights through equal, non-discriminatory and harassment free access to documentation and housing, land and property rights

The project provides, first and foremost, means of protection to conflict-affected population. Having both personal and HLP documentation is the key in empowering the people in protecting themselves, facilitating freedom of movement and ensuring access to public services. It also demonstrates the authorities' accountability and responsibility to protect. In this sense, the process of obtaining documentation is part of confidence-building measures through which positive changes towards peace accumulate; and therefore relevant to peacebuilding (PMP 2).

### UNDP

UNDP contributed to the achievement of the Outcome 1: *"Members of the legal community (judiciary and lawyers) increasingly apply national and international human rights standards and the judiciary increasingly serves as an independent institution which protects the rights of people and cases of trials resulting in biased and unfair decisions reduced"* through supporting judiciary selection and prosecutors' activities. The indicator to be achieved was *"Bias in court decisions reduced according to perceptions of relevant stakeholders"*.

Through the training and hands-on support provided to the Council for the Selection of Judges, the ongoing selection process of judges has become more transparent and professional. In addition, the NGO monitoring this selection was supported to be able to provide alternative views/opinions on the selection process, which then were taken into consideration by the Council.

All this, in its turn, contributed to the selection of better qualified judges, making it more likely that judges will apply human rights standards and that the numbers of biased and unfair trials will reduce. In particular, the project supported the Council's work on selection of the judges to the Supreme Court and Constitutional Chamber, as well as touched upon selection of several local judges.

The workshops, which created spaces for the discussion and clarified the new procedure on competitive selection of judges, as well as the media trainings, which were envisaged to contribute to more accurate media coverage of the selection process, positively contributed to the ongoing process of selection of judges. While it is too early to say what impact the above interventions will have on the selection and the general improvement of the judiciary, it is expected that the interventions will contribute to outcome.

### III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

- a. **Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no evaluation of the programme have been done yet?**

#### OHCHR

A final evaluation was not done at the end of the programme, yet OHCHR developed several methods to evaluate the project results and impact. The international consultant hired by OHCHR to coordinate this project attended all training sessions and seminars carried out during the reporting period. She evaluated the performance of the expert on strategic litigation and at the same time assessed the feedback from lawyers and prosecutors. In addition, at the end of each training sessions questionnaires were distributed to all participants. The evaluations results were all very positive. As stated above, specific requests were taken into account (e.g. additional seminars for prosecutors in the South).

All the five lawyers who benefited from an internship on strategic litigation in Russia submitted upon their return a mission report. They highly appreciated the possibility to actively participate to the internal work of leading NGOs in Russia and acquired experience in fighting against ill-treatment. Upon their return, based on the experience acquired, they started to make better use of Mass media reporting cases of ill-treatment. At the same time, they defence strategy became more professional and especially lawyers understood the importance of using all domestic appeal mechanisms. One lawyer from an NGO based in Jalal-Abad introduced all best practices in his daily work: starting from filing documents to gathering all information (from relatives, co-detainees, witnesses) needed to prepare a strong defence.

The international consultant developed a close working relation with OMO colleagues with whom she discussed all concerns regarding the PBF activities. She also kept close contact with the expert on strategic litigation who submitted, on a monthly basis, a report describing all activities undertaken and any problems/challenges encountered. Internal discussions among them aimed at assessing the observations made during the training sessions and taking appropriate follow/up actions.

Two thematic reports were provided, gathering key findings collected by the OMO trial team on torture and unfair trials related to the June 2010 inter-ethnic violence. These reports underline the gaps in the administration of justice in the south of the country, and suggest recommendations to the Government and indications for reforms.

#### UNHCR

While a final evaluation has not been carried out yet, UNHCR undertook a number of self-assessment and lessons learned exercises to tailor activities appropriately to new operational environments. Such assessments were also taken with implementing partners. In October 2011,

UNHCR sought information from its' persons of concern (POC) – namely returned internally displaced persons and refugees - regarding their current needs and sought feedback on areas of UNHCR's work. This exercise ensured PoCs were included in decision-making processes concerning their own protection. Emphasis was paid to seeking views from conflict-affected areas, however, due attention was given to neighbouring communities as well, to ensure conflict sensitivity. Discussions were held with 1,233 PoC, representing the larger affected community, of which 52% were female and 38% were children. The views of PoCs were included in the following planning and lessons learned exercises, ensuring views formed part of revised activities.

In order to review the perceptions of the people on confidence-building, including the relevance and appropriateness of this project, a participatory assessment is planned in 2012 following the end of PBF funding. The assessment will aim to capture perceptions of both participants and non-participants of the projects, and used to appropriately tailor future activities.

- b. Explain, if relevant, challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources, as well as the actions taken to mitigate, and how such challenges and/or actions impacted on the overall achievement of results.**

#### OHCHR

The project implementation started with some delays due to the late arrival of the international consultant (mid-October 2011). In addition, due to the lengthy and complex UNDP recruitment procedures the national staff (national project assistant and administrative/financial assistant) started working only in April 2012. The project also faced difficulties due to external factors. There was a major reshuffling in the staffing situation of the General Prosecutor's Office at the end of 2011. The Parliament adopted the law on the NPM only in June 2012 and the mechanism has yet to be established, thus the activities planned in relation to the NPM could not be implemented

Jointly with UNDP and UNHCR a non-cost budget extension was requested and granted in May 2012 for an additional four-month period. This extension gave the possibility to overcome the initial delays and carry out the planned activities, as much as possible.

#### UNHCR

In December 2011 legislative and policy changes to housing registration procedures 1) reallocated responsibility for registration to a new (and currently, inoperative) government organ and 2) made it uncertain which procedures and construction documents should be used.

Assurances received by UNHCR from the relevant government authority, the State Directorate for Reconstruction and Development, that the new procedures would be clarified did not come to fruition until several weeks later. In the absence of detailed regulations or instructions to define the new responsibilities, procedures or documents, the overall process of registering individual housing became fully suspended in Osh and continued to be carried out on doubtful legal grounds in Jalal-Abad. This was an worrying development because beneficiaries of the emergency transitional shelters provided following destruction of houses in 2010 did not have adequate and whole legal safeguards to their HLP rights during this time. UNHCR joined other UN agencies and sought an extension to 1) to advocate for clarification of registration procedures with state-level officials and 2) to restart legal counseling and activities once registration resumes. The situation changed in May 2012, UNHCR's (and its implementing partners') advocacy, a simplified and unified registration process was agreed by SDRD. Since then, registration is on-going and is expected to conclude for the majority by the end of 2012. UNHCR will be sustaining efforts by building the capacity of and working with local lawyers to this end.

## UNDP

Political events during the period of PBF funding (including the presidential election in October 2011, local council elections in March 2012 and accompanying threats of large scale demonstrations) increased tension and nationalist rhetoric in the political and media sphere. During these time period, the sense of insecurity in the communities was raised, delaying implementation of activities. It was necessary to work alongside the people's perception of "right" timing.

Frequent changes in the governing structures and personnel rotations made it difficult to have consistent and coherent engagement with the authorities. Emerging norms of impunity – both by the authorities and people, coupled with the inconsistent application of the rule of law did not allow for a conducive environment.

- c. Report key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to**
  - a. management arrangements**
  - b. human resources**
  - c. resources, etc.,**

## OHCHR

The complex and lengthy UNDP procurement and financial procedures hampered the smooth implementation of the project, mainly due to long delays in recruiting national staff, experts and in delaying the payment of invoices. Indeed these challenging procedures resulted in six months delays for hiring national staff. These lengthy procedures prevented hired experts to receive fees in due time, which created unnecessary disappointments.

## UNDP

UNDP's lessons learnt found that further work with the overall justice chain (judiciary, prosecution, police) is required to develop their skills and knowledge in applying human rights standards and victim centered approach in investigation, prosecution and adjudication. UNDP will seek to address these needs through its ongoing and planned projects on rule of law and judicial reform. The draft manual developed for the prosecutors would require further validation process and the appropriate training programme.

#### IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
<b>Outcome 1</b> <i>“Members of the legal community (judiciary and lawyers) increasingly apply national and international human rights standards and the judiciary increasingly serves as an independent institution which protects the rights of people and cases of trials resulting in biased and unfair decisions reduced”</i>							
<b>Output 1.1</b> Lawyers are trained and mentored to raise their knowledge of human rights standards and undertake strategic litigation, resulting in setting precedents in key cases	Indicator 1.1.1		25 lawyers trained	25 lawyers		Regular mentoring sessions carried out by the strategic litigation expert	OHCHR  The international consultant attended all training sessions carried out
	Indicator 1.1.2		At least 10 complaints filed nationally and/or internationally by defense lawyers addressing human rights concerns	7 complaints submitted to the Human Rights Committee, out of which three were communicated to the State party.	Difficulties for lawyers to submit individual complaints, especially on human rights violations regarding June 2010 violence. Reasons: limited experience in using national appeal mechanisms, misconception of international mechanisms, intimidation/fear of reprisals by perpetrators of	Number of complaints reviewed by prosecutors / judges and number of decisions adopted in response to the lawyers’ complaints  Text of the guidelines for prosecutors	OHCHR  A table to follow/up on all individual complaints was created. The government replied to three communications, denying any violation of human rights.

					alleged human rights violations.		
<b>Output 1.2</b> Guidelines on torture investigation are elaborated and discussed with prosecutors in a series of seminars	Indicator 1.2.1		Number of torture cases investigated by prosecutors, monitored by OHCHR and NGOs	According to OHCHR, prosecutors did not usually investigate torture cases, and when initiating an investigation, the file was closed for lack of evidence.		Consultant's report  Examples of cases of torture instituted by prosecutors  Media and NGO reports on positive examples of investigation into allegations of torture	OHCHR At the end of the project, the prosecutors had yet to initiate an exemplary case of torture investigation, despite efforts initiated by the General Prosecutor. This is mainly due to low professionalism, misconception regarding human rights and unwillingness to combat torture especially regarding June 2010 violence.
	Indicator 1.2.2		Three human right seminars for prosecutors	Five human right seminars conducted			OHCHR The seminars carried out underlined the fact that prosecutors had limited understanding about human rights and especially a strong resistance to raise questions about torture concerning June 2010 violence. In some cases prosecutors praised torture as being the only efficient method to solve a criminal case.
UNDP	Indicator	Widely perceived	Bias in court decisions reduced according to	Concrete measures to	Delays incurred in achieving indicator	Official reports of the judicial	UNDP

	1.1.1 Decreased number of complaints on biased court decisions	bias in court decisions due to the lack of expertise to select neutral judges and deal with sensitive cases; lack of interaction between judiciary and public	the perceptions of relevant stakeholders	decrease bias in court decisions agreed with State institutions implemented	target as rotation of judges, as requested by the President's Office, it could no more be implemented in current context.  Alternative interventions were implemented instead:  Support to the transparent and fair selection of judges to reduce bias in courts;  Facilitation of the communication between the General Prosecutor's Office and its Centers and civil society as a measure for rapid intervention in the conflict context;  Prosecutors were trained to handle sensitive cases in ethnically tense situations	system and the government - NGO reports - OHCHR reports - Consultants' reports - Reports on establishment of resource centers, free legal aid - Modules developed for judges selection - Report on trainings conducted - Media reports	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Impunity for torture is addressed as a result of enhanced torture prevention through national preventive mechanism (NPM) visits and improved investigation procedures for prosecutors, and proposals on the rule of law reforms are presented to interested stakeholders based on the assessment of the rule of law area							
<b>Output 2.1</b>	Indicator		Number of trials	11 cases were		OHCHR ad-	OHCHR

Trial monitoring and interventions on human rights violations undertaken by OHCHR	2.1.1		monitored by OHCHR Number of interventions by OHCHR on cases of human rights violations carried out locally, in Bishkek and by UN human rights mechanisms	monitored by OMO		hoc and monthly reports (confidential) as well as thematic reports ( public) reports Interventions by UN Human Rights Mechanisms (public and confidential)	
<b>Output 2.2</b> An assessment report on the rule of law area is prepared	Indicator 2.2.1		One report prepared with a list of recommendations, One report is translated, minimum 300 copies published	Two thematic reports on administration of justice (torture/ ill-treatment and unfair trial) were produced and distributed to the international community and governmental officials.			OHCHR
<b>Output</b> Support to public monitoring and technical assistance to NPM	Indicator 3.3.1		Minimum 5 NPM monitoring visits supported, several items of furniture/equipment for the NPM office purchased, minimum 2 workshops for NPM		The NPM law was passed only in July 2012, and so far the NPM members have not been selected yet.	NPM not yet established	OHCHR

functioning is rendered			members conducted				
<b>Outcome 3: The protection environment of the affected population and enjoyment of rights is improved through equal, non-discriminatory and harassment free access to personal documentation and housing, land and property rights.</b>							
<b>Output 3.1</b> Improved protection environment of the affected population, as well as their enjoyment of rights through equal, non-discriminatory and harassment free access to documentation and housing, land and property rights.	<b>Indicator 3.1.1</b> Number of PoC that received free legal consultations, restored and obtained personal documentation. Information and awareness raising campaign.	Existing, though diminishing needs for restoration of personal documentation, as well as restoration or establishment of property ownership documents that were lost or destroyed during the June 2010 conflict and/or were in part or fully missing.	About 14,000 individuals (out of which 50% will be women) have benefitted from free legal counseling and /or obtaining personal documentation (e.g. ID, marriage/birth certificates)	<p>UNHCR funded mobile documentation teams, composed of government SRS officers (one Passport Officer and one Civil Status Registration Officer), photographers and lawyers from CIP.</p> <p>Assistance and preparation of documents to obtain passports and civil status documents was provided to 3,200 persons.</p> <p>Some 600 passports and other civil status documents (including registry office certificates) were received over the course of the programme.</p> <p>Related awareness raising campaigns through information leaflets were aimed at (and estimated to reach) some 12,000 persons.</p>		<p>Regular reports and statistics.</p> <p>Implementing Partners' reports.</p> <p>Participatory assessment with persons of concern (PoC) and various level authorities.</p>	UNHCR
	<b>Indicator 3.1.2</b> Number of legal		Property ownership	Over 7,500 people attended over 300 legal clinics on HLP	Expectations are met and the	Regular reports and statistics.	UNHCR

	<p>consultations concerning restoration of property ownership documents as well as housing, land &amp; property (HLP) rights through mobile legal clinic and in office legal aid service; information and awareness raising campaign regarding housing, land and property rights.</p>		<p>documents for about 2,000 affected families /households restored /established.</p>	<p>issues over the course of the funding.</p> <p>Of over 2,000 households which require assistance in restoration and obtaining of the HLP documents, nearly all the households received some form of assistance.</p> <p>Over 52% of HLP beneficiaries are women.</p> <p>Over 5,500 brochures and 25,000 awareness raising booklets containing practical information on the importance of, procedures and assistance available for document restoration, amongst others, were distributed among the affected population.</p> <p>A number of awareness-raising and informational material was also produced including leaflets, eight different informative bookmarks and 11 radio programs on the most problematic HLP issues in South Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>A total of 73 awareness-raising sessions were conducted in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and districts. The sessions covered some 700 participants, mainly community leaders in Osh and Jalal-Abad districts.</p>	<p>conflict affected population has an increased awareness of their rights to possess personal and HLP documentation.</p>	<p>Implementing Partners' reports.</p> <p>Participatory assessment with persons of concern (PoC) and various level authorities.</p>	
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