



[INSERT NAME OF MPTF/JOINT PROGRAMME]
FINAL PROGRAMME¹NARRATIVE REPORT

Programme Title & Project Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programme Title: Women building peace, trust and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan• Programme Number (if applicable): PBF/IRF-40 Women (KGZ), 00079521• MPTF Office Project Reference Number:

Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s) ²
<i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region Kyrgyzstan/ Osh, Jalalabat and Batken Provinces
Thematic/Priority <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution

Participating Organization(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p><i>UN Women and UNFPA</i></p>

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Directorate for Reconstruction and Development of Osh and Jalal-Abad• Ministry of Youth, Labour and Employment (MoYLE)• Local administrations• Province Advisory Committees• NGOs/ CBOs: NGO Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)/NGO Women Entrepreneurs' Support Association (WESA)/NGO Women's Peace Network (WPN)• NGO "Centre for Research of Democratic Processes"• Y-PEER network

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)
MPTF/JP Fund Contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>UN Women</i>: 479,892 USD• <i>UNFPA</i>: 80,000USD Agency Contribution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>

Programme Duration (months)
Overall Duration <i>(months)</i> : 16 months
Start Date ³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> : 01.07.2011

¹The term "programme" is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

²Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ 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
(if applicable)

Other Contributions (donors)
(if applicable)

TOTAL: 559,892 USD

End Date (or
Revised End Date)⁴:
31.10.2012

Operational Closure
Date⁵: 31.10.2012

Expected Financial
Closure Date:
31.10.2012

Final Programme/ Project Evaluation

Evaluation Completed

Yes No Date: _____

Evaluation Report - Attached

Yes No

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

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

List of Abbreviations:

PBF – United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
UN Women – United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNCT – United Nations Country Team
NAP – National Action Plan
MDG - Millennium Development Goals
UNSCR – United Nations Security Council Resolutions
MDTF – Multi Donor Trust Fund
IRF – Immediate Response Facility
IP – Implementation Partner
PAC – Province Advisory Committees
WPN – Women’s Peace Network
WPC – Women Peace Committee
FTI – Foundation for Tolerance International
WESA – Women Entrepreneurs’ Support Association
CBO – Community-Based Organization
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
ToT – Training of trainers
AO – Ayil Okmotu (village municipality)
ID – Identification Document
DRACS- Department of Registration of the Acts of Civil Status

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

I. PURPOSE

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

After the violent interethnic conflict focusing on Osh and Jalalabad provinces of Kyrgyzstan in June 2010, serious efforts were made by government, civil society and international community to restore peace, rebuild lives and livelihoods, built trust and facilitate interethnic relations. Within the framework of the UN's consolidated response to the crisis, UN Women implemented the project "Empowering women and vulnerable communities to contribute to peace and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan" funded by UN PBF during the period March 2011 to March 2012. While programmatic activities were finalized by 31 December 2011, operational closure of the project was on 31 March 2012. Activities and results achieved in Phase 1 of the project established a good basis for the further support and promotion of women and women's organizations in peace building and reconciliation work in Kyrgyzstan. In summer 2011 a project proposal for the Second Phase of the project, namely "Women building peace, trust and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan" was submitted to and was confirmed by PBF.

Within the project UN Women focused its programme interventions in the following areas, which were critical for effective post-conflict recovery and reconciliation:

- ✓ mainstreaming gender into national recovery plans and strategies, paying specific attention to laws and policies in security sector, including the state Policy on Ethnic Development and Consolidation in Kyrgyzstan;
 - ✓ strengthening the capacities of civilians to ensure effective rule of law and protection and security for women and girls in times of conflict and post-conflict recovery;
 - ✓ strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations (Women Peace Committee, women peace mediators) to serve in watchdog and mediator functions; being rapidly deployable in case of need to defuse tense situations;
 - ✓ strengthening the capacities of women peace activists and local communities to effectively voice the real needs of women and children in the process of reconciliation and socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation.
- b. The project aimed at the following outcome: The process of post conflict recovery, reconciliation, and peacebuilding effectively addresses the specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan. This Outcome was expected to be achieved by the implementation of three interrelated outputs, each focusing on addressing critical challenges, which may cause risks of conflicts and negatively influence the process of post-conflict recovery, reconciliation and peace building:
- Security of women and children in gender sensitive post-conflict recovery, reconciliation and peace building;
 - Women's rights to restoration of property (land, house) and identification documents;
 - Addressing the consequences of gender based violence – support to women GBV survivors.
- c. Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund.

The project aimed at contributing to UNPBF PMP 2011-13 strategic result 2: Conflict resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peacebuilding efforts/indicator 2.4: Empowerment for Women (evidence of women formally assuming leadership/responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions)

The component project was in line with the UN strategic approach to support peacebuilding efforts and the UNDAF, which is based on the areas where United Nations can have the most impact between 2012 and 2016⁶.

Key issues highlighted in the Country Analysis report include Peace, Cohesion, Good Governance and Human Rights; Quality Social Services to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); Inclusive Job-Rich Growth, Poverty Reduction and Environmental Sustainability. The crosscutting issue of gender equality, which has seen both progress and regression since the Kyrgyz Republic's independence, is given special focus.

Thus, in the aftermath of the June 2010 violence, the UNCT has been supporting an “infrastructure for peace”, also aimed at fostering early warning and response. Within this current project UN Women focused its programme interventions in the areas, which were critical for effective post-conflict recovery and reconciliation.

- d. List primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries.
 1. Women's Peace Network (WPN)
 2. Women entrepreneurs' support association (WESA)
 3. Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)
 4. Local administrations
 5. State Directorate for Reconstruction and Development of Osh and Jalal-Abad
 6. Ministry of Youth, Labor and Employment (MoYLE)
 7. Province Advisory Committees (PAC)
 8. Women entrepreneurs, female Kyrgyzstan citizens married in Uzbekistan and subsequently coming back to Kyrgyzstan from Uzbekistan, victims of domestic violence
 9. NGO Center for Research of Democratic Processes
 10. Y-PEER network

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

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

UN Women

Within output 1: *Risks of physical insecurity of women at public spaces (streets, public transportation, market places) reduced to enable women's participation in peace building recovery and reconciliation processes* the focus of interventions was on implementing measures to reduce the risks of physical insecurity, and assisting women in getting access to relevant services. The interventions under this output supported the efforts of Women Peace Committees to convey information, recommendations and messages about decreasing the risks and insecurity for women and girls, to local and provincial authorities and law enforcement agencies. As a part of peace infrastructure, the WPCs became a valuable source of information about the situation in communities and at district and provincial levels, and a part of early warning and early response

⁶UNCT Country Report, December 2010

system – one of the peace infrastructure functions. WPCs effectively networked at local official level and ensured coordination of response to local conflict situations. Good working relations have been established with local administrations and Women Peace Network (WPN) to address the issues raised during monitoring of tensions and violations of women’s human rights; 13 WPN monitors have been trained on tools and methodology of collecting data and analysis using gender responsive early warning indicators. Basic capacity on early warning established at local level; requires consolidation in quality of analysis, putting into context and acting on prior to conflict erupting. Since January 2012 WPN has drafted 11 monitoring reports, 6 thematic researches and 15 analytical notes. 4 recommendations within 8 months were responded to by responsible bodies. Examples: concern over safety of vaccinations in Jalalabat Oblast; financial pyramids schemes - culprits sent to prison, flood victims receiving land; undocumented ethnic Kyrgyz received access to social services.

The NGO “Foundation for Tolerance International” (FTI) supported analysing the data and processing it into monthly monitoring reports. They also conducted trainings for capacity development of WPN monitors on monitoring of conflict situations through introducing methodology for data collection and processing, for conducting research on conflict issues and informing about the strategy of early warning and response. Additionally, FTI provided training for the recipients of the monitoring reports to inform about infrastructure for peace issues, local peace mechanisms and the strategy of early warning for early response.; The role of Province and District Advisory Boards, Local Self-Government (LSG) in working with conflict were also in the focus of those activities as were trainings on conflict analysis and identification of challenges to and opportunities for peace. Conflict and gender sensitivity figured highly in all activities of FTI and the NGO also conducted ToT for members of the WPN on training methodology and tools, as well as principles of conducting interactive trainings.

The WPC conducted a number of dialogues with state entities on local issues which resulted for example in relocation of a municipal garbage dump. Dialogues with Members of Parliament on female Kyrgyz passport holders deported from Uzbekistan and ethnic Kyrgyz who want to resettle in Kyrgyzstan brought about a simplification of the process to obtain citizenship/documentation. Discussions with the Ministry of Defence regarding ethnically more inclusive national military service were initiated. WPN supported hotlines to report unlawful behaviour, such as threats, intimidation or extortion, and discrimination and/or misconduct by law-enforcement and military officers. In Osh, Jalalabat and Batken provinces humanitarian assistance was consequently provided to the most vulnerable by the state; inter-ethnic fights between teenagers were followed-up by authorities. Within 6 months there were 132 calls from Osh, 191 from Batken and 274 from Jalalabat. Via such hotlines dealing with acute issues of concern confidence among people has increased, and trust has improved in communities. All activities mentioned above contributed to reduction of the risks of physical insecurity of women at public places.

Within output 2, *Women’s properties (land, housing, small business) restored contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan* the focus was on providing support to conflict-affected women to restore their property rights and identification documents. Special legal clinics were supported to provide legal advisory support and guidance to conflict-affected women.

During the second phase of the project, 72 mobile consultations were organized by the NGO WESA to 10 districts, 20 municipalities (ayilokmotus), 23 villages and 4 towns in Osh, Jalalabat and Batken Oblasts. 576 people received legal support, 475 (82%) of them were women, mainly widows, migrants’ wives, elder people, and vulnerable women without any income; 101 (18%) were men. Moreover, 112 people received legal assistance in the offices in Osh, Jalalabat and Batken, 97 of them were women and 15 were men. Of the beneficiaries consulted 430 are of Kyrgyz and 258 of Uzbek ethnicity. The main issues were related to obtaining citizenship of Kyrgyzstan by those from Uzbekistan; obtaining national passports of Kyrgyzstan for those from within the country; the process of obtaining temporary residence permits; the process of adoption and of re-obtaining birth

certificates; alimony recovery; inheritance including the process of getting the inheritance of land and real estate; the conditions of contracts of sale, gifting and many others. 27 such consultations were organized, 19 of them were resolved for the benefit of beneficiaries, among them 12 in the interest of women at the court on ascertainment of the birth and death, divorce and property partition, alimony enforcement and many others; and seven were solved extra-judicially through relevant state bodies. A further eight cases are yet to be settled.

Mobile consultations were done on the applications of leaders of Women Peace Committees and informal legal ambassadors (Ukuk Elchi) trained who assisted victims experiencing legal problems related to property and hereditary issues. WPC leaders participated in these consultations and directed the beneficiaries to the legal clinics.

Research was done by WESA's experts on the capacity and quality of the services provided to recover personal documents of women and their family members by local divisions of the Department of registration of the civil status acts (DRACS). The findings were discussed during the round table with participation of representatives of DRACS, ayil okmotu secretaries and NGOs to draft recommendations to the state registration agencies under the government.

Additionally, round tables were organized on the findings of the analysis of the priority economic problems of women in small enterprises and informal economy for further development of recommendations and suggestions to the state responsible bodies. Capacity of 171 civil servants working on issues related to economic needs of women in post-conflict reconciliation was built.

UNFPA

Within output 3, *The women affected by the conflict and gender-based violence survivors have an increased access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the south of Kyrgyzstan* as the following objectives were envisaged by the project:

Objective 1 - To set up a safe referral pathway to survivors of violence through capacity development of service providers and strengthen interagency, intersectoral coordination mechanism;

Objective 2 - To empower communities in finding solutions and mechanisms to enhance GBV prevention and response through community based Theatre Forums.

Under the *Objective 1* a series of activities have been carried out to ensure that accessible and safe services are available to survivors and that GBV coordination and prevention mechanisms are put in place as to reduce incidents of GBV. One of the significant achievements of the project was the adaptation and rolling out of GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for southern region of the country. This represents a significant recognition by State and non-State actors that GBV was an aggravating factor during the crisis and that it needs urgent and very specific attention. Therefore, a team of locally based focal points representing Osh and Djalal-Abad municipal level governments has been involved in the process of adjusting the final version of practical GBV SOPs. This in turn has increased participation and local ownership and created a groundwork that is more likely to effectively and sustainably provide the needed help and support to the survivors of violence on an equitable basis. It is worthwhile noting that mayoral offices of two towns have issued regulations and based on this document have established local coordination councils comprising of representatives from local territorial governance, health, legal and interior sectors of two southern towns that were affected by June crisis as well as civil society organizations including crisis centers. Building capacity of the service providers was identified as a critical gap by the GBV sub-cluster work in southern Kyrgyzstan. Hence, the 3rd output's goal was to set up a safe referral pathway through capacity building and increased participation and local ownership.

During the project implementation period under this particular output two start up working meetings have been held under the leadership of mayoral offices of Osh and Jalalabat towns. The meetings

helped to assess the capacity of local partners and develop an action plan for setting up the referral pathway. Focal points from each sector have been also appointed.

A number of 6 capacity development practical workshops have been organized for 50 health care providers, 70 policemen and mixed up group comprising of 70 members of two local territorial governance bodies, social and Crisis centers workers from Osh and Jalalabat towns. The workshops provided basics on Gender and GBV concepts, the causes and consequences of GBV, national and international legislations and commitment of the government, elaboration of standardized instructions for provision of services to survivors of domestic and sexual violence and concrete action plans based on the gained knowledge and information. Moreover, the workshops have been facilitated by the guest speakers from the municipal bodies of the capital city Bishkek whereby the comprehensive system of provision of services to survivors of domestic violence including sexual violence is being piloted over the past two years.

Set of instructions for health care providers, police and territorial governance bodies have been elaborated and published as well as informative leaflets about services available have been developed and disseminated among public. Local TV channels have interviewed the workshop participants and the officials from the mayoral office – who all helped raising awareness for a wider audience about the importance of addressing the GBV issue.

The coordination council's meetings were held by two mayoral offices where the trained sectoral based representatives were also invited. The purpose of these pre-planned important meetings was to meet with each other and build a common strategic plan and referral mechanisms for prevention of and respond to gender based violence in their respective communities. These meetings were critically important in establishing a coordinated response to GBV, and would serve as a platform for policy dialogues as well as integrating gender and GBV issues into local level policy making processes.

Under the *Objective 2*, the experience of community-based theatre in crisis affected areas of Kyrgyzstan proved to be an effective tool to understand community dynamics explore sensitive issues and empower participants to become agents of social and cultural change in their communities. Given that Y-peer volunteers already took part in the 2011 training and subsequently the organization had a basic understanding of the Forum Theatre, Y-Peer became UNFPA's main partner in the implementation of the Forum Theatre activities in 2012. Thus, a one-week Forum Theatre ToT in Bishkek has been organized for Y-Peer volunteers and other interested stakeholders followed by 4 Forum Theatre outreach performances in Bishkek. In the following week a refresher training in Osh was carried out for the 2011 ToT group followed by 4 Forum Theatre outreach performances taking place on the following week in Osh and Jalalabad Oblasts.

A manual "Theatre for social transformation" was developed as the reference material for the training participants. Additionally, two more theatre activities were organized and carried out:

-A Forum Theatre event designed to introduce Forum Theatre to representatives of national media as part of their visit to Osh in late May 2012

-A Theatre for Social Transformation Final Event in Bishkek in order to share the final products with a larger audience, including staff of various UN agencies, UNFPA partner organizations and Y-Peer partners.

- 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.

UN Women:

WPN involvement in post conflict recovery, peacebuilding and reconciliation processes through monitoring reports, analytical reports and notes, dialogues with the state bodies, events both at national and local levels, and legal support activities addressed the specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan.

Beneficiaries, who built their capacity, received legal support and successfully resolved their issues felt safe and confident in their ability to defend their rights. Here are some success stories listed below:

“...Many women were assisted by these clinics such as Surmagul Asanova who found out about the legal assistance provided by WESA through Narunkul Dyushenalieva, ukuk elchi of WPN, and her villagers. Surmagul is a mother of four children, but officially not married. The children’s father abandoned the family when the youngest child was not even a month old. Surmagul and her children were living in a small temporary structure in Taldyk village, Kara Suu district. During the June events their home was burned down and the older children’s birth certificates were lost in the fire. The elder daughter was supposed to graduate from high school, but without a birth certificate she would not be able to get a passport. Surmagul did not have the financial means to allow her daughter to receive a higher education and decided to send her to Russia to her aunt, who promised to find her seasonal work. Therefore, Surmagul appealed to the WESA lawyers for legal assistance to obtain personal documents for her children, but due to illiteracy and a lack of knowledge of the procedures to renew the documents, she herself could not turn to the state agencies. Having listened to the Surmagul’s complaint, the lawyer decided to take on the case, as the documents were lost during the June events, and the woman’s family was particularly vulnerable and had no breadwinner. Renewing the documents for her children could drag on for months. The lawyer gave Surmagul a list of document she needed to collect in order to file an application with a statement at the Kara-Suu District Registry Office. Immediately after the documents had been prepared, the lawyer began an application for the restoration of the documents, and participated in meetings with Surmagul at the district Registry Office defending her interests. As a result, on 18 May 2012, the Kara-Suu District Registry Office re-issued the children’s birth certificates...”

Another case:

“...Bohodir Mirzaev has 4 kids...Before June events he used to be a taxi driver to support his family. And in June 2010 his car was broken, house was fired with all documents inside...And later with legal support by WESA, they approached State Auto Inspection...and finally he managed to restore his drivers’ license to be able to feed his family...”

UNFPA:

The adjusted SOPs has laid the foundation for the elaboration of a set of instructions for GBV service providers that included legal, health, psychosocial and protection services for GBV survivors in southern Kyrgyzstan. Having the GBV SOPs in place strengthened GBV coordination among partners and service providers. It provided a clear procedures and effective prevention of and response to GBV; enabled the GBV partners and service providers to be prepared for any emergency situation and follow the minimum set of standards and principles.

Success stories from Jalalabat:

Social pedagogue at city administration “...Gender based violence is an issue of growing concern in our society and few survivors turn to me for a support before. Unfortunately, I did not know how to provide support and whom to refer. Now I know with whom to coordinate the cases of violence and how to deal with...”

Another case:

Inspector on under-age issues/city administration: “.....violence against children and among teenagers is a critical problem and we did not know how to address and whom to involve in addressing it. Now I see that the coordination with local territorial governance can be one of the effective ways to address such problem”.

- 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.

Within the project collaboration of WPCs with local authorities to implement activities and respond to local-level tensions contributed to peace building efforts and UNDAF outcome 1 and 2 under Pillar 1. Additionally, UN Women lobbied with Parliament fraction towards the Parliamentary Committee on Security to commission Government to constitute a working group charged with development of National Action Plan (NAP) to implement UN SCR 1325. The working group produced a draft which is currently with Prime-Minister’s Office for review.

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

UN Women:

The project established partnership and collaboration with different stakeholders working on women, peace and security, strengthened partnership with Province Advisory Committees and civil society organizations. In particular, more efforts were made to intensify work with the Osh Province Advisory Committee.

Important partners for the successful implementation of project activities at the grass-root level were government authorities, whose close involvement and active participation in monitoring activities, peace-building and reconciliation campaigns and actions were essential for achievement of the objectives set in the project.

The partnership with OSCE and the international NGO “International Alert” strengthened qualitatively the work on women in mediation and also to expand the coverage of women mediators with a professional coaching and guidance during their mediation practice.

UNFPA:

Due to the specifics of the designed activities, the roles of various partners were very much interlinked and related, in terms of timing, results, beneficiaries, capacities. Therefore, UNFPA used the capacities of two local NGOs (Center for Research of Democratic Processes and Y-PEER network) to the largest possible extent. The execution of funds by implementing partners is an effective modality that UNFPA has been practicing for years. Such a partnership modality with both non-government and government organizations could sustain and bring to local ownership the initiatives.

The development and the adoption of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to help prevent and act upon GBV represents a major step in institutionalizing the response to GBV.

Political will and commitment from the local authorities/mayoral office of Osh and Jalalabad towns have resulted in issuance of regulations for formation of multi sectoral coordination councils and an Action Plan targeting prevention and response to GBV in their respective towns. This action was followed by their strong support of piloted referral pathways that were set up in the most crisis affected areas.

The interactive nature of the community based theatre games and exercises as well as the different performance techniques promoted the active participation of usually silenced and passive citizens, therefore succeeded to develop participatory discussions on issues that matter to all Kyrgyz citizens. This factor appears to be of particular importance in rural areas, where young people benefit more often of opportunities for public participation as well as personal and professional development, consequently neglecting the inherent potential of thousands of other target audiences. Perhaps it is this potential that was developed and played by young Kyrgyz and Uzbek men and women has revealed a great deal of interest and understanding of important political and social issues afflicting Kyrgyz society today.

- 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.

UN Women:

As the main activity was focused on capacitation of WPN, which counts more than 830 members and covers 74 villages in 20 districts of Osh, Jalalabat and Batken Oblasts, the primary beneficiary was WPN, as well as one of the implementing partners within the project. Moreover, other beneficiaries of the project were:

- Victims of the June 2010 events - women entrepreneurs; families, who lost the documents on property, registration, etc.; deported women from Uzbekistan, who was provided with legal consultations
- Vulnerable group of women - victims of domestic violence (campaigns against domestic violence were carried out)
- Vulnerable groups of women of Batken Oblast (consultations on opportunities of improving socio-economic status through SHG)
- Women organizations, activities, leaders working with victims of south events
- State agencies that provide services to victims and are responsible for lost documents reconciliation - 93 personnel participated in project events and activities
- Representatives of PAC, District AC, local administration and others – recipients of monitoring reports of WPN - 76 trained staff
- Parents of recruits, soldiers of one military base

UNFPA:

Objective 1 - primary beneficiaries were service providers: 50 health care providers, 70 policemen and mixed up group comprising of 70 members of two local administrations, territorial governance bodies including social workers, teachers and Crisis centers workers from Osh and Jalalabad cities.

Objective 2 - primary beneficiaries comprised of a total of 16 participants, four of them are Y-Peer volunteers from Osh. Most of the participants were senior high school or university students as well as Y-Peer volunteers, with two (female) participants representing a local civil society organization working with disenfranchised youth and orphans.

With total outreach performances in Bishkek, Osh & Jalalabad of 11 the total number of covered audience was 800 with total Interventions of 128. The audience comprised from high school students, vocational training students, teachers, women organizations, activists, University students and community members.

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

UN Women: Within the British government funded Central Asia Regional Migration Programme (CARMP) implemented by International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Women and the

World Bank in partnership with the Governments of the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Russia and a number of other sub-contracted international actors, like EurAsEC and civil society organizations, a study visit of partners from Tajikistan to Kyrgyzstan was organized to facilitate an experience exchange focusing also on strengthening the role of women in peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution. The exchange visit provided an opportunity to identify joint and complimentary activities within the two programmes: peace-building in Tajikistan and CARM in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and identify recommendations for further work in the area of economic security of migrant families. Study tour participants familiarized themselves with different tools of informational campaigns, networking possibilities in the area of migration, peace building, and prevention of violence against women, tolerance education and dissemination of information by women.

- 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.

UN Women:

During the project implementation gaps were identified in the field of building the rule of law, which was difficult to achieve with immediate action, therefore a new project aimed at youth was designed for promoting gender justice and empowering young women on their rights. It won funding in the amount of EUR 300,000 from the European Union under the EIDHR window and will commence in January 2013.

Another gap confirmed was the lack of capacity of local government officials in conflict analysis, prevention and transformation so that they may respond timely and competently to emerging conflict. The relevant project proposal has been drafted and funds are being solicited.

UNFPA disposes of merely 40.000USD to initiate the safe referral pathway in two pilot sites yet more funds and time frame would be needed in order to build an extensive referral system for survivors of violence. The relevant joint project proposals are under the drafting process to be presented to various donors.

- 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.

Follows below:

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?

UN Women:

Research was carried out by WESA's experts on the capacity and quality of the services provided to recover personal document to women and their family members by local divisions of the Department of registration of the acts of civil status (DRACS). The findings of the research were discussed during the round table in all three oblasts with participation of representatives of DRACS, LSG/ayil okmotu secretaries, NGOs to draft the recommendations to the state registration agencies under the government.

Additionally, the analysis of the priority economic problems of women in small enterprises and informal economy was conducted and later round tables were organized in all three oblasts on the findings of the analysis for further development of recommendations and suggestions to the state responsible bodies. Capacity of 171 civil servants working on issues related to economic needs of women in post-conflict reconciliation built. Representatives of the State Agency on Reconciliation of Osh and Jalalabad cities as well as state oblast administrations presented their responses to the findings and included them into the local development and reconciliation action plans.

The final project evaluation was not conducted due to internal procedures, however it is planned next year as lessons learnt and case documentation format.

UNFPA:

Throughout its experience in prevention of and response to GBV, during the emergency, the sub cluster identified the low capacity of GBV service providers as one of the gaps in southern Kyrgyzstan. Hence, the GBV sub cluster conducted the capacity assessment of the GBV service providers in Osh and Jalalabad to identify and document the realities regarding the level of the capacity of service providers in psycho-social, health, security and legal sectors. Based on the assessment findings tailored capacity building interventions were developed by the current project. The monitoring and final project evaluation is planned to be conducted in 2013.

- 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.

Due to reporting and operational delays related to conduction of the IRF-1 audit, UN Women was granted a no-cost extension covering 3 months, i.e. November 2011-January 2012 and later for two more months, i.e. February and March 2012. Given that IPs for IRF-2 remained the same, no new partner agreements with them could be signed within IRF-1 there was a delay in starting activities under IRF-2.

As a part of mitigation strategy, the standard UN Women operational procedures, such as audits, were carried out. Further, UN Women closely monitored the deliverables of the implementing partners.

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

During the implementation of the project the following lessons learnt will be taken into account for future design and implementation:

- Trained trainers on conflict analysis lacked the opportunity to conduct conflict analysis (with coaching) in practice, however, within UN Women other programmes it is planned to involve them in such activities.
- Monitoring report and analytical notes are still new way of getting information, and state bodies and other entities were not always prepared to respond to recommendations described in those informational materials. WPN tries to work on that by own responses to the recommendations listed.
- WPN as a newly established organizations needs to pay more attention to its institutional development, this starting with an effective membership monitoring system.

- All partners at the end of the project went through an audit; it would have been advisable to commence the project with a proper financial induction of implementing partners.
- The local absorption capacity is very small, even though the needs remain very high. This constraint has implications in terms of planning on a longer term and vigorous capacity development program that are needed within communities as well as local governance levels.

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)
Outcome 1 <i>The process of post conflict recovery, reconciliation, and peacebuilding effectively addresses the specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan</i>							
Output 1.1 Risks of physical insecurity of women at public spaces (streets, public transportation, market places) reduced to enable women's participation in peace building recovery and reconciliation processes	Indicator 1.1.1 <i>Regularity of the WPC monitoring reports submitted to Province Advisory councils and Law Enforcement Agencies</i>	8 WPC reports submitted as of 1 June 2011 within IRF-1 project	6 small thematic researches on specific concerns raised by both population and government are undertaken and shared with stakeholders; # of responses and follow up actions undertaken by government institutions and other stakeholders in response to monitoring reports	As of 31 October 2012 10 monitoring reports, 6 thematic researches, 15 analytical reports and 2 urgent analytical notes have been drafted and shared with stakeholders 4 recommendations were responded to by responsible bodies, (e.g. concern over safety of vaccinations in Jalalabat Oblast; financial pyramids schemes - culprits sent to prison, flood victims receiving land; undocumented Kyrgyz ethnic aliens receiving the access to social	No variances, target exceeded	Monitoring reports Analytical notes Final reports of IPs Quarterly IRF reports	

				services)			
Indicator 1.1.2 <i>Number of conflict affected women received hotline consultations</i>	No functioning hotline	3 Hot Lines are set up and function	3 Hot Lines in Osh, Jalalabat and Batken provinces have been set up and are functioning. Within 6 months there were 132 calls from Osh, 191 from Batken and 274 from Jalalabat. Via such hotlines, confidence among people is increased, and trust is improved in communities.	No variances, target met	WPN narrative report Registration records	UN Women	
Indicator 1.1.3 <i>Number of functioning internet networks that are moderated by WPC</i>	No internet networks are moderated by WPC	5 social media initiatives (Internet blogging and social network) undertaken by WPN	Though it was not directly undertaken by WPN, there were a number that were promoted by UN Women Communications Specialist in social network and blogging	Partially met, due to initial internal delays UN Women reduced the time available below that was required to do (see comments)	WPN narrative report, UN Women Kyrgyzstan social networks	It was not treated as a priority, however, UN Women have secured from EU funded project to do it properly.	
Indicator 1.1.4 <i>Number of service providers trained on gender aspects of conflict prevention and</i>	The training modules on gender aspects of conflict prevention and mediation are	Training module on gender and mediation is developed/adjusted and tested through Centre for	Draft training module on Conflict Prevention and Mediation has been developed and presented by FTI to	Slight variances, the content of the Training module on gender and	FTI narrative report	No formal agreement has yet been reached with the Academy of Public	

	<i>mediation</i>	being developed within UN Women project on Mediation. The follow up trainings to services providers planned within this project	refresher training under the Academy of Management under the President of KR at least 8 mediators from WPN are trained and coached/linked to IA programme on mediation	stakeholders, including representatives of NGO, Academy of Public Administration under the Government of the KR (so-called now) and heads of Aiyl okmotus and is under finalization, it is expected to be issued after testing in one of the districts.	Mediation provided by SwissCo within IRF 1, has been integrated into the trainings at the Academy of Public Administration under the Government of the KR		Administration under the Government of the KR. However, UN Women expanded this activity into a project itself to be implemented in its own ride having secured funding
	Indicator 1.1.5 <i>Number of WPC initiatives supported through the project cycle</i>	20 small-scale initiatives supported within IRF-1 as of June 2011 WPCs promote different reconciliation initiatives - the project will help to intensify such initiatives	at least X women initiatives are developed and funded through coordination with UNDP Peace Programme	8 initiatives have been developed and 2 of them passed the selection process by UNDP Peace Programme and funded	No variances, target met	Application for grants, WPN narrative report	UN Women
Output 1.2 Women's properties (land, housing, small business) restored	Indicator 1.2.1 <i>Number of individuals received legal consultations and support on property,</i>	As of 31 October 2011, 630 vulnerable persons received consultations within IRF-1. 408 received	A research on access and quality of state services is available; recommendations presented in the research done to	688 individuals received legal consultations and support on property, inheritance rights and other	No variances, target exceeded	WESA narrative report	UN Women

<p>contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p><i>inheritance rights, restoration of documents</i></p>	<p>individual consultations, out of them 343 are women</p>	<p>state service providers</p>	<p>documents restoration, out of them 572 are women. 430 of total consulted beneficiaries are of Kyrgyz ethnicity, 258 are of Uzbek ethnicity. Recommendations of the conducted research on access and quality of state services are provided to state service providers.</p>			
	<p>Indicator 1.2.2 <i>Number of WPC recommendations included in south restoration plans</i></p>	<p>The WPC monitoring reports are produced on a monthly basis and provided to the relevant state authorities, no recommendations are included as of June 2011</p>	<p>at least 5 recommendations of WPC are included in the plans of province advisory committee</p>	<p>9 recommendations of WPC are included in the plans of Province Advisory Committees</p>	<p>No variance, target met</p>	<p>WPN narrative report and monitoring reports</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.2.3 <i>Number of state service providers received training on gender sensitivity in provision of support to the</i></p>	<p>State service providers are unaware about specific needs of women in getting access to services</p>	<p>at least 60 state service providers are sensitized to gender and conflict and provide quality services to the conflict affected</p>	<p>76 representatives of PAC, District AC, local administration and others – recipients of monitoring reports of WPN, are trained on</p>	<p>No variances, target met</p>	<p>WESA narrative report WPN narrative report</p>	<p>UN Women</p>

	<i>conflict affected population</i>		population	gender sensitivity and conflict prevention, resolution and mediation 93 state agency personnel that provide services to victims and are responsible for lost documents reconciliation participated in project events and activities. 171 civil servants working on issues related to economic needs of women in post-conflict reconciliation built their capacity.			
Output 1.3 Conflict affected women and gender based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation	Indicator 1.3.1 <i>Number of women fear the risk of GBV</i>	16.4 % on surveyed women concerned about high risks of GBV No instructions are available for service providers; Sporadic trainings for service providers	3 practical instructions for social service, health and local territorial governance structures were developed and disseminated through practical workshops; 6 practical	Practical instructions for social service, health and local territorial governance bodies were issued and disseminated; 2 leaflets for the population with information on available services and what steps should be taken by a survivor.	No variances, target exceeded	IRF Quarterly reports; Final Report; Consultancy report;	UNFPA

<p>services in the South of Kyrgyzstan</p>		<p>(health, psycho-social);</p> <p>As of June 2011, 70 community members attended the theatre forums</p>	<p>workshops have been carried out for 3 structures (Law enforcement, Health and Local territorial governance bodies in Osh and Jalalabat)</p> <p>ToT for a group of Y-PEER volunteers and activists;</p> <p>4 outreach forum theatre performances and four two days follow up workshop sessions</p>	<p>4 round table meetings with stakeholders/local administrations and GBV coordination councils</p> <p>6 workshops for service providers (Osh and Jalalabat)</p> <p>Total Training Workshops: 4</p> <p>Total Training Participants: 32</p> <p>Total Forum Theatre Plays Produced: 6</p> <p>Total Outreach Workshops: 2</p> <p>Total Outreach Participants: 32</p> <p>Total Outreach Performances in Bishkek: 5</p> <p>Total Outreach Performances in Osh & Jalalabad: 6</p> <p>Total Audience: 800</p> <p>Total Interventions: 128</p> <p>Practical manual on theatre techniques</p>			
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