

**COUNTRY
PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT STATUS REPORT
30 SEPTEMBER 2011**

Project No & Title:	PBF/IRF/40 Women building Peace, Trust and Reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan			
Recipient UN Organization :	UNFPA	Priority Sector:	Women affected by the violence in the south of Kyrgyzstan	
National Authority:	Ministry of Migration, Labor and Employment in KR			
Location:	Osh and Djalal-Abad towns and provinces in the south (4 districts of Osh province and 3 districts of Djalal-Abad province)			
Project Cost:	80.000 USD			
SC Approval Date:	Starting Date:	July 1, 2011	Completion Date:	June 30, 2012
PBF Outcome and Priority area	<p>Priority area. Gender based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the south of Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Outcome 1: The process of post conflict recovery, reconciliation and peacebuilding effectively addresses the specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Output 1.3: Conflict affected women and gender-based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the south of Kyrgyzstan.</p>			
Project Description:	<p>In order to ensure that actual or feared gender-based violence does not once again provoke widespread violence, a complex of measures will be taken to prevent and respond to the problem. Through the project, conflict-affected women and gender-based survivors will receive better access to psychological and health rehabilitation service in the South of Kyrgyzstan. Based on the gap analysis carried out by the GBV sub-cluster, service providers in the legal, health, psychosocial and law enforcement sectors, as well as crisis centers will be trained and supported to provide immediate and qualified assistance to survivors. Mobile groups of GBV service providers will be supported both in conflict-affected areas and remote villages, to ensure equal response to the services needed for women from all ethnic groups. Meanwhile, monitoring will be carried out of GBV incidence to ensure referral of cases and support development of strategies to reduce the problem. At the same time communities will be supported to find solutions and mechanisms to enhance GBV prevention and response in their context through community-based theatre.</p>			
Immediate Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to set up a safe referral pathway to survivors of violence through capacity development of service providers • to empower communities in finding solutions and mechanisms to enhance GBV prevention and response through community based theatre. 			
Project Status as at October, 2011				
Funds disbursed:	2,335.27 USD			
Delivery rate:	3%			

Outputs delivered:	
Achievements and challenges	<p><u>Outcome achievements</u> (with reference to the strategic result and relevant indicator of PMP):</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 develop a set of instructions for GBV service providers on quality GBV services</p> <p>During the reporting period UNFPA has been working on the adjustment of the GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that was newly elaborated by the GBV sub-cluster partners in June 2011. The adjusted SOP lay the foundation for the elaboration of a set of instructions for GBV service providers that include legal, health, psychosocial and protection services for GBV survivors in southern Kyrgyzstan. Having the GBV SOPs in place will have three purposes: - strengthen GBV coordination among partners and service providers; - provide clear procedures and effective prevention of and response to GBV; - enable GBV partners and service providers to be prepared for any emergency situation. Therefore, a team of local/national focal points representing Osh and Djalal-Abad Governance and towns administrations have been appointed and involved in the process of adjusting the final version of practical GBV SOPs. Two field trips have been conducted to discuss and agree the substance of the SOPs.</p> <p>UNFPA supported a stakeholders meeting at national level to present the final version of SOP under the leadership of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration which is a GBV coordination network lead from the side of government.</p> <p><i>-The major - expected and/or unexpected – results highlights?</i></p> <p>The development and adoption of SOPs to prevent and respond to GBV constitutes a major step in institutionalizing the response to GBV. It also represents a significant recognition by State and non-State actors that GBV represented an aggravating factor during the crisis and that it needs urgent attention.</p> <p><i>- How relevant for the peace building process?</i></p> <p>Gender based violence is being listed as a key fear among women and girls in crisis affected areas, especially among GBV survivors and their families. It is recognized that sexual violence, especially against women, might significantly aggravate the situation. Therefore, steps and interventions to prevent and respond to gender based violence contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. Another important aspect is the quality of and access to provided services without bias and respect to GBV survivors' privacy, confidentiality and safety. Efforts in this area will also make contribution to trust-building in communities and between individuals and the State.</p> <p><i>- What can be expected as additional substantive achievements by the end of 2011?</i></p> <p>The additional achievements expected by the end of 2011 can be the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - availability of a set of instructions for GBV service providers (local territorial governance, law enforcement, legal, health and psychosocial) in compliance with GBV SOPs. - a local team for monitoring and analyzing the quality of services to GBV survivors is established comprising of representatives from Women Peace Committees and local GBV coordination network. <p><i>- Challenges? And how to address them?</i></p>

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Participation of local government/administration is crucial to ensure sustainability as well as ownership of the process and it took quite some time for policy dialogue at the higher level of governance in the respective crisis affected areas.- Participatory activities done so far helped the local authorities to understand the concept of GBV and related responsibilities from the side of state bodies in case of emergency. Longer term capacity development strategy should be developed in this regards and participatory approach should be taken from the starting point of any interventions to the monitoring and evaluation. |
|--|---|