



[Name of Fund or Joint Programme]

**GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011**

<p><b>Programme Title &amp;Project Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme Title: Empowering women and vulnerable communities to contribute to peacebuilding and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>Programme Number(<i>if applicable</i>)<b>PBF/IRF-40/J-2</b></li> <li>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>3</sup><b>00079521</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)<sup>2</sup></b> <i>(if applicable)</i> Country/Region Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces, Kyrgyzstan</p> <p><i>Thematic/Priority</i> <b>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</b></p>
<p><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</li> </ul> <p>UN Women UNFPA</p>	<p><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>Foundation for Tolerance International Women Entrepreneurs Support Association Women’s Peace Network</p>
<p><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution: <b>UNW: USD 479,891</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <b>UNFPA: USD 80,000</b></li> </ul> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></li> </ul> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p>	<p><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <p>Overall Duration(<i>months</i>)                      12 months</p> <p>Start Date<sup>4</sup>(<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)                      15 July 2011</p> <p>End Date (or Revised End Date)<sup>5</sup>                      14 July 2012</p>

<sup>1</sup> The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.  
<sup>2</sup> Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF; Sector for the UNDG ITF.  
<sup>3</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)  
<sup>4</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](#)  
<sup>5</sup> As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

Other Contributions (donors)  
(if applicable)

**TOTAL:**

Operational Closure Date<sup>6</sup>

Expected Financial Closure  
Date

**Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-TermEval.**

Assessment/Review- if applicable *please attach*

Yes  NoV Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

esNoV  ate: *dd.mm.yyyy*

**Report Submitted By**

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<sup>6</sup> 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  
OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe  
UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework  
NAP – National Action Plan  
MDG - Millennium Development Goals  
UNSCR – United Nations Security Council Resolutions  
MDTF – Multi-Donor Trust Fund  
DPA – Department of Political Affairs  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
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  
RDF – Rural Development Fund  
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

## **NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT**

### **I. Purpose**

- *Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme.*

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

In this conflict, as with most others, women and children are among the most vulnerable groups. While tensions and lack of trust between the two ethnic groups continue to mount, many of those who have lost their homes and livelihoods lack the support they need from local authorities and state service providers to seek justice and rebuild their lives. Immediately after the conflict UN Women commissioned a rapid in-depth Needs Assessment in the South of Kyrgyzstan (August 2010) to provide accurate information on the situation of women affected by conflict and women IDPs. The assessment confirmed the considerable increase in physical, psychological, sexual, and domestic violence against women during the conflict, when compared with pre-conflict levels. The increased number of incidents of violence indicates that violence, including SGBV, was used as a deliberate tactics during the conflict.

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

During the summer 2010 crisis, women in Southern Kyrgyzstan mobilized into informal groups of women peace activists, and took responsibility for providing immediate support to conflict survivors and for demanding that the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups be taken into account in the post-conflict recovery process. With support from UN Women's IRF-I project, they organized in a network comprising of 20 local Women Peace Committees at district level. WPCs are represented on various peace building and post-conflict recovery/reconstruction committees at provincial level in the south of Kyrgyzstan. As such, from village to province level, the WPCs have full legitimacy to voice the specific concerns of women and vulnerable groups in the process of post-conflict priority setting, reconciliation and resource allocation in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

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

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

The objective of the project is to facilitate the process of post conflict recovery, reconciliation and peace building effectively addresses specific women needs in Kyrgyzstan.

In order to ensure that actual or feared gender-based violence does not once again provoke widespread violence, a complex of measures is taken to prevent and respond to the problem. Through the project, conflict-affected women and gender-based violence survivors will receive better access to psychological and health rehabilitation 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 are to be trained and supported to provide immediate and qualified assistance to survivors. Mobile groups of GBV service providers are supported both in conflict-affected areas and remote villages, to ensure equal response to the services needed for women from all

ethnic groups. At the same time communities are supported to find solutions and mechanisms to enhance GBV prevention and response in their context through community-based theatre.

Outcome: The process of post-conflict recovery, reconciliation, and peacebuilding effectively address specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan

This outcome will be achieved through three interrelated outputs:

**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.

Activities under this input will be closely coordinated with PBF II "Infrastructure for Peace" implemented by OHCHR, UNHCR and UNDP in order to support the efforts of WPN to convey information, recommendation and messages about decreasing the risks and insecurity for women and girls, to local and province authorities and law enforcement agencies.

WPN received training on basic negotiation and mediation skills, which they already applied in practice to facilitate peaceful resolution of community level conflicts. Work in this area will be carried out in close partnership with International Alert, a well-known organization working globally on mediation.

Taking into account lessons learnt from IFR-1, capacity building of central and local government and state service providers will be done through training modules on security, peace and mediation as well as conflict prevention. Selection of participants will be done in close partnership with government according to the agreed criteria and nature of the training.

Within this output UN Women supports WPN initiatives on social media for trust and confidence building, like Web blogs, radio and TV, as well as set up of hotlines, where every individual may report unlawful behavior such as threats, intimidation or extortion, and discrimination along with ethnic, gender and misconducts by law-enforcement and military officers.

**Output 2:** Women's properties (land, housing, small business) restored contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

Within this component the support is envisaged for conflict-affected women to restore property rights and their identification documents. Special legal clinics and mobile groups will be supported to provide legal advisory support and guidance to conflict-affected women.

In order to raise capacity of respective service providers a specific training to ensure observance of property rights of women in the context of post-conflict recovery is planned.

Advocacy and dissemination of best practices and success stories will be an integral part of the interventions of the project.

**Output 3:** Conflict-affected women and gender-based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the South of Kyrgyzstan

Gender based violence is still being listed as a key fear, especially among GBV survivors. It is recognized that sexual violence, especially against women, might significantly aggravate the situation. Therefore, steps to prevent and respond to gender based violence would contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. As quality GBV services are still not available for women (both conflict-affected and remote villages) organization of mobile groups of GBV service providers is crucial to ensure equal response to the services needed for women from all ethnic groups.

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

Therefore, the main objectives of the GBV component are: (1) to set up a safe referral pathway to survivors of violence through capacity development of service providers; (2) to empower communities in finding solutions and mechanisms to enhance GBV prevention and response through community based Theatre Forums.

- [\*Explain how the Programme relates to the applicable Strategic \(UN\) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP<sup>2</sup>\*](#)

The project aims to contribute 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 project is in line with the UN strategic approach to support peacebuilding efforts and the UNDAF, which is based on the areas where the United Nations can have the most impact between 2012 and 2016.<sup>7</sup>

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

Thus, in the aftermath of June 2010 violence, the UNCT is 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 are critical for effective post-conflict recovery and reconciliation.

## II. Resources

### [\*Financial Resources:\*](#)

- [\*Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable. Please refer to information on the Annual Reporting Cover Page.\*](#)

The total amount of USD 479,891 is provided to UN Women and USD 80,000 to UNFPA by the UN PBF. UN Women supplements the project activities by attracting additional resources and capacities from its regional programmes and initiatives. To ensure better coordination, coherence and cost-effectiveness, UN Women as well cooperates with international partners, such as OSCE and International Alert.

- [\*Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.\*](#)

N/A

- [\*Provide information on good practices and constraints related to the management of the financial aspects of implementing the programme, including receipt of transfers, administrative bottlenecks and/or other issues affecting the financial management of the programme.\*](#)

UN Women partners with 3 local NGOs, who act as implementing partners. These NGOs are Foundation for Tolerance International, Women's Peace Network and Women-Entrepreneurs Support Association. Different components of the project have been allotted among these IPs according to their field of expertise and experience.

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<sup>7</sup> UNCT Country Report, December 2010

In December 2011 partner agreement with WESA, one of the IPs, had been signed and their work in the field has started, while agreements with the other two IPs were delayed due to financial procedures and acceptance of the management responses to their audit reports.

At the end of the project, as per UN Women requirements, an audit will be conducted to assess financial management, budget utilization and control mechanisms to guarantee funds allocated by UN Women for this particular project are not misused.

Taking into consideration that UNFPA CO does not have a field presence in the southern region, the overall implementation mechanism envisaged the involvement of implementing partners (IP). The two main implementing partners are: Public Foundation “Center for Research of Democratic Processes” and Public Union Youth peer education network Y-PEER.

#### Human Resources:

- National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)

On the part of UN Women: the project team recruited for implementation of the IRF-1 continues to cover the IRF-2 and is comprised of National Project Coordinator and Programme Assistant, and is supported by UN Women country team, including Gender Adviser, Communication Specialist (working partially for this project) and Coordinator for South (Osh, Jalalabad and Batken) under overall guidance of the UN Women Representative and in cooperation with Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

On the UNFPA part: the project is managed and planned by UNFPA CO National Program Analyst on Gender, UNFPA Program Associate and Project assistant who is responsible for admin-finance part.

- International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)

N/A

### III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.

In line with the project proposals and objectives set up, there are three main areas, within which the work is carried out: i) monitoring and response to the security issues as part of early warning and early prevention mechanism; ii) legal support to conflict-affected women in restoring their property documents (land, housing, small business); and iii) capacity building of staff of local government and state service providers to develop gender and conflict sensitivity and ensure observance of women’s rights to property. For implementation of the activities within described above areas of interventions, UN Women contracted 3 Implementing Partners - Foundation for Tolerance International, Women-Entrepreneurs’ Support Association and Women’s Peace Network.

Similar to IRF-1, WPN are at central part and direct beneficiary of the project. WPN will be supported to develop their institutional and technical capacity by the two other IPs, WESA and FTI.

Within IRF-2 FTI continues to work on capacity building of WPN through technical support to monitoring and analysis of the security situation, training on gender and mediation, and capacity building of WPN trainers. In

addition to this FTI will work with local authorities to develop their conflict sensitivity and improve community-government communication.

Legal consultations and advice to conflict-affected and other vulnerable women and their families will be provided by WESA through mobile clinics and information centres.

- [Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.](#)

The standard UN procurement procedures were applied for selection of the project implementing partners. The procurement procedures for the procurement of equipment required for social media activities and hotlines, are being discussed.

The procurement of services is being fulfilled in compliance with UNFPA SSA (Short Service Agreement) guideline. The national consultancy has been selected through the local UNFPA Roster and agency based committee has been organized for selection of the candidate for the specific TOR.

- [Provide details on the monitoring system\(s\) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing programme, including corrective actions that may have been taken.](#)

Due to the need of close monitoring of the work carried out within the project by all participating partners, installments are transferred only after progress reports indicating activities and outputs, challenges and recommendations, are provided to UN Women.

The orientation meeting was held for implementing partners and facilitated by the Sub-Regional Office of UN Women for EECA. While monitoring of the progress in IRF-1 implementation, the meeting also outlined the lessons learned and provided a solid basis for detailed planning of IRF-2 interventions.

Regular coordination meetings with IPs both joint and individual are held to discuss the progress and agree upon corrective actions as required.

With regard to the GBV component, the monitoring and reporting processes are based on gathering information and assessment done by the local group comprising from Women Peace Committee members, Osh and Djalalabad Town Administrations, GBV coordination network NGO members, FBO network and UNFPA CO staff. Regular reviews on progress and results will be conducted jointly by all IPs, local partners and UNFPA CO staff.

- [Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.](#)

N/A

#### IV. Results

- [Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes \(strategic results with reference to the relevant indicator\) and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.](#)
- [Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period, including the number and nature of the activities \(inputs\), outputs and outcomes, with percentages of completion and beneficiaries.](#)

**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.

During the reporting period, WPC's work on **monitoring of the situation** started within IRF-1 was continued. The progress within the current project is analysis of the situation according to the identified thematic areas for ensuring the availability of appropriate evidences for further actions and advocacy. Based on the results of monitoring by the WPC, the analytical notes are prepared and disseminated to the state structures responsible for the response and implementation of recommendations. It is rather difficult to speak about the numbers of responded cases, but the list of addresses of the WPC reports has been significantly expanded. Apart from the district and province state structures, the new officials are now part of the recipient list: Ombudsman's office, Parliament Committee on Defense and Security, Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration (now reorganized into the Ministry of Youth, Labor and Employment). The significant progress achieved is strengthening the cooperation between the WPC and local authorities. Thus, WPC of Jalal-Abad province was asked to attend the meeting of the Province Advisory Council with a special presentation of findings of their monitoring reports and recommendations for follow up. As a result, it was agreed that the Province Advisory Council would take the responsibility for following up the proposed recommendations.

One of the significant results during the reporting period is the clarification of the **goals and organizational structure of the WPN**. The in-depth analysis of the WPN functions and plans was done by UN Women and FTI, the implementing partner responsible for the capacity development of WPN. The orientation meeting was planned for early 2012 to revisit and discuss strategic areas for Women Peace Network activities and interventions, namely, defining principles and values, strategic goals and objectives of WPN for 2012-2013; analyze outcomes of WPN work in 2010-2011 and agree priorities for 2012-2013; finalize and agree structure of the WPN and allot roles and responsibilities among different units within WPN; discuss and finalize ToRs of the key project positions within WPN; develop WPN implementation plan of WPN in accordance with strategic goals and objectives.

**Output 2:** Women's properties (land, housing, small business) restored contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

With regard to the provision of **legal support to the victims of violence**, the mapping process has started by the implementing partner WESA for ensuring the coherence and referral of those who apply for assistance to other partners (to expand the number of assisted persons). The identification of people requiring legal support is being done and the field visits of the legal adviser.

**Output 3:** Conflict-affected women and gender-based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the South of Kyrgyzstan

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 has laid 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.

In October 2011 a stakeholders meeting at national level has been organized to present the final version of SOP under the leadership of former Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration as GBV coordination network lead from the side of government.

A **local team for monitoring and analyzing the quality of services to GBV survivors** has been established comprising of representatives from Women Peace Committees (WPC) and local GBV coordination network from Osh and Djalalabad towns. The local town administrations are perceived as essential partners at local levels in providing an enabling environment to address GBV issues particularly in setting up a referral pathway for survivors of violence during and in post conflict settings. Therefore, to sustain previous efforts by the GBV sub-cluster, further political support, partnership and participation in joint planning of project activities were critical. Good practices and lessons learned from the Bishkek city Mayor on setting up referral pathway for survivors of domestic violence have been presented at national round table in Bishkek. Above mentioned partners from Osh and Djalalabad towns' administrations, GBV coordination network, WPC members took part at this event and appropriate firsthand knowledge and information has been obtained. The national round table has been followed up by a one and a half day practical workshop with southern region partners to discuss and develop a concrete plan of action based on presented GBV SOPs that was envisaged by the project.

- [Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.](#)

Due to some reporting and operational delays in completion of activities and finalization of the reports under IRF-1, UN Women was granted no-cost extension until 31 March 2012.

As a part of mitigation strategy, the standard UN Women operational procedures, such as audits, are planned in the calendar plan of action and will be closely monitored by the UN Women. In addition, the deliverables of the implementing partners were revisited and reduced thus putting more responsibility on the UN Women's direct implementation modality.

- [List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.](#)

The project envisages partnership and collaboration with different stakeholders working on women, peace and security.

The project will strengthen partnership with Provincial Advisory Committees and civil society organizations. In particular, more efforts will be made to intensify work with the Osh Province Advisory Committee.

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

Partnership with OSCE and International Alert allows to strengthen 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.

To use the technical expertise and previous cooperation experiences to the largest possible extent, UNFPA is partnering with two local NGOs youth network "Y-PEER" and "Center for Research of Democratic Process" in implementing the project. Due to the specifics of the designed activities, the roles of these partners are very much interlinked and related, in terms of timing, results, beneficiaries, capacities. Each partner will have a clearly assigned role and will act in accordance with the planned activities and the implementation strategy and this will serve as a good basis for achieving the results.

- [\*Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.\*](#)

It is important to mention that there is a need of strengthening the coherence, coordination and cooperation between the UN agencies implementing the PFB projects. The focus of UN Women is gender sensitive peacebuilding as an important cross-cutting area and pillar, according to the UNSG's 7-points action plan on women in peacebuilding.

- [\*Provide an assessment of the programme based on performance indicators as per approved programme document using the template in Section VI, providing clear evidence on the linkages of outputs and outcomes achieved, if applicable.\*](#)

Follows below

- [\*Qualitative assessment of overall achievement with reference to the applicable strategic results indicator.\*](#)

Peace must be founded on principles of good governance and democratic politics. If there is impunity for abuses of women's rights to that prevent equal participation in public decision making, this makes a mockery of efforts to reassert the rule of law and efficient governance. The exclusion of women from peacebuilding and recovery processes also wastes an important source for building integrity and fighting corruption. In Kyrgyzstan, women's representation at the decision making level has significantly decreased at national level. The government formed after the political crisis in April has only one women minister. Women's representation in the local self-governance structures decreases by 10-12% during every round of local election.

The currently implemented project IRF addresses the needs of Women's Peace Committees in analyzing the situation and timely prevention of community level conflicts. However, generating demand for gender responsive peacebuilding, there is a need to place the emphasis on enhancing women's capacity to influence peacebuilding process, to voice needs and get access to the key peacebuilding political and institutional mechanisms.

Congruently, the UN needs to strengthen its capacities to better address the needs of women and ensure that all peace programmes lead and implemented by UN are gender sensitive so that the UN remains a credible partner to the Government, civil society and other actors. Therefore, the project addresses the issues of UN system's coherence in its response to crisis and compliance with the UN Secretary General's 7-points agenda.

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. Participatory activities have helped the local authorities to understand the concept of GBV and related responsibilities of state bodies in case of emergency.

#### V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

- [\*Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period \(1 January-31 December 2012\), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period, including outputs that were not achieved in 2011.\*](#)

Activities started and outcome/outputs achieved in IRF-1 of the project ("Empowering women and vulnerable communities to contribute to peace and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan") have created condition for further developing and promoting role of women and women's organization in peace building and reconciliation process in Kyrgyzstan. In order to facilitate further active participation of women in this process and support women in voicing out their specific needs, UN Women has defined the outcome for this IRFII project, as: **The**

**process of post conflict recovery, reconciliation and peace-building effectively addressed the specific needs of conflict-affected women in Kyrgyzstan.**

In order to achieve this outcome UN Women will conduct activities aimed at achieving 2 interrelated outputs: i) 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; and ii) Women's properties (land, housing, small business) restored contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

Another major area for project interventions relates to mediation activities of the WPN members. Within IRF-2 basic trainings on negotiation and mediation was conducted for WPN. Members of the network already applied knowledge and skills they gained from the training in practice, helping to resolve some community levels conflicts. Work in this direction will be continued through partnering with International Alert and Academy of Management under the President of Kyrgyzstan.

Capacity building of WPN and staff of local government and state service providers will be continued taking into account existing lessons learnt – commitments and willingness of government, selection of participants for specific training, consistent attendance of training sessions.

Conflict-affected women will be supported through mobile clinics and legal counselling in information centres. Within this component the focus will be on building capacity of ukuk elchi (informal legal assistants)/ members of WPN, who will monitor legal needs of women in their communities, provide basic advice and refer to state and non-state legal services if required. Legal support will be provided in close partnership with state service providers to improve communication with population and train them to provide women-friendly services, which will contribute to increase level of comfort of women in using services of state institutions.

The first capacity building workshops for health care providers, law enforcement body as well as local governance are planned to be conducted in early April. Specifically, these upcoming capacity building workshops will provide some basics on concept and consequences of GBV and practical instructions will be developed based on the examples that were provided by Bishkek city municipal services.

An international consultant on community based theater techniques will come to Kyrgyzstan for 6 weeks period in mid April to provide his mentorship and practical methods for empowering participants to become agents of social and cultural change in their communities.

- **[Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned in 2011.](#)**

Taking into account experience gained and lessons learnt during the IRF-1, UN Women will strengthen coordination with province advisory committees.

Collaboration with international organizations, including International Alert, OSCE, UNDP and others, to consolidate efforts and avoid overlaps between programmes has been agreed and will be applied.

## VI. 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<sup>8</sup></b>							
The process of post-conflict recovery, reconciliation, and peacebuilding effectively address specific needs of conflict affected women in Kyrgyzstan							
<b>Output 1.1</b> <b>Risks of physical insecurity of women at public spaces (streets, public transportation, market places) reduced to enable women's participation in peace building recovery and reconciliation processes</b>	Indicator 1.1.1 Regularity of the WPC monitoring reports submitted to Province Advisory councils and Law Enforcement Agencies	8 WPC reports submitted as of 1 June 2011 within IRF-1 project	8 small thematic researches on specific concerns raised by both popution and government are undertaken and shared with stakeholders; # of responses and follow up actions undertaken by government insitutions and other stakeholders in response to monitoring reports	Negotiations are being held with Parliamentary Committee on defense and security to allow targeted and efficient dissemination of WPC reports within the security sector			Monitoring and dissemination of the reports will be continued in 2012, with a special focus to monitoring of responses and follow up to recommendatio ns provided in the monitoring reports
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of conflict affected women received hotline consultations	No functioning hotline	4 Hot Lines are set up and functioning	The mapping of possible hotline services and coverage are being discussed and planned			Hot lines will be set up within April-May 2012
	Indicator 1.1.3 Number of functioning	No internet networks are moderated by	5 social media initiatives (Internet blogging and social	School/commu nity radios, which were			

<sup>8</sup> For PBF: Either country relevant or PMP specific.

	internet networks that are moderated by WPC	WPC	network) undertaken by WPN at least 5 radio programmes on specific issues are conducted (law enforcement, state services)	sent up in IRF-1, are functioning. They will serve as a basis for WPN to undertake joint radio programmes			
	Indicator 1.1.4 Number of service providers trained on gender aspects of conflict prevention and mediation	The training modules on gender aspects of conflict prevention and mediation are being developed within UN Women project on Mediation. The follow up trainings to services providers planned within this project.	Training module on gender and mediation is developed/adjusted and tested through Centre for 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	No training module is ready at the moment			In September 2011 UN Women conducted ToT on "Gender and Mediation". This module will be adjusted and tested at the Centre for refresher training
	Indicator 1.1.5 Number of WPC initiatives supported through the project cycle	20 small-scale initiatives supported within IRF-1 as of June 2011 WPCs promote different reconciliation initiatives - the project will help to intensify such	at least X women initiatives are developed and funded through coordination with UNDP Peace Programme	No women's initiatives were developed during the reporting period, the thematic reports would serve the basis for the initiatives			Close coordination with UNDP will be done to ensure WPN has access and apply for the small grants

		initiatives					
<b>Output 1.2</b> Women's properties (land, housing, small business) restored contributing to stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of individuals received legal consultations and support on property, inheritance rights, restoration of documents	As of 1 June 2011, 91 women received consultations within IRF-1		As of 1 January 2012, no consultations were provided			Partner agreement with WESA, who is responsible for legal advice, was signed in December.
	Indicator 1.2.2 Number of WPC recommendations included in south restoration plans	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	At least 5 recommendations of WPC are included in the plans of province advisory committees	At the beginning of 2012, WPN will initiate joint meeting with Provincial Advisory Committees to discuss security issues and identify joint activities			Findings of the security monitoring are provided on a regular basis to province advisory committees. Within Phase 1 partnership has been established, which needs to be strengthened
	Indicator 1.2.3 Number of state service providers received training on gender sensitivity in provision of support to the conflict affected population	State service providers are unaware about specific needs of women in getting access to services	At least 60 state service providers are sensitized to gender and conflict and provide quality services to the conflict affected population	No training was conducted, planned at a later stage			
<b>Output 1.3</b> Conflict affected women and	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of	16.4% on surveyed women concerned about					

gender based violence survivors have better access to psychological and health rehabilitation services in the South of Kyrgyzstan	women fear the risk of GBV	high risks of GBV					
	Indicator 1.3.2 Instructions for comprehensive addressing GBV cases developed and introduced for GBV service providers	No instructions are available	Instructions for comprehensive addressing GBV cases developed and introduced for GBV service providers			Crisis Centre Reports;	
	Indicator 1.3.3 Number of service providers trained in accordance with the developed instructions	Only sporadic trainings for selected (health, psycho-social) service providers	Number of service providers trained in accordance with the developed instructions			Reports by IPs; Training reports;	The development of instructions for Health care providers, police and local governance are in the process and will be available by end of May
	Indicator 1.3.4 Number of community members attended theatre forums on GBV prevention	Community members, vulnerable women affected by crisis are lack of creative methods for reconciliation and GBV prevention	70 community members attended the theatre forums			IP's report; Number of community members attended theatre forums on GBV prevention	