



[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 youth, women and vulnerable communities to contribute to peace building and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>• Programme Number PBF/IRF-22</li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>3</sup> 00076632</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>Country/Region</i> Kyrgyz Republic/Osh, Jalalabad, Batken Provinces</p>
<p><i>Thematic/Priority:</i> (2) Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine the peace building efforts (3) Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict-affected communities act as a catalyst to prompt the peace process and early recovery</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: UNDP, UNICEF, UNWomen, UNHCR, FAO</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Directorate for Reconstruction and Development of Osh and Jalal-Abad</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Ministry of Youth, Labor and Employment (MoYLE)</li> <li>• State Committee for the Management of Water Resources</li> <li>• Local administrations</li> <li>• Local Self Governments</li> <li>• NGOs/ CBOs: NGO Young Citizen’s Development (YCD)/NGO Bishkek Business Club (BBC), NGO Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI), NGO Elet Zhashtary,,National NGO “Agroconsulting,, National NGO “Association of Women Organizations”, NGO Youth of Osh, Mercy Corps, Centre for International Protection, NGO Women’s Entrepreneurs Support Association, NGO Rural Development Fund, NGO Association of Women Leaders of Jalal-Abad , PDFV, DCCA, WESA, RDF</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF: 867,342</li> <li>• UNDP: (youth component, excluding funds managed by RCO): 865,844 US\$</li> <li>• UNHCR: 272,850.00</li> <li>• UNWomen: 439,352.55</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>): 20 months</p>
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<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](#)

- *FAO*: \$278 200

**Agency Contribution**

- *UNWomen*: 16,500 USD
- *WFP*: USD9,725

**Government Contribution**  
(if applicable)

**Other Contributions (donors)**

Russian Federation: \$108,595  
 USAID/Office for Transitional  
 Initiatives (OTI) for  
 UNICEF:USD 81,345  
 OTI for FAO: USD 98,170

**TOTAL:**

Start Date<sup>4</sup> 01.11.10

End Date (or Revised End Date)<sup>5</sup>  
 01.06.12

Operational Closure Date<sup>6</sup>

Expected Financial Closure Date

**Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.**

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes  No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

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

Yes  No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

**Report Submitted By**

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<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.

<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.

## NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

### **I. Purpose**

Responding to the needs that arose in the aftermath of the April-June 2010 events in Kyrgyzstan, this joint project aimed to jump-start the peacebuilding and reconciliation processes, by focusing on youth, women and rural communities, to prevent further escalation of the conflict in the south and prepare the ground for long-term reconciliation and inter-ethnic coexistence. The main objectives lie in three key areas:

1. To address a number of key issues relating to youth which, if not addressed immediately, would leave youth with less incentives for peaceful coexistence and participation, and more vulnerable to being recruited to participate in violence.
2. To support the efforts and strengthen capacities of women and vulnerable communities, other partners from civil society and government to advocate gender equality and women's human rights in Kyrgyzstan in the context of ethnic and social conflict.
3. To ensure equitable water supply for farming activities and provide additional employment opportunities through maintenance of the Uvam canal irrigation schemes and increased the agricultural outputs of the area, and reduced potential conflicts linked to water usage. In addition, the project aimed to strengthen the capacity of the community-based water user associations and their Federation to deal with conflict arising for the distribution and usage of water resources.

The project aims at the following outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Youth contribute to the confidence- and peace building processes
- Outcome 2: Youth embrace opportunities that empower their livelihoods
- Outcome 3: Women and women's networks are empowered to effectively and meaningfully engage, influence and mobilize peace, security and reconstruction.
- Outcome 4: Water resources along the Uvan canal peacefully accessible and meeting the demands of inter-ethnic communities.

In this manner, the project aims to contribute to the following UNPBF key strategic results/indicators (UNBPF 2011-2013 Performance Management Plan)

- 2: Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine the peace building efforts
  - 2.3 Management of natural resources (addressing peacefully disputes grounded in competition for access to land and use of limited resources (e.g. land, water)
  - 2.4 Empowerment of women (supporting women formally assuming leadership/responsibilities in peace relevant sectors and functions)
- 3: Youth, women and other marginalized members of conflict-affected communities act as a catalyst to prompt the peace process and early recovery
  - 3.2: Sustainable livelihood (generating sustainable livelihood opportunities to IDP, refugees, victims of war and others in need in conflict affected communities)

### **II. Resources**

*Financial Resources*

*Funding sources and in-kind contributions*

MPTF/JP Contribution:

- UNICEF: 867,342
- UNDP: youth component; excluding funds managed by RCO): 865,844 US\$
- UNHCR: 272,850.00
- UNWomen: 439,352.55
- FAO: \$278 200

**ILO:** in-kind contribution through methodology on "Starting your business"

**UNDP:** in-kind contribution, using capacity of the Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) Field Specialists as trainers for the "Start your business" courses.

**The Russian Government:** \$108,595 to fund 14 projects to involve young men and women from the Youth Friendly Centers and former graduates from Vocational Education schools in public works.

**UN Women:** US\$ 16,500

**WFP:** USD9,725

**USAID/OTI:** USD 81,345 for repair of 2 Youth Centers in Osh and Jalalabad Provinces and installation of the heating in all 17 Youth Centers;

**OTI:** USD 98,170 for mechanical cleaning of parts of irrigation canals

## *Good practices and constraints related to the management of the financial aspects of implementing the programme*

At the end of the project, according to UN Women requirements, three IPs, whose budget exceeded US\$ 50,000, underwent an audit to assess their level of fund management and internal control mechanisms, to ensure budgets were not misused. The audit reports confirmed that all activities and expenditures were done as per approved implementation plans and within agreed budgets. However, the audit also revealed gaps in the internal control mechanisms within the contracted organizations, which were addressed through revision of the amounts of installments and direct UN Women execution.

### *Human Resources*

#### UNICEF

##### *International staff*

The position as a project manager was undertaken by the Information and Reporting Officer during this reporting period in order not to delay the implementation process. This person was seconded to the UNICEF office during the emergency and the position was therefore funded by the Norwegian Refugee Council.

##### *National staff*

The post of one national Youth and Adolescence Officer has been funded since the end of May 2011 with the duty station in Osh at the UNICEF operation base and the officer has been the main focal point for the implementing partners

#### UNDP (Poverty Reduction Program PRP; Peace and Development Program PDP; Democratic Governance Program DGP)

##### *International staff*

International Peace and Development Advisor responsible for overall strategic guidance and coordination with other agencies

##### *National staff*

[UNDP PRP] The project has the following staff: 1 vocational education coordinator for Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces, 1 administrative and finance assistant, 2 business mentors (1 in Osh, 1 in Jalal-Abad), 4 mobilizers (2 - Osh, 2 – Jalal-Abad), 5 drivers (2 in each province), 1 part time driver, 1 short-term expert to conduct analysis of youth labour market in the south of the country. In addition to this PRP contributed to the project implementation by remuneration of working hours of following staff members: PRP Programme Manager; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development Coordinator; Programme Specialists based in Osh and Jalalabat.

[UNDP PDP] contributed by remuneration of the working hours of the following staff members: Programme Manager, Chief Technical Advisor; Administrative and Financial Assistants; Programme Specialists based in Osh and Jalalabat

The following national staff members have been engaged into overall Project implementation: 1 Program Coordinator responsible for overall coordination of project planning, implementation and monitoring (covered by IRF) and 2 field Specialists covering Osh and Jalalabat oblasts respectively; PDP Program Manager responsible for day-to-day oversight of project implementation, financial delivery, planning, monitoring and reporting of the activities and achievements; PDP Administrative and Financial Assistants responsible for overall procurement, finance and accounting reporting; 1 PR Expert responsible for development and implementation of communication strategy and overall public relations (covered by IRF)

[UNDP DGP]1 Programme Specialist was involved into the project.

#### UNWomen

##### *National staff*

To implement the project and coordinate activities of Implementing Partners, UN Women recruited a National Project Coordinator, a Programme Assistant, Project coordinator in Osh and Communication Specialist – funded by the IRF. UN Women also closely involved a Gender Adviser funded by UN Women core resources.

#### FAO

##### *International staff*

Project field activities were coordinated by the FAO Emergency Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan. FAO's technical officers based in the headquarters in Rome and Sub-regional office in Ankara were supporting planning and implementation of the field activities.

##### *National staff*

National project team included Food Security/Livelihoods Specialist, Operations Assistant, Project Assistant and support staff. The team on the ground was managed by FAO International Emergency Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan. Continued backstopping, guiding and support were provided to the team from FAO HQ-based Operations and Technical Officers.

#### WFP

##### *International Staff*

Project activities were coordinated by the Programme Officer at the Bishkek level, as well as the Head of the Sub-Office in Osh. Logistical arrangements were coordinated by the Logistics Officer at the Bishkek level.

##### *National Staff*

One Programme Assistant and two field monitors in the Osh Sub-Office are responsible for the day-to-day oversight of project implementation on the ground through training of local counterparts, monitoring, distribution of food commodities, and reporting on activities and achievements. The Logistics Assistant in Osh is responsible for the timely and efficient delivery of food commodities to the final distribution points.

#### UNHCR

*All of the below staff contributed portions of their time to the project*

##### *International staff*

Protection Officer, Associate Field/Protection Officer, Associate Community Services Officer, Associate Programme Officer, Associate PI Officer (contributed a portion of their time)

##### *National staff*

Senior Programme Associate, Senior Field Assistant, Protection Associate, Senior Supply Assistant, Programme Assistant, PI Associate (contributed a portion of their time)

### **III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements**

#### **Implementation mechanisms and how they adapted to achieve maximum impact**

##### UNICEF

UNICEF's component of the project was developed around the establishment of youth centers in Osh and Djalal-Abad Provinces covering most of the hotspots of the 2010 crisis in the south of Kyrgyzstan. Two local NGOs, Development and Cooperation in Central Asia (DCCA) and Young Citizens Development (YCD) were selected as implementing partners based on their previous experience with implementing youth projects in the south. Both NGO are well established and are working closely with communities in the rural areas.

UNICEF developed collaborative Programmes (Project Cooperation Agreements "PCA") with DCCA and YCD which have defined the roles of the partners, expected results and activities in relation to timeline and budget allocation. In close collaboration with UNICEF, DCCA and YCD have been responsible for implementation of the project activities and have reported against assigned targets and indicators provided in the programme documents. UNICEF's key responsibilities have included but not limited to monitoring, oversight, and progress evaluation. UNICEF has been providing support and has been developing capacity based on the needs of the partners. UNICEF, DCCA and YCD have contributed technical assistance, supplies, services and human resources necessary for project implementation. A framework for establishing the youth centres developed. This framework established DCCA and YCD as umbrella organizations with smaller youth NGOs/initiative groups/youth councils as the facilitators of the centres, ensuring capacity building of the youth NGOs through the supervision and guidance of DCCA and YCD.

The framework also defined the local government's role in the project as the providers of appropriate locations for the centres to ensure local ownership and sustainability. The Ministry of Youth Labor and Employment (MoYLE) (formerly Ministry of Youth) has taken the coordinating role over project activities and results on the part of the government. A focal point from the Ministry has been identified and the joint work plan was developed and signed. The Ministry key staff involved in social policy and regional development has also passed a Diversity and Conflict Prevention training. UNICEF has been working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Youth both at the local and national level, ensuring coordination between the provinces and capacity building of local staff. The capacities of the Ministry of Youth and partner NGOs were continuously developed for better project management and coordination through regular mentorship, joint project design, monitoring, review and reporting exercises.

In 2011 UNICEF has also signed a partnership programme with the Bishkek Business Club (BBC), Bishkek based NGO specializing in advocating for entrepreneurs with the Government. BBC also has a strong BBC youth development component focusing on livelihood and income generation opportunities. UNICEF and BBC have developed a project on youth entrepreneurship in the conflict hot areas that will build capacities of youth from different backgrounds. The project includes counseling sessions and master classes for young people in the youth center by prominent business experts and practitioners. A group of resource people will be prepared to disseminate knowledge about doing business in the communities around the youth centers. The Project also includes some grant component for the most promising business ideas coming from the youth centers. UNICEF developed partnership with USAID/OTI to support repair of the premises for the Youth Centers in Amir-Temur micro district of Osh and Jalalabad cities. USAID/OTI has also installed electric heating in all youth centers created under the project.

##### UNDP

[UNDP PRP] The implementation of the youth livelihood component has been managed through the existing delivery mechanisms of the on-going UNDP Poverty Reduction Programme. The team conducted a rapid labor market assessment to analyze the existing professional demands and employment opportunities for the youth. Based on this analysis UNDP was able to

identify a list of professions that are of the highest demand in the labor market. UNDP elaborated selection criteria and sub-contracted 12 Vocational Education Schools (VES) with solid background, adequate infrastructure and sufficient absorptive capacity to manage additional roll-out of students. Selection of youth was conducted with a support of local NGOs that mainly targeted youth from families with high degree of vulnerability and those directly affected by conflicts. After graduation from 2-3 months skills training at VESs, the students passed basic courses “Start and Improve Your Business” based on ILO methodology. These courses were delivered by certified staff of PRP.

The staff of PRP provided additional mentoring support and helped young graduates to generate various business ideas for the grants support. For approval of grants UNDP used the existing mechanism of a Grant Steering Committee which included representatives of national and development partners, as well as UN agencies. PRP maintained a very strong monitoring system that had also been put in place for implementation of this project. Therefore, transparency and accountability have been ensured from all angles.

UNDP DGP assisted the State Directorate for Reconstruction and Development of Osh and Jalal-Abad (SDRD) with expert support. A PR specialist and press-secretary were hired to increase awareness of the State Directorate’s activities and build capacities of its staff through coaching and mentoring. An expert on strengthening interaction with public and local communities for the SDRD and a specialist on strengthening SDRD’s interaction with youth were hired. With a view to providing assistance to the State Directorate in establishing a public relations unit to interact with the local communities, local authorities, various interest groups (including mass media, women, youth, vulnerable groups of population and ethnic minorities), two national experts on PR and mass media were hired, as well as one national expert on ethnic relations analysis.

#### UNWomen

While UN Women was responsible for overall implementation, coordination and monitoring of the project, the four implementing partners were responsible for various components of the projects. Thus, the main focus of FTI was on the capacity building of the Women’s Peace Network and Women Peace Committees, as well as developing conflict and gender sensitivity of local authorities and state service providers. WESA was responsible for provision of legal consultations and advice to conflict-affected and other vulnerable women and their families. RDF worked with WPN to identify priority issues and implementation of quick impact community initiatives, while the Association of Women Leaders of Jalal-Abad, being one of the founders of the Women’s Peace Network, with the support of these NGOs, worked on the institutional development of the network, monitored and informed state agencies at community, district and province levels on the security situation and security concerns, conducted peace-building and reconciliation campaigns and events and implemented micro grant projects.

As a result of a nation-wide consultation convened in close partnership with the Office of the President, the participants have deliberated in-depth on four major directions for key partners to improve women’s participation and contribution to peace and confidence building in Kyrgyzstan. The UN Women-commissioned rapid assessment in the south of Kyrgyzstan, outlining major factors contributing to insecurity and instability laid the ground of the discussions and was used as a baseline for the project. The recommendations of the national consultations were taken as a basis for the joint planning of UN Women and its implementing partners. A detailed implementation plan was developed for each IP, while a common project plan provided clear and visible linkages between project areas of interventions.

An implementation constraint was insufficient coordination and interaction both among implementing partners and with stakeholders, including government institutions, international organizations and civil society. This partially related to lack of solidarity and coordination among the CSOs overall and specifically within women’s networks, and was being addressed through the facilitation and coordination by UN Women.

#### FAO/WFP

Cleaning of canals is a labour intensive activity that provided work opportunities (in particular to youth) in rural areas. The selection of workers gave priority to members of severely food-insecure households and in particular to those with reduced monthly income, reduced availability of assets (land, livestock, etc), and a high number of household members who are unable to work and cannot contribute towards the household budget (children, aged people, disabled etc). Particular attention was given to the inclusion of members of different ethnic communities, unemployed young people and women. The project also provided the foundation for additional economic spin-off initiatives and opportunities that increased water access could bring, with cultivation of previously uncultivable types of cash crops.

Synergies were created with the activities proposed by UNICEF / UNDP / UNHCR to promote peace and strengthen skills of the young people and adolescents in the affected areas, through the help in the identification of young beneficiaries for the food for work activities.

The project was implemented in close collaboration with relevant national institutions such as the Union of Water Users, the State Committee for the Management of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture. These institutions provided essential local knowledge, technical expertise and managerial capacity, and their contribution was indispensable to ensure the sustainability of the intervention. A close interagency approach was used and the relevant humanitarian clusters, including food security, protection, community restoration, and water and sanitation were involved.

FAO signed a Letter of Agreement with the local NGO “Agroconsulting” for the undertaking of community mobilization activities, information sharing and assisting Water Users Associations (WUAs) in organizing canals cleaning and rehabilitation works. The project used Agroconsulting’s capacity and field presence to mobilize communities for project activities and assist the WUAs to undertake canal cleaning works that required the involvement of a large number of farmers.

A local NGO partner “Association of Women Organization” specialized in peace building were engaged as an implementing partner to create a more conducive environment, rebuild trust and confidence in order to restart dialogue between the communities and to encourage them to work together towards the common goal of maintaining the canal and increasing water supply.

Rounds of meetings were held with the representatives of the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) of USAID in Kyrgyzstan. The FAO and OTI teams found a common ground in understanding the needs for peace building, community reconciliation and conflict prevention at the local communities’ level. The two teams agreed to work on exploring possibilities of establishing links and synergies between their respective interventions.

Details of the project were intensively discussed during the meetings. As a result, the OTI took the decision to launch a complementary project and finance the mechanical cleaning of the canal using heavy machinery tools. This activity contributes to the objectives of the FAO project and brought an estimated added value of USD 98 170. FAO has identified the types, quantities and technical specifications of the materials needed for canals cleaning and rehabilitation, an activity which required the involvement of a large number of people. Some parts of the canal were severely silted and mechanical cleaning had not been possible for many years.

## **Procurement**

### UNICEF

UNICEF procured computer and furniture equipment for the 17 youth centers and the newly created offices of the Ministry of Youth in Osh and Jalalabad provinces as a part of the capacity development. All procurement has been made through a rigorously competitive tender process. Similar competitive procedures have been applied for selection of the local NGOs for conducting trainings on Diversity Management and Conflict Prevention for the Ministry of Youth and youth leaders as well as for related catering and conference services.

### UNDP

[UNDP PRP] The project has been implemented as a component of the larger UNDP Poverty Reduction Programme in compliance with its management arrangements and standard UNDP operational practices. Procurement was conducted fully in line with UNDP rules and procedures. All Grant Project Proposals were considered through an existing mechanism of a Grant Appraisal Committee. To align the process of grants approval with the specifics of the IRF, Committee included representatives of Ministry of Youth, UNICEF, UNCHR, UNDP PDP and the Agency on Vocational Education under the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration.

[UNDP PDP] The project has been implemented as a sub-project of the larger UNDP Peace and Development Programme in compliance with its management arrangements and standard UNDP procedures. Five grants have been allocated to four local NGOs. These grants passed through standard grants selection procedure (through a multi-stakeholder Grants Committee).

### UNWomen

The standard UN procurement procedures were applied for the selection of the project implementing partners. The same is valid for the financing of the community level initiatives selected through a competitive procedure with involvement of UN, government and NGO representatives in a grant committee.

### FAO/WFP

During the project implementation period FAO procured and installed a total of 18 hydro posts and about 52 items of different types of basic tools and construction materials. Some basic tools such as shovels, hacks, leveling instruments and others were purchased and distributed to the WUAs to increase their institutional capacity and increase the efficiency of their daily work with the farmers. All goods and related services were procured in accordance with FAO procurement rules and regulations.

### UNHCR

Procurement of goods and services carried out in line with UNHCR supply chain regulations (as per Chapter 8 of *UNHCR Supply Manual*) which upholds and ensures transparency. No variances from standard procedures are allowed.

## **Monitoring and incorporation of lessons learned**

### UNICEF

The project has employed regular spot checks and monitoring visits to the project sites to monitor progress and collect evidence to ensure that the youth centers are up and running mobilizing youth and providing skills. As the attendance and participation of diverse youth was one of the key indicators of the project progress the registration, tools were introduced. UNICEF introduced

monthly project review meetings with participation of YCD and DCCA, implementing NGO partners and the representatives of the local offices of the Ministry of Youth. The purpose of these meetings has been to establish a regular platform for the key partners to identify/discuss the progress and modify approaches particularly in terms of planning, implementation and reporting. These review meetings have also proven to be an efficient knowledge sharing and capacity development approach particularly for the Ministry of Youth which has demonstrated a buy-in and ownership.

#### UNDP

[UNDP PRP] Monitoring mechanism included several elements: assessment of implementation process through weekly, monthly and quarterly reports; regular monitoring visits of UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, representatives of Government, UNDP PRP Manager to Osh and Jalalabat provinces; daily monitoring visits of mobilizers, Vocational Education Coordinator and Programme field staff in Osh and Jalalabat provinces; and regular cluster meetings of implementing partners (UNCHR, UNICEF and UNDP).

[UNDP PDP] Monitoring of the project has been implemented through monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports, travel reports, quarterly planning workshops where lessons learnt have been taken into account while planning the following stage of the project. The Programme Manager and Chief Technical Advisor constantly attended project activities and visited project sites to verify progress of the project.

#### UNWomen

In March 2011 UN Women signed partner agreements with four local NGOs, which were selected as Implementing Partners for this project. Partner agreements outlined planning and reporting requirements, number of installments per partner. In order to ensure quality of work, funds were transferred only after progress reports indicating activities and outputs, challenges and recommendations, were provided to UN Women. At the beginning of the project monitoring and reporting arrangements were agreed with IPs. This timeframe for reporting was communicated to IPs, who in their turn provided project progress reports within agreed deadlines. Prior to the start of the activities in the field, joint planning/orientation meetings were conducted with IPs to ensure good understanding of project outcomes and outputs, indicators and activities. In addition to this, the role of each IP and linkages of components were made clear to IPs. Regular coordination meetings with IPs both joint and individual were conducted to discuss progress and agree upon corrective actions as required.

#### FAO/WFP

Teams of the Field Monitors were recruited by the local Implementing Partner “Agroconsulting” who assisted the FAO project team to undertake regular monitoring of the field activities implementation. Field Monitors helped with collection of baseline information at the start of the project, undertook monitoring during implementation and conducted a final survey at the end of the project.

A component for tracking the activities was developed to provide ex-ante and ex-post impact analysis with clear indicators. Tools, approaches and mechanisms for monitoring elaborated in collaboration with the counterparts and partner organizations. Particular attention was given to ensure a harmonized approach for all the concerned communities, a feedback on the impact of the activity for the benefit of participating communities and partner organizations. On the basis of the data collected and regular monitoring field visits, FAO and WFP elaborated regular consolidated reports on project progress, indicators, and results and alerted to potential problems encountered and recommended solutions. In addition, WFP implemented post-distribution monitoring to ensure that all involved participants received their entitlements.

#### UNHCR

UNHCR sought to clearly identify the main problems and relevant background through reference to early warning reports and other relevant conflict analyses, such as those from protection coordination mechanisms and UNHCR’s rapid protection assessment undertaken directly after the June 2010 violence. These analyses helped UNHCR a) remain aware of the sources and consequences of increased tensions, b) identify and estimate the various actors and number of affected persons c) the design and implementation of confidence-building measures and (d) correctly position advocacy efforts with the local and national authorities.

Implementation of UNHCR activities is monitored by regular field monitoring, progress and financial reports by implementing partners, staff visits to the field and meetings with partners. Additionally, UNHCR holds regular internal meetings to reassess operation context. Data collected on a weekly basis from implementing partners included statistics on activities and participating beneficiaries. All assessment and monitoring arrangements were reflected in UNHCR sub-agreements with implementing partners. Implementation of all activities recognised the need for a balanced and conflict-sensitive approach to communities affected by the 2010 violence, as well as those not directly affected. Follow up actions were taken in accordance with the recommendations as a result of various and regular monitoring tasks.

#### *Assessments, evaluations or studies*

#### UNICEF

A *Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)* study was conducted in Osh and Djalal-Abad provinces in April. The study identified decline in interaction between different ethnic groups in the last two years and also determined the need for spaces for young people from different ethnicities to gather, interact and have access to skills training that will better their life situation.

#### UNDP

A Rapid Youth Labor Market Analysis was conducted. Based on this analysis UNDP identified a list of professions and selected vocational education schools for rolling-out skills training programmes. From a long-term perspective, the report highlights shortcomings of the vocational education system, particularly regarding the quality of education, and gave specific recommendations on improvement of the system of vocational education and training, as well as on its ability to timely respond to challenges (especially in a post-conflict situation and with regard to a changing structure of labor market).

#### UNWomen

UN Women commissioned a rapid assessment was held in July-August 2010, outside of this project, but laid the baselines for this project.

#### FAO/WFP

During the reporting period FAO collected baseline information and conducted a final evaluation of the project. One focus group discussion was carried out for baseline information with the participation of 15 randomly selected men and women and two focus group discussions for the final evaluation were carried out with the participation of 20 randomly selected men and women. The survey covered beneficiaries from the canal upstream and downstream locations of Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik and other nationalities, to collect qualitative information about the background, perceptions and existing water distribution and interethnic relation issues. Qualitative data obtained from focus group discussion are viewed as complementary to quantitative data obtained from 110 household questionnaires (HHQ) administered in the area, and data from both sources were analyzed. Additionally, FAO drafted and submitted quarterly narrative progress reports, in coordination with WFP.

#### UNHCR

UNHCR undertook a number of self-assessment and lessons learned exercises to tailor activities to new operational environments. Such assessments were also taken with implementing partners. In October 2011, UNHCR sought information from its persons of concern (POC) – namely, internally displaced persons - regarding their current needs and sought feedback on areas of UNHCR's work. This exercise ensured PoCs were included in decision-making processes concerning their own protection. Emphasis was paid to seeking views from conflict-affected areas, however, due attention was given to neighbouring communities as well to ensure conflict sensitivity. Discussions were held with 1,233 PoC, representing the larger affected community, of which 52% were female and 38% were children. The views of PoCs were included in the following planning and lessons learned exercises, ensuring views formed part of revised and future activities.

UNHCR held an event to share information regarding all 2011 activities and 2012 implementation plans. The event was attended by government ministries, diplomatic corps, journalists and international organizations, who were given the chance to ask questions regarding 2011 activities and 2012 plans. The event was covered in the national press, facilitating wider awareness.

## **IV. Results**

*Summary of progress in relations to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period*

*Report on the key outputs achieved including activities, outputs and outcomes, with percentages of completion and beneficiaries*

### **Outcome 1: Youth contribute to the confidence – and peace building processes**

#### **Output 1.1. Youth have equal access to training that improves their skills for peaceful co-existence**

A framework for the youth centers was developed and operationalized jointly with the Ministry of Youth and the civil society partners to improve livelihoods and mobilization of youth for civic engagement and peace building. The Ministry has articulated willingness to replicate this framework in other regions of Kyrgyzstan – particularly in Naryn in the north and Jalalabat Province in the south.

Based on the framework, 17 youth centres have been established in Osh and Jalalabat provinces. The function of the centers are twofold as the different activities and training have been able to bring different ethnic communities together in some of the hot spots of the June 2010 events, as well as provide the young people with skills to better their life situation. All youth centers together bring together up to 1000 youth on a daily basis mainly for language and computer courses. Around 2,000 young people, representing diverse ethnic groups, participate in the knowledge and skill sharing as well as sport awareness raising campaigns and cultural activities on a regularly basis and around 4,000 young people have been trained on basic computer and English language skills. 75 % of these youth are of Kyrgyz ethnicity, over 12 % are Uzbeks and 13 % represent other minority ethnic

groups such as Russian, Tartar, Turks etc. Considering the level of division and hostility between the groups after the 2010 violence, this scope of engagement from different ethnic groups especially Kyrgyz and Uzbek has been one of the key attainments. Increasing popularity of the language and computer skills among youth suggest this have been relevant intervention in terms of expanding livelihood opportunities.

Youth centers have enabled over 2000 young people of different gender and ethnicity to lead awareness campaigns, drawing attention to such issues as confidence and peace building, environment, health, integrity and good governance, social justice and charity in their communities. Each youth center has volunteer groups consisting of up to 20 young people of different gender and ethnicity promoting activism through trainings, counseling and awareness-raising campaigns on different themes such as sports, health, peace building and criminality, and youth participation. As part of the component on youth entrepreneurship, 325 young men and women had an opportunity to meet with business practitioners and experts on business development and were trained on promotion of business through media and Internet. The youth center facilitators and youth initiative groups were encouraged to spread the word about the youth center among different communities through sport and cultural events, PR-actions and production of promo-materials.

The 34 youth centre facilitators have been identified and selected among the young people that have a positive image of young community leaders. These facilitators have been trained together with 32 computer and English trainers on management of the centres and on administrative issues, as well as on diversity management and conflict prevention, mediation and negotiation. Youth center facilitators have been using this knowledge and skills to mobilize and educate the youth in their locations. The facilitators have further shared with over 2200 peers knowledge and skills on tolerance, conflict prevention and mediation skills as well as communication, teaming, leadership and advocacy. Trainings, seminars, round tables, theater plays and film screening haven been among the main knowledge sharing and awareness-raising exercises facilitated by the youth centers, around themes such as; Conflicts and tolerance; Conflicts and Human rights; Diversity Management and Conflict Prevention; Mediation; Team building, communication, leadership; Participation, social mobilization, community development, volunteerism, advocacy and lobbying; School violence; STI/HIV/TB, Mother and Child Health/Reproductive Health.

72 youth center facilitators and trainers have been equipped with knowledge on building networks. At the training they have been encouraged to develop an action plan which includes a sustainability strategy. It is now apparent that most of the youth centers are willing to become formalized community-based civil society organizations oriented at providing youth services. They see the social contracting, private public partnership as well as international donor support as the key sustainability factors.

[UNDP PDP] Building on UNDP's Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) methodology, experts from Public Fund Peaceful Development in the Fergana Valley (PDFV) conducted 4 consultative workshops among multiethnic youth in Osh and Jalalabat oblasts (provinces) to identify obstacles and capacities for peace and development. 140 youth/ youth leaders (gender balance: 56 female and 84 male; ethnic composition: 96 Kyrgyz, 36 Uzbeks, 8 others) representing NGOs, youth organizations, local government, law enforcement agencies, mass media etc have been identified in partnership with DCCA, UNICEF youth friendly centers, UNDP's Poverty Reduction Program, Oblast Advisory Committees, youth committees and the Department of Culture and Education under Oblast Administrations (Workshops resulted in publication of 2 youth oriented peace and development analysis reports for Osh and Jalalabat oblasts. Both reports have been widely discussed with key local actors with a perspective to incorporate youth concerns into the development planning frameworks of Oblast Advisory Committees, local authorities, NGOs, and youth organizations. Based on the PDA findings 7 practical peacebuilding and community development projects aiming to address youth challenges and inclusion into peace building process have been prioritized by 140 youth leaders from Osh and Jalal-Abad and implemented by partnership alliances composed of Oblast Advisory Committees (OACs), youth organizations, NGOs and local authorities, thereby increasing youth's trust in Government institutions and enabling them to contribute to their vision of a peaceful future. Moreover, the youth oriented PDA process gave rise to public discussions of critical youth problems such as juvenile delinquency and school racketeering through debates on local TV channels. As an example of a peacebuilding project engaging youth, 1000 people participated in a Friendship Festival on 28th of September in Bishkek. 36 Young Peace Ambassadors made an appeal to the former Interim President and Members of Parliament to strengthen peaceful and friendly relations among all people of Kyrgyzstan. On September 29 President Rosa Otunbaeva met with the young ambassadors from different ethnicities who shared their peace building ideas and explained that they had visited seven provinces of Kyrgyzstan during a peace caravan to discuss ideas of development and peace with their peers, especially appealing to them to advocate for peaceful Presidential elections.

Two more grants have been given to local NGOs to establish a Center for Peace building and Development Studies at Osh State University and "Businessmen for peace and development" initiative of the Public Fund "Law and Business" to promote private public partnerships and conflict sensitivity in doing business.

Assessments were conducted by UNHCR in twelve communities and seven affected areas (four in Osh and three in Jalal-Abad) were identified as primary locations for interventions. Ethnic composition of the areas was taken into due account. A total of 54 presentations/round tables to the communities explaining purpose and the objective of the program, identify groups of leaders, and develop communication mechanisms were conducted. In each locations community social groups were identified and formed. These groups identified priorities for carrying out community projects aimed at vulnerable or underrepresented groups within the

community (women, youth, handicapped, and elderly). Two grant commissions (one in Osh, one in Jalalabat) reviewed proposals from the communities and approved seven projects. Youth were a significant part of these activities, as in most cases the community contributed to the project by providing labour (especially for cleaning up activities). Community improvement (beautification/cleaning up projects, “subbotniks”) were conducted in four communities with 355 young participants. The projects aimed at cleaning up streets and public gardens in Osh and Jalal-Abad. In March 2011, 10 public meetings with participation of youth were held in Osh (Out of 111 participants, 11 were young people).

An assessment of schools in Osh, Jalalabat and Batken was carried out and as a result 73 schools were priorities for provision of sport equipment and some 30 of them were considered for minor rehabilitation of sport hall/play ground. A series of assessment visits and meetings with communities were undertaken during April-June to follow up on proposals from communities on various small projects on infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihoods and peace building. Seven presentations discussing “Peaceful Changes” were conducted to members of community social groups with participation of young people. Information roundtables involved all groups of the community: women, men, elderly, young people, religious leaders and local authorities.

Over twenty Nooruz celebrations were organized involving 20 communities with almost 6,000 participants, including approximately 2,300 young persons. A multitude of small informal meetings between communities and local authorities facilitate smooth Nooruz celebrations in all communities. In March 2011, a training on Tolerance and Mediation was held in Kashgar-Kyshtak village of Osh oblast, total number of participants 23 persons, of them 13 young people. In June 2011, UNHCR supported a Youth Summer Camp celebrating the themes of “Hope, Friendship, Peace and Respect”. Under this activity, 60 young people of different ethnic backgrounds from affected and neighboring areas participated in a camp held in Arslanbob forest. During the camp, young people engaged in team building activities and tolerance trainings. In June 2011, UNHCR supported a sport event in Suzak district. Out of 14 villages participating in the event, 10 were multiethnic. In order to strengthen inter-ethnic relations, strengthen the psychologically climate and raising sense of stability in the district a football tournament between the teams of these 14 village administrations is planned to be organized. Totally 450-500 people were involved in the peace building activity including 20 football teams/1198 persons, about 50 high level officials (deputy minister of MIA, province level officials, local authorities), about 30 elderly men from all village administrations and about 200 spectators and supporters.

In September, UNHCR supported Summer Camp Reunion in Kashgar Kyshtak which brought back together the youth participants of Summer Camp “Hope, Friendship, Trust and Peace” carried out in June. The volunteers who organized the original camp approached UNHCR with the idea to hold a camp reunion to gather the participants again to remember activities and trainings related to peaceful coexistence learnt during the first summer camp and to strengthen their understanding of different ethnic backgrounds. Some 40 young people participated.

### **Output 1.2. Government responds to youth concerns more effectively**

The project has been continuously building the capacity of the Ministry of Youth both at the central and regional levels. Focal points have been identified and have been involved at all stages of project implementation from project design to monitoring. The Ministry has played a key role in identification of the locations for the youth centers, ensuring that facilities/buildings are provided to the youth on a permanent basis and that utility costs in most of the places were covered by the authorities. In September a Diversity Management and Conflict Prevention training was conducted for partners in the Ministry of Youth and the civil society institutions involved in youth development (overall 30 people). The Ministry was represented by seven representatives from the central office in Bishkek- all key experts of the Department for Social policy and regional development and seven representatives from the Province Departments – all responsible for policy development and implementation. The participants also included seven young activists from the local youth councils and civil society organization, newly established throughout the country and closely linked to the Ministry of Youth. Their participation was firstly to bring up the perspectives and needs of youth to the policy makers at different levels and secondly to play a role of “watchdog” to hold the government accountable. What distinguished this training from other conflict prevention knowledge exercises was that it provided awareness about a variety of diversity aspects and tools to cope and manage both in daily life and at the policy making level. Youth center facilitators were provided an opportunity to bring their perspective to the National Policy. Two round table discussions were conducted with participants from all 17 youth centres. The aim of the discussions was to make recommendations/comments to the newly drafted youth policy at a youth forum in Bishkek hosted by the Ministry of Youth with support from the UN Youth Theme Group. Recommendations from all provinces were presented to key stakeholders at a following roundtable. The KAP study was finalized in September and was handed over to the Government (Ministry of Youth). The study makes recommendations for specific activities and it can therefore be used as a helpful guide for the Government and organizations working in the areas of youth and peacebuilding.

As part of the media component of the project (see output 1.3 below), 33 young people (19 female and 14 male) that were trained on basic journalism skills continue to produce news material to local press. In the reporting period over 90 news articles were published or aired in Osh and Jalal-Abad. Three short news stories were aired on EL TV (Public TV), produced by young people after visits to villages in Osh where the youth centres have been established. EL TV has currently introduced a new TV slot called ‘Interesting news’ especially for news reports made by young people.

14 youth NGOs in the South of the country established a ‘Youth Council’ to enhance youth engagement in peace building/restoration events, and support SDRD activities. The Youth Council jointly with the State Directorate mobilized youth from damaged and multi-ethnic communities of Osh and Jalalabat cities towards reconciliation and joint actions. Efforts of YC were aimed at establishing mutual trust and understanding of State Directorate’s work through awareness raising events. The YC conducted ‘My Kyrgyzstan - my rights’ camp and raised awareness on human rights, electoral rights, conflict management and reconciliation for over 100 youth from mono and multi ethnic communities to contribute to peace construction initiatives in their home areas and take leading part in elections. 110 participants attended the event, including 62 women and 48 men (38 - Uzbek, 72 – Kyrgyz). During three days Kyrgyz and Uzbek youth experienced reciprocal cultures to get better understanding and reach respect to diversities, by the end of the camp the participants had unified values and understanding of peace, tolerance and democratic development. The YC in cooperation with the SDRD mobilized Kyrgyz and Uzbek youth to be engaged in media campaign in Osh ‘Act of Good Will’. YC consists of 14 institutionally mature youth NGOs committed to work towards youth development and peace building. YC members were trained on advocacy and media outreach, networking and organizational establishment. The portfolio of each YC member exceeds at least ten projects, staff of over 5 permanent program specialists, and expertise in advocacy, legislation, conflict management and media. These factors make the YC financially and institutionally sustainable. UNDP is committed to continue working and capacitating YC as one organized body. Within the framework of the IRFII project, the YC has already been supported to conduct a ‘Jashtar Camp’ in Osh. The establishment of YC definitely has had a catalytic effect. UNDP budgeted \$5000 for establishment and organizational/institutional development of Youth Council; the planned amount was spent for capacity building sessions and summer camp. Cost effectiveness of the actions is very high, over 120 youth benefitted directly and over 2000 youth benefitted the outcomes of the project activities.

Youth Council supported SDRD to outreach youth from targeted communities and provide assistance in communication mechanisms and feedback. The Youth Council is an informal unity of Osh and Jalalabat youth NGOs and media; it is established to serve as a bridge between SDRD and youth. It operates in close cooperation with the Regional Humanitarian Forum in Osh. An electronic map of local and international organizations working with youth was created thus promoting better cooperation opportunities. The map contains information on informal and formal units and leaders. The information will be placed on the site of Ministry of Youth Affairs (currently the site is under reconstruction). To date, the members of the Youth Council conducted monitoring of SDRD actions and mobilized youth to actively participate in the social media campaign of SDRD. The members of Youth Council and SDRD developed a program of joint actions to promote peace and reconciliation in the South.

UNHCR provided technical assistance to various branches of the State Registration Service, including passport registration service, state archives and civil status registration offices. It included computer equipment, office furniture, generator and stationery; this equipment enabled SRS to ensure registration and documentation of the affected population, including youth, whose personal documents had been destroyed during the June 2010 conflict. It improved the quality of SRS services and accelerated the process on documents’ issuance. As a result, documented beneficiaries are better protected, enjoy freedom of movement, and have better access to services.

### **Output 1.3: Media/press engaged in particular in peacebuilding areas that are relevant to youth concerns**

Activities under this output helped overcome the informational gap, also among youth, and poor access to official media sources. Thus, youth became aware of the activities implemented by SDRD, which, in turn, mitigated the tensions and enhanced communication and information sharing among youth and the State Directorate (*please, see the output 1.2 – Youth Council*). The Communication Strategy of SDRD appeared to have been an effective instrument for society consolidation and strengthening of peace in the country. Community outreach in awareness raising campaigns promoted peace-building activities undertaken by SDRD, facilitated feedback with local communities and reduced tensions.

Actions such as media-tours, acquaintance tours for NGOs’ representatives and civil society institutions, videos issued and broadcasted through the SDRD’s Communication Strategy framework, promoted reconciliation of the society. Openness of SDRD, and transparency in its activities promoted decrease of tensions between SDRD and youth; NGOs; different ethnic groups; and people of affected villages and districts. Details on implemented activities are given below.

Assistance was provided to SDRD in production and broadcast of mass media outputs and communications (radio, TV, print media, etc.) to discuss the recovery strategy, reconciliation and SDRD activities: three social videos, two special newspapers with materials on the SDRD activities in the national newspapers: “Slovo Kyrgyzstana” and “Kyrgyz Tuusu” (9000 were distributed), 10000 of the republican newspaper “Aiyat press” were prepared, issued and distributed. 25000 informational bulletins were developed and issued for population of the southern regions.

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Assistance has been provided to SDRD in development of its Communication Strategy to share the SDRD’s achievements with public on a regular basis and build capacities of mass media representatives. Within the developed communication strategy several activities were implemented: support was provided to the “Action of good will”, where 75 representatives of mass-media (national and international newspapers) participated at 3-days media-tour in affected districts in the south. This initiative promoted consolidation of the society for the reestablishment of peace and interethnic harmony. It was also the occasion to mark the first year anniversary of the establishment of the SDRD. Government officials, foreign and local journalists, performers, youth activists, volunteers, civil society representatives and business leaders took part in the initiative and expressed their solidarity in the process of reconstruction of Osh and Jalalabat cities one year after the June 2010 events. Total number of participants was more than 3000 (approximately 50% men and 50% women, 30% Uzbeks, 65% Kyrgyz and 5% representatives of other nationalities). The action resulted in more than 50 informational materials and 28 TV coverages. With a view to increase knowledge of the population about SDRD’s activity, a showing of a popular movie «How to marry Gu Zhun Pyo?» was organized for Osh citizens for free during three days in a new building of the cinema "Semetej" repaired by the SDRD. More than 4000 people had possibility to watch the movie. Many of them visited a cinema for the first time and seemed to enjoy it (approximately 50% men and 50% women, 38% Uzbeks, 58% Kyrgyz and 4% others, more than 75% was youth).

Support was provided to the State Directorate the creation of web-site in English and in placing the State Directorate’s web-site banners on popular web portals. As a result, the State Directorate has its own web-site: [www.doj.ktnet.kg](http://www.doj.ktnet.kg). In order to expand public access to the information resource, it was necessary to use the capacity of popular web-sites. In this connection, DGP hired information agencies, such as [www.akipress.kg](http://www.akipress.kg) and [www.24.kg](http://www.24.kg) for placing electronic banner of the SDRD’s web-site. The main objective of the activity was to expand public access to the SDRD’s website and to increase citizens’ awareness on its activities.

During the reporting period four TV programs and seven print articles to promote tolerance and reconciliation were produced. The UNHCR Representative undertook three interviews with media sources to discuss activities done to promote tolerance and impact so far. All four TV programs were broadcast through local TV companies in Osh and Jalalabat. Local newspapers published five articles in Kyrgyz and Uzbek about program activities. Good cooperation has been achieved with local mass media. Local TV, ELTR, showed cleaning up activity realized through social mini grants in Osh oblast. Activities in Jalalabat oblast were covered by JTR (Jalalabat TV and Radio Company) Two ceremonies were organized in Osh and Jalalabat to highlight the completion of peacebuilding activities which were attended by media representatives, as well as NGO partners and beneficiaries.

## **Outcome 2: Youth embrace opportunities that empower their livelihoods**

### **Output 2.1: Youth better qualified for the local job market**

There is clear evidence that project interventions resulted in a notable increase of livelihoods of target youth. 690 youth from the most conflict affected areas of Aravan, Bazarkorgon, Kara-Suu, Suuzak and Uzgen districts have undergone short-term skills trainings at vocational education schools, in the specializations that were in high demand: construction worker, plasterer, tiler, carpenter, cook, tailor, haircutter, welder, and electrician. 21 small grants proposals were approved by the Grant Appraisal Committee (GAC) and youth initiative groups were able to establish small-scale businesses, such as welding and tailoring workshops, haircutters, internet centers, catering, etc. Employment generation of the youth was also facilitated through closer linkages with potential employers. Ethnic and diversity and gender equality have been ensured from the very beginning. The composition of the youth who passed skills training courses constituted 57% male and 43% female, 63% - Kyrgyz, 35% Uzbek, 2% others. The Project targeted youth from the most vulnerable and marginalized families. Based on these facts and figures, and despite certain obstacles during the implementation, the youth livelihood component has been delivered with significant success. Details on project activities are described below.

The findings of the Youth Labor Market Analysis Demand and Supply survey (conducted at the beginning of intervention) revealed that due to high internal and external migration among skilled workers caused by June 2010 ethnic clashes the private sector faced a lack of human resources. There was a high demand for specialists in the area of construction, welding, food and sewing industry, and other occupations, such as cooks, waiters, haircutters, etc. The report highlighted shortcomings of the

vocational education system, particularly on the quality of education, and gave specific recommendations on improvement of the system of vocational education and training, as well as on its ability to timely respond to challenges (especially in a post-conflict situation and with regard to a changing structure of the labor market).

UNDP conducted a quick situational analysis at 12 vocational schools in Jalalabat and Osh Provinces. These schools are located in conflict-affected and conflict prone areas with ethnically diverse population and were recommended by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration as the most suitable in terms of availability of equipment, staff qualification and absorptive capacity. Selection of target youth was made according to mutually agreed criteria and in partnership with civil society organizations, the Ministry for Youth Affairs, and the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration. Target youth also included those from families that lost family members during June 2010 violence.

690 youth from the most conflict affected areas of Aravan, Bazarkorgon, Kara-Suu, Suuzak and Uzgen districts have undergone short-term skills trainings at vocational education schools, in the specializations that were in demand: construction worker, plasterer, tiler, carpenter, cook, tailor, haircutter, welder, and electrician. The composition of the youth was diverse in terms of gender (male – 57% and female 43%), ethnicity (63% - Kyrgyz, 35% Uzbek, 2% others); preference was given to the youth from vulnerable and marginalized families.

UNDP encouraged the graduates of the training programmes to form business groups and prepare project proposals. In total, 80 grant proposals were submitted and 21 were approved by the Grant Appraisal Committee (GAC) for the total amount of \$ 66,000. The projects aimed at establishing small businesses, such as welding and tailoring workshops, haircutters, internet centers, catering, etc. The reason for the small amount of projects that received approval by the Grant Appraisal Committee related to serious risk and threats outlined at two meetings of GAC (August and October, 2011): low capacities for business creation by grant applicants, unpreparedness of young people to work in diverse groups and in joint projects, lack of proper justification on accurate usage of grant funds, etc. Members of GAC decided to relocate the remaining funds for additional skills training for unemployed youth at three VE schools (\$59,124), as well as to facilitate engagement of youth from Youth Centers into cash-for-work activities (see also constraints section below).

According to the data received from the Agency for Vocational Education and Training, over 80% of the graduates from the short-term vocational education and training programme were employed or self-employed. The data on afterschool employment situation had been sourced by the Agency for Vocational Education and Training through the vocational schools that kept track of their students. The data covers only 3 months-period after completion of the skills training. It is important to note that nearly 15% of the graduates found jobs in adjacent countries where the construction workers and tailors are in demand. 20% of the graduates were either self-employed or joined the existing businesses or family businesses. For instance, an entrepreneur of a furniture workshop employed 7-10 carpenters graduated from vocational schools. UNDP helped this entrepreneur to expand his business and through indirectly, created additional employment opportunities for young graduates. Another example: three young girls specialized in haircutting set up their own hair salon. Moreover, they announced additional three vacant positions for two new graduates specialized in haircutting.

### **Outcome 3: Women and women's networks are more effectively engaged in and better positioned to influence peace, security and reconstruction strategies**

The primary focus of the project was on the establishment and development of the Women's Peace Network, which has united women's active NGOs and CBOs and Crisis Centres, and is represented by 20 Women Peace Committees at the grass root level in three southern provinces (Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad). In the aftermath of the June 2010 events active women-leaders and some local NGOs started ad hoc peace building initiatives. Once the security situation stabilized, these women and their NGOs/CBOs based on their experience and common concerns decided to form a network of women-led organizations in order to promote peace and stability in the region. Therefore, at the initial stage of the project, there was a genuine will of women to unite and advocate for women's rights and voice their needs and concerns, moreover there was already an informal network established. UN Women through this project facilitated legal formation of this network into the WPN and the process of establishment of the WPCs. To effectively implement their mission and contribute to peace-building and reconciliation processes, WPN in consultation with partners identified key areas of their work, which included monitoring of the security situation and informing relevant government agencies and local, district and province government, as well as other stakeholders on security issues and concerns and signs of potential conflicts as part of an early warning mechanism. Another key area for the WPN was implementation of small interventions based on the monitoring reports as a means to prevent and/or resolve/mitigate the conflicts at the community level. This was part of the bigger early prevention/resolution mechanism – one of the peace infrastructure functions. Given large scale destruction caused by the conflict and taking into account that especially women are in most cases the most vulnerable and left without adequate support of state service providers, the project also provided legal counseling to conflict-affected and vulnerable women and their families.

As a result of the institutional support to WPN, the Women's Peace Network was officially registered at the Ministry of Justice in June 2011. WPN unites 3 local NGOs, and is comprised of 20 WPC. A total of 830 women have become members of WPN by the end of January 2012. The structure and key functions of the network to fulfill its strategic/implementation plans were identified. A comprehensive capacity building intervention was undertaken for the WPN to equip its core staff and activists with the necessary knowledge and skills to adequately and timely undertake monitoring activities and peace-building initiatives. This has resulted in regular monitoring reports and analytical notes dissemination to government at local, district and province levels. A total of 7 monitoring reports and 13 analytical notes were shared within the reporting period. Monitoring reports received a high appraisal of government, local and international NGOs and were recognized as a true and reliable source of information.

### **Output 3.1 Access of women to support facilities increased**

The reconciliation and community restoration efforts of the WPN resulted in a total of 20 community level events and 5 province/nation-wide peace-building and reconciliation campaigns and events at local and national levels. These include 3 local and 2 national, on peace-building and reconciliation activities. These were "White headscarf of the mother", round table with "OBON" and local departments of law enforcement agencies, campaign on 1<sup>st</sup> of June – International Child Protection day, "White ribbon of hope" and "Bread of peace". All these events were then finalized by a big campaign "Friendship Festival – International Peace Day", which was conducted in Bishkek and attracted about 15,000 people – population of Bishkek, representatives of national government, international and local NGOs and mass media.

With the technical expertise and support of RDF, WPC were provided with consultation and advice to select ideas for the project and develop project proposals during both stages. As a result, 18 project initiatives with the overall budget of about 50,000 USD were implemented by WPN/WPC within the project life, while a total of 45 proposals were developed and submitted to the Grant Committee. The Grant Committee was comprised of representatives of the SDRD, international organization, local NGO, state province administration and province advisory committee.

Another result of the project was the close involvement of the local authorities into the community initiatives, as one of the requirements to access micro grants was a mandatory contribution of at least 20% of the overall project budget by local government/population/CBOs, which was in most cases fully met by community initiatives groups. The nature of the initiatives implemented during the project varied from establishment of school/community radios, establishment of information/resource centres and organizing of summer school of tolerance, to conducting trainings, round tables and consultations on conflicts and conflict resolutions, tolerance and radical extremism. Given limited funds available for the grants and the large amount of interest in this component from WPN and community members, this component gave opportunity to raise all these issues that are in most cases hidden and not always talked about, but at the same time undermine relationships between different ethnicities, especially in a post conflict situation. More than 57,000 community members benefitted from these projects.

To assess the impact of the local level initiatives, monitoring was undertaken 3 months after the projects were completed. Monitoring confirmed that small grant projects were implemented in accordance with the priority issues and assisted local communities to address security and peace issues. This is proven by the continued efforts of the community initiative groups, who sustain and further develop results of the project. The output of small projects, as reported by local communities, beneficiaries and implementers, is strengthened communication and interaction between community and local authorities, schools, law enforcement agencies, introduction of lessons on tolerance and conflicts at schools, and joint work of law enforcement agencies, schools and mosques to address the issue of racketeering, criminalization and involvement of youth into radical extremist groups.

2 trainings of monitoring and conflict analysis were conducted for 61 members of the WPN. As a result of this training, women gained knowledge and understanding of the nature of the conflict, its monitoring and analysis. A total of 146 monitoring reports were drafted by WPN monitors and WPCs, which were then analysed and combined by the project analyst into 7 monitoring reports. 53 analytical notes and 5 urgent analytical notes were disseminated to decision-makers at various sectors in the government and private sector. These monitoring reports and analytical notes contained description of the potential conflict sign and number of recommendations to various organizations, including government and non-government. With technical inputs from FTI, the monitoring process was improved through a thorough analysis of the contents of the reports, lessons learned and the challenges faced by the monitors during data collection. In addition to this, guidance for the monitors was developed as a reference resource for the monitors to be used during and after the project.

In the response to the identified conflict causes and for prevention from its escalation, WPN undertook a number of actions that served as the immediate non-violent conflict prevention/resolution. Thus, to prevent rumors and deterioration of disputes during the distribution of housing to the affected population, WPN conducted number of round tables with participation of affected families, SDRD, mass media, where clear and true information was shared. In addition to this WPN worked with local TV companies to inform population on the issue. As a result of this activity, cooperation between families and government has improved; WPN has become an equal partner for government agencies and was granted respect and trust by local communities.

Another example of such activity is redirection of the work of so-called “OBON” (active negatively inclined groups of women, who are manipulated by destructive actors) into positive activities. To do this WPN conducted a round table, which became a platform for discussions and development of measures to address the issue. This has resulted in setting up of a group of fast response, comprised of those women and active citizens of the province, the purpose of which is monitoring of the situation and prevention of any kind of conflicts.

There are other examples of WPN addressing the issues related to citizenship and identity documents, as well as access to services of the affected population through informing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Committee of National Security, Oblast Advisory Committees and local government by submitting the monitoring reports.

With regard to gender-based violence, the WPN within their scope of activity also worked actively to discover the GBV cases and refer victims of GBV to crisis and rehabilitation centres, and law enforcement agencies. In 2011 a total of 102 women-victims of GBV were referred to above mentioned structures.

To enable WPN to develop further without intensive external support, 2 training of trainers were conducted to equip WPN with training skills and conduct cascade training to build capacity of their members. The first ToT was done with focus on theory of conflict analysis, and was attended by 34 members of WPN. The second ToT on gender and mediation was conducted for 25 members of WPN. Based on the observations and skills of the participants, 10 trainers were selected among those 25. In order to practice their training skills and provide initial coaching, mini-sessions were organized, which were conducted by the selected trainers for 15 WPN members, and observed by coaches. This was followed by a feedback session, where trainers were provided recommendations and advice on how to improve their skills.

Another achievement of this work is appraisal and recognition that are granted to WPN trainers by other NGOs in the region. The evidence of this is the demand for their services and invitation by other NGOs in their capacity of trainers. 2 trainers of the WPN were invited to facilitate 2 trainings.

A total of 6 training for 150 members of WPN and 10 exchange visits were organized within the period under report. All this helped WPN to better understand the situation in different locations, strengthen internetwork communication and interaction and establish/maintain partnership links with other stakeholders in the region.

### **Output 3.2 Legal assistance to women improved**

Another major component of the project was about ensuring access for conflict-affected and vulnerable women and their families to legal services through the setting up of two information centres and establishing of the referral system. The work in this area was done through in-office legal counseling and mobile clinics.

A total of 88 mobile consultations to 8 districts, 24 villages in 20 ayil okmotus and 4 cities were organized by the project. As a result of these activities 630 persons received general consultations at the information and support centres and during mobile clinics. 408 of them received individual consultations of lawyers, 343 of them were women, and 65 were men. 46% of vulnerable women who received legal support are of Uzbek ethnicity, 50% are of Kyrgyz ethnicity, and 4% are of Russian ethnicity. Depending on the complication and limited access to the state services, 48 cases were taken under special control of lawyers, who provided legal support and represented these women at the state justice systems, including courts. 27 cases were resolved for the benefits of the women, out of which 13 were resolved judicially. The mobile clinics were organized in close partnership and collaboration with State Registration Service, local authorities and WPC/WPN through ukuk elchi (informal legal assistants selected and trained among WPN members). The purpose of ukuk elchi was to create linkage between lawyers and beneficiaries, and to ensure feedback between them on the services and consultations received. Most of the legal issues that are faced by the women include obtaining/restoration of the ID, issues related to citizenship, residence permit, determination of paternity, property documents, and issues related to inheritance and recovery of alimony and others. Information letters to beneficiaries on such topics were developed and disseminated.

### **Output 3.3 Local Authorities and State Service Providers more responsive to women of both ethnic communities**

Two national consultative meetings organized by WPN and UN Women in close partnership with the President’s Office and the local authorities resulted in a number of recommendations that were taken up to the National Ethnic Policy, Osh province and Osh city post-conflict development plans.

The overall achievement is recognition of members of WPN, and the entire WPN, as equal partners in peace-building and reconciliation processes in Kyrgyzstan, membership of WPN in various committees and commissions on peace building at local level and post-conflict restoration at province level. WPN has become a legitimate body for voicing specific issues of concerns to women and vulnerable groups of the population.

With the technical expertise of FTI, 3 consultative seminars on peace and conflict analysis were conducted in Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces with involvement of representatives of different sectors of society, including government and civil society. These seminars facilitated establishment of the linkages between the WPN and Oblast Advisory Committees and aimed at consolidating government, civil and private sectors to work jointly on community development, reconciliation and reconstruction. These seminars revealed that, although the overall political situation in the country remains stable, many urgent issues, which are still not resolved, create a potential for further escalation of the conflict. As a result of the seminars, Women's Peace Committees of all three provinces were able to analyse the situation, prioritize problems and map available recourses for addressing the latter, elaborate measures for its improvement and/or preventing its deterioration, and develop work plans for WPC interventions on peacebuilding and reconciliation.

In parallel with capacity building of the WPN, the project also worked to build the capacity and develop conflict and gender sensitivity of the staff members of the local government and state service providers. This was done through 2 trainings on the theory of conflict analysis were conducted for a total of 50 representatives of local authorities.

Within the project WPN with the support of UN Women has conducted a number of advocacy events to draw attention of the wider audience (government, NGOs and international organizations) to peace-building and reconciliation and WPN contribution to peace-building processes in Kyrgyzstan.

In this context, and in partnership with the Department of Ethnic and Religious Policy and Public Relations under the President's Office, UN Women undertook a National Consultation of Women for Building Trust, Peace and Reconciliation on 15-16 February 2011 in Bishkek.

The consultation provided a platform for more than 120 national partners, donors and UN agencies to build consensus on the gender dimensions of state measures for early recovery and reconciliation process, and provided a set of recommendations for the state strategy on reconciliation ("Concept of the State Policy on Ethnic Development and Consolidation in Kyrgyzstan"). The recommendations of the meeting will feed into the current development of the Concept of the State Policy on Ethnic Development and Consolidation.

In June 2011, the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Consultative Meeting was organized and conducted by WPN. The purpose of the meeting was to present WPN and WPC and their activities in the region, analyse current conflict situations and priority areas for WPN in post-conflict situation with special focus on gender quality and identify partners for cooperation and agree on the mechanisms for partnership with other stakeholders working on peace and security.

The second national consultations were a logical continuation of the first National Consultative Meeting. One of the major recommendations of the consultations was empowerment of Women's Peace Network as a driving force for peacebuilding and reconciliation. The fact that the consultations were organized by Women's Peace Network serves as a proof of successful development of the network and the fulfilling of the recommendations from the first consultations.

The WPN with expert support of FTI conducted the review of the national legislation and investigated the possibilities of CSOs oversight over the security sector. The results of this analysis provided entry points not only for the WPC, but also for a wider CSOs community, including human rights activists to undertake actions in accordance with the existing legislation, to review and engage into the security sector's reactive work on addressing human rights violations in the post-conflict environment.

The results of the review of the legislation and some recommendations to the supervisory board under the Ministry of Internal Affairs were shared at two round tables, which were attended by representatives of law enforcement agencies, local representatives of Ministry of Internal Affairs, public supervisory boards and members of WPN, Parliament Committee on Security and Defense. Although initially it was planned to conduct 4 round tables, only 2 were conducted, in Jalalabad and Batken. The disparity between planned and actual was due to the possibility of holding such discussions with desirable partners and speaking openly on the subject.

#### **Outcome 4 Water resources along the Uvam canal peacefully accessible and meeting the demand of inter-ethnic communities**

##### **Output 4.1: Water facilities reconstructed, and functioning at full capacity**

The project targeted eight Water User Associations (WUA) along the Uvam canal in Kara-Suu district. These eight WUAs are established with a membership of over 8,000 farming households and beneficiaries of their services comprise some 20,000

household (120,000 people). WUA members are represented by over 10 different ethnicities<sup>7</sup> with Kyrgyz and Uzbeks being the majorities. An estimated 45% of the WUA members are ethnic Kyrgyz and estimated 40% are ethnic Uzbek representatives. Other ethnicities constitute about 15% of the rural population residing along Uvam canal.

A round of consultations was held with different partners, and the geographic area of project implementation (5 Aiyi Okmotu, 36<sup>8</sup> villages) was verified. A total of 1,042 people were mobilized to undertake the manual cleaning and rehabilitation of canals. A total of 263 people contributed a significant share of their time for canal cleaning (12-30 March 2011) and received food compensation in accordance with the work completed by them. In addition, a large number of farmers, who did not fit the WFP selection criteria for food compensation under FFW contributed their labor. They each contributed to a much lesser extent in terms of time spent (from a few hours to one or two days) than FFW participants on the project and did therefore not expect any material reward.

A total of 4,147 meters of canals of second level<sup>9</sup> were manually cleaned through undertaking this joint activity. People were mobilized from different villages to undertake the cleaning of 587 meters of Guchgunan canal, 1,500 meters of Altybai canal, 950 meters of Ak-dobo canal and 1,110 meters of Konurat canal. These 2<sup>nd</sup> level canals are collecting water from the larger Uvam canal and distributing it to the farmer fields. The geographic proximity of the villages to the cleaning site was a consideration point, as it was ensuring multi-ethnic representation in each of the selected sites. In addition, farmers from 10 villages voluntarily joined forces for the benefit of the entire community and cleaned about 10 kilometers of internal canals. This kind of dynamic is often observed in Food for Work initiatives: once significant and tangible progress has been made in the framework of the project (in this case the comprehensive rehabilitation of irrigation structures) farmers voluntarily contribute their labour in order to optimise results. OTI financed the mechanical cleaning of the canal using heavy machinery tools. In total, nearly 6 km of canals were rehabilitated and repaired mechanically.

Water delivery service is relatively poor and generally insufficient, especially at the tertiary (inter-farm) level and below. Inadequate service quality is partly because of hydraulic characteristics and poor water control at different levels of the irrigation systems. Water loss due to the absence of hydro posts is a very significant cause of insufficient water delivery. Therefore in the framework of the project FAO contracted "BEK-SUU-DOLBOR" Joint Stock Company to install 18 hydro posts for effective water distribution and metering. Construction of hydro posts affected positively all farmers in getting enough water for crops, improved work of WUA's and surely helped to resolve water distribution issues between farmers and there are no significant remaining issues or potential for ethnic-based conflicts related to water supply and use.

WFP conducted trainings of local authorities and WUA staff on the WFP selection and vulnerability criteria according to which volunteers are offered temporary employment under the FFW project. The authorities then conducted community meetings where potential volunteers were identified. Special attention was paid to the proportional participation of members of the respective ethnic groups living in each community. The lists were verified by WFP to make sure food-insecure households had been selected and provided with sufficient work opportunities to allow for improvement of their household food security situation. Selection priority was given to members of food insecure households and in particular to those with a reduced monthly income, reduced availability of assets (land, livestock, etc), as well as participants of households with a high number of vulnerable family members (children, aged people, disabled etc), who depend on family support and cannot contribute to the household budget. Particular attention was given to the proportional inclusion of members of different ethnic communities, unemployed young people and women.

The project did not register the nationalities of participants due to existing sensitivities, but the project Field Monitors estimated from observation that about just over half of the participants were Kyrgyz, some 40% Uzbek and the remainder of other nationalities. A total of 8,336 man-days of work were carried out through these activities. The active full-time participants, who were all selected from severely food insecure households, received food in remuneration for their contribution to the project. Staple foods of high quality (were provided by WFP as a powerful incentive for severely food insecure families to volunteer their participation in FFW).

By involving beneficiaries of diverse ethnic backgrounds, the FFW component facilitated peace-building and supported reconciliation efforts among populations affected by tensions and violence. In addition, the FFW approach provided temporary employment for the poorest families in the area with the highest rates of unemployment and during the most critical time of the year in the late lean spring season, when winter stocks have been consumed, food prices are at their highest, and before the first produce can be harvested. The remuneration in food received by participants helped to bridge existing food consumption gaps and

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<sup>7</sup> Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Uigurs, Tajiks, Turks, Azerbaijanians, Dungans, Tatars, Russians, Kazakhs and others

<sup>8</sup> Administratively, a total of 36 villages are located under the selected 5 AOs, but only 15 of them are using water from Uvam canal and the other 21 villages are receiving water from the other water sources. These 15 villages were recently formed by merging some of the 22 - previously separate – villages.. Therefore, sometimes the old number of 22 villages continues to be used in official documents.

ensured availability of staple food commodities within the targeted households. In total nearly 10 metric tons of food reached 1,098 household food beneficiaries of the 263 participating households.

For the success and inclusiveness of the project the project conducted informational explanatory work among 200 community members on the needs for community reconciliation, forgetting the past and moving forward and other peace building concepts. Beneficiaries actively participated in these meetings and asked many questions on project activities. During the week devoted to “Nooruz” holiday (before and after 21 March 2011), FAO and its local Implementing Partner NGO conducted two peace-building events in the form of entertainment and uniting campaigns for the ethnically mixed population to ensure dialogue between different groups on the basis of mutual trust. The events were attended by about 200 people including large numbers of youth, women and children. The project facilitated people’s gathering together, cooking ‘Sumolok’<sup>10</sup>, preparing and having a joint meal, animal sacrificing, and praying together for a good start of spring and rich harvest. Different entertainment programmes were also prepared and performed by the schoolchildren at these events. Community Aksakals (elderly, leaders) made speeches calling for peace, unity and reconciliation of communities around their common objectives. Spring and “Nooruz” were named being a good time of starting these initiatives and working together in the fields.

The project stakeholders have taken the initiative of renaming the Uvam canal into the “Uvam-Dostuk” (Friendship) canal. On April 26, a ceremony on renaming of Uvam to Uvam-Dostuk and beginning of irrigation season took place in the Union of WUA “Uvam”. Representatives of different ethnicities, old and young people, women, schoolchildren, vice prime-minister of the KR, head of Kara-Suu district administration, representatives of local authorities, WUAs, international organizations and mass media attended this event. Prior to this activity a bill board with information on WUA’s brief information was installed. Participants spoke about the good occasion of cleaning canals that reunited people of various ethnicities to undertake works of common interest. It was highlighted by the leaders that the existing problems of water shortage and ethnic divide can only be addressed through undertaking such reunifying activities.

Another peace building activity was devoted to Ramazan month and was held in the multi-ethnic village of Gairat It was an iftorlik<sup>11</sup> activity in which people who is in post of Ramazan should come to have tea, eat food, pray Namaz. FAO representative and Agroconsulting association congratulated participants on the coming Ramazan Ait Holiday and awarded some people who actively participated in peace building and canal cleaning activities. In total, 40 people participated in the Iftorlik activity. Amongst participants, 50% were of Kyrgyz nationality, 45% Uzbek, 3% Uigur and 2% of other nationality.

An excursion travel was arranged for 20 young leaders from 15 communities to the Mamakeev sanatorium, with the aim to promote peace and reconciliation after the recent conflict events. The trip was organized as an informal event, where young leaders could communicate without a formal framework. During this program, youth received psychological help and psychologist conducted special exercises and games for relaxation. Many of the problems faced by youth - such as those related to employment, training after high school, etc. - were discussed and young leaders highlighted the need to pay more attention to youth and their problems.

Participants reported having had a very lively dialogue and enjoyed the informal atmosphere of the meeting. In particular, young people underlined the fact that such informal meetings help build closer ties and friendly relations among different ethnic groups. They also expressed the wish to gather more often for such campaigns with more participants from various communities. Within the framework of the project a total of 4 Peace Festivals were conducted with the aim to bring together representatives of all ethnic groups living in the project area and to join efforts for conflict prevention and peaceful coexistence.

Festive dinners for people were organized in 4 *Ayil Okmotu*. During the dinner, residents participated in the competition for the best national dish, and *plov*<sup>12</sup> was cooked for all participants. After lunch, all children participating in the event were given an ice cream. Local authorities of the areas where the festivals took place thanked the organizers of the event for the prizes and noted the significance of such peace festivals and the importance of promoting a conflict-free future for Kyrgyzstan. The most interesting event was the competition for the best international family, where the spouses must show the traditions of different people: singing in different languages, dancing, and spouses taking a picture together. Football tournament among youth from different communities was spectacular and colorful, and collected a lot of fans, who enthusiastically supported their different teams.

Within the framework of the project implementation, 6 trainings on peace-building, 3 training sessions for 75 women from 15 villages of three communities, as well as 3 trainings for 76 young beneficiaries were conducted. The overall aim of the trainings was to strengthen selected communities, engage young people in women's peace-building activities, public diplomacy and in the process of promoting and implementing a culture of peace. Analysis of the situation using the method of “Forum Theatre” helped to recreate the reality of the situation of violence. Participants strongly empathized with their heroes and their emotions. Carrying

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<sup>10</sup> Traditional sweet cooked in large volume, by many people together, during long hours and shared with all the villagers.

<sup>11</sup> Iftorlik is food tradition in Muslim, which is usually for those who in Ramazan. Iftorlik is given by any family who is willing to invite guests to have some food at a time of Ramazan hours. Usually it is in the evening during sunset.

<sup>12</sup> *Plov* – traditional Asian dish made from rice and meat

a model lesson, "Let's agree to" . . . , aroused great interest and clearly showed that the peaceful settlement of the problem can prevent the looming conflict in general, which is beneficial to all parties.

A learning process was undertaken using interactive methods that facilitate interpersonal relationships in a group, the intense absorption of the material and the active participation of each listener. Participants became acquainted with the theoretical issues of conflict situations, stages of conflict, ways and methods of conflict resolution, tolerant attitudes among people of different nationalities and usage of theoretical knowledge in practice. The leaders who increased their capacity of peaceful conflict management will be able to transfer their skills to other beneficiaries, and this will form the basis of peace-building among communities. The total number of people who participated in the trainings was 151.

In addition 8 peace building seminars were conducted in different villages. The main objective of the seminars was to activate communities, men and women and solicit participation in the peace building processes. The objectives of seminars were to introduce people to theoretic issues of conflict situations, stages of conflict, ways and methods of conflict regulation, tolerant relationships between people of different nationalities. These seminars were conducted by using interactive methods which facilitated active participation. In total, 122 people (of whom 54 men and 68 women) participated in seminars.

There was effective consultation and joint decision making on the conduction of an information campaign on peace building and water usage. It was decided that the implementing partner would organize and conduct 5 round-table meetings with farmers, local authorities and WUAs and 10 public hearings on the familiarization of local people with the operational modalities of the WUAs and their potential role in peace building. Considering the importance of the water management in the process of community reconciliation and restoration of trust and peace among the local people of different ethnicity, 5 round tables were initiated. Local authorities, WUA and local farmers met and discussed all issues about WUA's service and problems in the distribution of irrigation water. About 130 people of different ethnicities participated in the round tables.

FAO conducted training for WUA employees and for local farmers. For local farmers, there was a training on the introduction of Water User Associations, their legal purpose, structure, principles, efficient use of irrigation water and methods of accounting for water consumption, local field schools of farmers. Monitors mobilized active leaders amongst farmers in villages who are able to explain and give knowledge to other community members. In total, there were around 25 people in the training, 60% of them were Kyrgyz and 40% were Uzbek. The training included a focus on knowledge transfer about minimizing misunderstandings, which are a potential source for inter-ethnic tensions and conflict. An information campaign was realized through the distribution of brochures, posters and wall-calendars during the different activities (such as sports events and competitions). In addition, banners and billboards were installed promoting peace, mutual respect, tolerance and friendship among people. All information material was specifically designed for the project and contained peace-oriented quotes by outstanding persons. In total, 400 brochures and posters were produced, and 45 billboards were installed.

*Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.*

#### UNICEF

Initially it was planned to launch 50 youth centers in the Provinces concerned. But due to lack of the government resources, particularly in terms of available rooms as well as time constraints the target was reduced to 17. Due to the implementation constraints encountered by the implementing partners project extension was requested until end February 2012.

#### UNDP

Lack of information about the State Directorate activities at the beginning of the project implementation led to criticizing of the State Directorate activities in the media. This problem has been resolved through media-tours, "Initiative for Good Will" (with the participation of more than 60 representatives of the media), articles issued and distributed among the population, State Directorate website, banners, etc.

The majority of the State Directorate officers need trainings to increase their potential. Coaching and mentoring activities are therefore currently implemented by national and international experts. The latent conflict on land issues has been smoothed due to new land regulations developed by the State Directorate. In accordance with project AWP, the project supported hiring of 4 people to work with public and local communities.

Due to the fact that the project has placed particular emphasis on youth as the most active part of the community and their inclusion into conflict prevention and peace building processes it demonstrated high effectiveness. Youth mobility and active position have become key drivers of successful project implementation. However in the course of the project it has been identified that youth in the multiethnic communities more actively engage in peace building activities rather than those from mono-ethnic areas.

Lack of coordination at the initial stage between different agencies involved in the project as well as related sub-contractors caused some problems with lists of participants of the PDA workshops. However further active coordination between all the players has significantly improved the level of collaboration.

Due to time-consuming procedures of funding both grants and programmatic payments most parts of the activities fell during the October-December 2011 period thereby coinciding with the Presidential elections. This had negative implications both on timeframes and quality of activities. Therefore in the future electoral cycles should be taken into consideration in the design of the projects.

Due to the late approval of grants their implementation has been prolonged until March 2012.

The UNDP component was extended to 1 June 2012 to allow coordination funding to support to the coordination of IRF peacebuilding projects by an international consultant.

#### UNWomen

Due to the fact that the selection of project implementation partners (as per the relevant UN procedures) was time consuming, the implementing partnership agreements were signed in March 2011.

In October 2011 UN Women and its Implementing Partners revisited planned activities and outcomes against actual and the analysis showed that not all activities planned for the second half of the project were possible. These activities were trainings for the government agencies and were delayed due to the Presidential elections on 31 October 2011. Given the pre-election period and related to security concerns, local government and local departments of various ministries were mainly working on monitoring and maintaining stable political and social situation to avoid escalation of any conflicts and manipulations around these elections. In view of the above, trainings for the local government were postponed to November-December 2011. In this regard UN Women requested a no-cost extension of the project to ensure completion of the project activities and finalization of the reporting; which was granted by PBF.

UN Women requested a second no-cost extension till 31 March 2012 for settling the operational closure procedures and transfer of the final disbursements for completed services to implementing partners. Major substantive challenges faces by UN Women and its IP during project implementation were poor analytical capacity of the Women's Peace Network, as well as low commitment of local authorities to gender-responsive peacebuilding interventions, when WPN is not always acknowledged as a peacebuilding partner by local authorities.

#### FAO/WFP

At the start of the project, it was quite hard to mobilize people for the joint cleaning of canals due to the existing ethnicity divides. After long negotiations and explanatory works carried out by the project team and staff of the WUAs, people were convinced to undertaking joint activities. Also it took some time to explain to the people that cleaning activities were for their good and that the irrigation canals now belong to them and serve their needs regardless of ethnicities and existing fears after the recent conflict. Farmers were also found to have little knowledge about their rights in the privatized irrigation systems, of work of the WUAs, shared roles and responsibilities.

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

#### UNDP

Key partners in capacity building of the State Directorate are other UN programs and agencies, such as UNDP PRP, PDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, etc. The cooperation on conflict prevention and timely resolution, and its mitigation has had positive effect and enabled to continue peace building in the region.

#### UNWomen

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

While project activities at the grass-root level were implemented by the IPs, UN Women coordinated interaction between implementing partners and communication and cooperation with other stakeholders at national level.

The project established a close partnership with Oblast Advisory Committees that were originally established with the support of UNDP programming and whose role lies in serving as bridge in conflict prevention-related work between government and civil society and private sector.

The project also interacted with international organizations and local NGOs through membership in the peacebuilding implementers network, which is a platform for civil society organizations and international organizations working on peace and

security to exchange information and coordinate their activities to avoid overlap. This network was initiated and initially run by Eurasia Foundation in Kyrgyzstan

Implementation of all project activities was conducted in collaboration with local authorities, whose participation and contribution to micro-grant projects, monitoring activities and campaigns and events on peace and reconciliation allowed timely and participatory fulfillment of the activities planned in the project.

#### FAO/WFP

##### *Collaboration with WFP*

WFP significantly contributed towards the successful implementation of the project in the context of their own FFW Programme. This programme has become an integral part of the peace-building processes in the area, enhancing self-reliance through the restoration of sustainable community assets, as well as contributing towards improvements in the agricultural sector with the ultimate aim of reducing poverty. Timely distribution of food in remuneration contributed to the overall household food security and prevented the potential adoption of harmful coping strategies by vulnerable households especially in spring, when food stocks are depleted and there are limited opportunities to access food (through temporary employment or home-grown food).

##### *Role of WUA Federation and member WUAs*

WUAs leadership have been very active in the project design phase, contributing greatly to project area definition and project content. WUAs leadership provided all the necessary support to FAO project team and the corresponding staff of the local partner NGOs to work in Uvam canal area. Project utilized the capacity and existing network of over 20 Murabs (village level coordinator of WUAs) to ensure easy outreach to the local farming households of different ethnicity.

##### *Collaboration with local NGO "Agroconsulting"*

"Agroconsulting" is an association structure for several local NGOs and consists of the membership of 8 different local NGOs. Therefore, based on the longstanding experience of its members, "Agroconsulting" has built a very good operational capacity to work efficiently in the region. The project used their capacity to work effectively and create a more conducive environment, rebuild trust and confidence in order to restart dialogue between the communities and to encourage them to work together towards the common goal of maintaining the canal and increasing water supply.

##### *Collaboration with USAID/OTI*

As a result of intensive discussions about the collaboration with FAO in the framework of the peace building project OTI took the decision to finance the mechanical cleaning of the canal using heavy machinery tools. This activity contributed to the objectives of the FAO project and brings an estimated added value of USD 98 170. FAO identified the types, quantities and technical specifications of the materials needed for canals cleaning and rehabilitation. In the framework of this collaboration about 6 km were cleaned and rehabilitated using heavy machinery.

Synergies were created with the activities proposed by UNICEF / UNDP / UNHCR to promote peace and strengthen skills of the young people and adolescents in the affected areas and helping in the identification of young beneficiaries for the cash / food for work activities. Moreover a close interagency approach was used and the relevant humanitarian clusters, including food security, protection, community restoration, and water and sanitation were involved.

#### UNHCR

UNHCR involved municipal governments and communities in all stages of planning and implementation of activities. The level of participation and consultation in all projects by local authorities (as well as education institutions, religious leaders and police forces) provide a basis for longer lasting benefits. Furthermore, UNHCR actively cooperated with the special representative of the President to South Kyrgyzstan to communicate with affected communities and to address protection concerns through his office.

UNHCR led the IDP protection cluster coordination during 2011. By the middle of 2011, the IDP cluster mechanism officially ended and the coordination shifted to a more generic model. UNHCR continues to lead the protection sector coordination and participate in other coordination efforts including that of early recovery sector. The protection sector coordination has been an efficient mechanism in ensuring close cooperation and collaboration with OHCHR, UNICEF and other agencies in dealing with specific cases and maximising advocacy efforts.

##### *Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.*

#### UNDP

Attracting women and youth in the process of society rehabilitation and vocational education has been timely addressed by the program. The Youth Council, established in Osh city, has begun to render assistance to the State Directorate in recovery works. While establishment of the YC, gender and ethnic balance was highly considered, 50% of YC members are female, all members NGOs work with ethnic minorities, and their program staff represent Uzbek and Kyrgyz population equally. The events conducted by YC ensured equal gender and ethnic representation.

## UNHCR

In all activities undertaken during this project, UNHCR took an age, gender and diversity sensitive approach. UNHCR seeks to ensure that all persons of concern enjoy their rights on an equal footing and are able to participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives, the lives of their family members and their communities. All staff are expected to understand and integrate age, gender and diversity sensitive work practices. Senior managers ensure that this policy is translated into action in all phases of UNHCR's operation cycle. Actions to advance gender equality and support individual and community capacities to address protection risks and gaps need to be appropriately resourced and measurable in all UNHCR country operation plans. 52% of participants in UNHCR's assessment discussions with PoCs were female and 38% were children. The views of these vulnerable groups of people were included in planning and implementation.

*Assessment of the programme based on performance indicators, including clear evidence on the linkages between outputs and outcomes if applicable*

*Qualitative assessment of overall achievement with reference to applicable strategic results indicators*

The project has focused on delivering tangible results for youth, women and other vulnerable groups within conflict-affected communities. Initiatives have been implemented in such a way that they brought together people across dividing lines after the violence of June 2010 in a participatory manner. The project has focused on those areas in the south of the country that were most affected by the violence, whilst simultaneously reaching out to remote places to work towards conflict sensitive coverage of initiatives, through networks of Women's Peace Committees and Youth Centres. The results of the project can be summarized in two broad areas; on the one hand, women, youth and people in rural communities affected by the June 2010 violence have been provided with assistance in early recovery. On the other hand, young people, women and others in conflict affected and conflict prone communities have been supported to assume key roles in initial peacebuilding processes.

Youth centres continue to bring together around 2000 young people from diverse ethnic groups in activities on a regular basis. Close to 5000 young people have been trained in the Youth Centres on basic computer and English language skills, and many others have been engaged in awareness campaigns, trainings and other outreach activities, utilizing conflict prevention, tolerance and mediation skills learned in trainings. In Osh, 14 existing youth NGOs joined to form a council that has worked to enhance the role of young people in peacebuilding and recovery, focusing in particular on enhancing understanding of the key recovery work executed by the State Directorate for Reconstruction and Development (SDRD). Young people have been assisted through such initiatives specifically targeted to benefit them, but have also benefited from all activities across the project, including general community based peace building initiatives, the upgrading of school sports facilities, and canal cleaning work.

Relevant government institutions have been closely involved in the development of the youth centres. Furthermore, the project supported the key government agencies of the SDRD and the State Registration Services (SRS) to enhance their capacity to provide support in early recovery to affected populations in turn. Relevant media capacities have also been utilized and strengthened to help raise awareness about the crucial recovery activities of the SDRD. As a consequence, youth have a better understanding of and more engagement in recovery activities that pertain to them, as well as broader youth strategies. Enhanced access to crucial documentation has assisted youth and their families to enjoy better protected, freedom of movement, and access to services.

Simultaneously, the project has focused on providing youth with opportunities to better their livelihoods. 690 youth from some of the worst affected areas had short-term skills trainings at vocational education schools. More than 80% of the graduates are employed or self employed. In addition, initial start-up support was provided for small businesses, such as welding and tailoring workshops, haircutters, internet centers, catering, etc. 325 young men and women had an opportunity to meet with the business practitioners. Another 355 young people in conflict-prone communities were also provided with short-term employment through community improvement projects, and young people featured heavily in the participants in the canal cleaning in exchange for food.

Targeted support for women has been provided through the establishment, capacity building and activities of the Women's Peace Network. Represented by 20 Women Peace Committees at the grass root level across the south of the country, the network, consisting of more than 800 women, was provided with key capacity building support. This has enabled women from conflict affected communities to play a key role in important peacebuilding activities in their communities, based on analysis of dividing and connecting forces at the local level, for example the role of rumors in potential conflict escalation, and the issue of racketeering at schools.

In addition, mobile clinics, also working together with the Women Peace Committees, have provided access to legal assistance pertaining to property registration and other crucial documentation lost during the June 2010 violence. Relevant government institutions have been involved in all such activities, to enhance their ability to respond to women's concerns. In addition, two national consultative meetings organized by WPN and UN Women in close partnership with the President's Office and the local

authorities resulted in a number of recommendations that were taken up in the National Ethnic Policy, and in post-conflict development plans in Osh province and Osh city.

Youth and women have also been among the key beneficiaries from a large number of small-scale livelihoods, small scale infrastructure and peacebuilding projects that have been implemented throughout the project. These small scale projects have covered the worst affected areas plus more remote places to work towards conflict sensitive distribution. All such projects were responding to community-based requests, based on participatory analysis processes, in response to key needs of the most vulnerable community members and targeting clear peacebuilding outcomes.

Finally, the joint canal cleaning activities undertaken by people of different ethnicities created bonds between people and consequently reduced the tensions caused by the June 2010 ethnic violent events. The additional peacebuilding activities held during the period of cleaning have also contributed to reconciliation. The cleaning of the canals has also significantly increased irrigation capacity for the communities located along the canal thus reducing causes for potential conflicts over water among people, whilst simultaneously building the capacity of the Water Users Associations to fulfill their roles in irrigation-related governance and water-related conflict prevention.

Overall the project has provided significant benefits to youth, women and other vulnerable groups in conflict-prone communities after the June 2010 violence, assisting in their recovery. Such assistance was provided in a manner that has enhanced understanding of and support for peaceful coexistence, with women and youth placed at the centre of catalytic initiatives to support such coexistence in the tense post-conflict context and into the future. Through the establishment and support for Women's Peace Committees, Youth Centres and Water Users Associations, the project has also significantly contributed to the strengthening of an "Infrastructure for Peace" in Kyrgyzstan.

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

### UNDP

Trainings on conflict sensitivity, also through an 'economy and peace' lens, will be provided to adolescents and youth from youth friendly centers and key local stakeholders including businessmen to develop conflict management skills and Private Public Partnerships (PPP) with the specific objective of promoting peace/ stability in the South and encourage investment. Total amount re-allocated for January-March 2012 period is 30, 985.57 USD.

### UNWomen

UN Women will continue support monitoring activities of WPN, which will be strengthened with small thematic researches outlining root causes and consequences of the security issues, as well as recommendations to decision-makers at different levels. Issues revealed in monitoring reports will also serve as basis for discussions with stakeholders, including local government and local communities, on priority security problems and for development and submission of project proposals to address those issues to various donor organisations, including UNDP. Partnership with Oblast Advisory Committees will be strengthened to ensure adequate response to the monitoring reports and analytical notes.

FAO/WFP and UNHCR completed activities under this project in 2011.

## VI. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

A	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>13</sup></b> Youth contribute to the confidence- and peace building processes							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of youth beneficiaries in YFCs (gender / ethnic groups disaggregated) that are               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) engaged (target: at least 50% of trainees) or</li> <li>b) taking the lead (target: x # of trainees with leadership training) in peacebuilding initiatives after completion of training</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Perception of beneficiaries in YFCs (gender / ethnic groups disaggregated) on interethnic tensions in their communities (target: at least 50% of trainees)<sup>14</sup></li> <li>▪ Increased trust / confidence among youth beneficiaries (gender /ethnic group disaggregated).in Government authorities (national and local level) to:</li> </ul>	No baseline available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) workshops</li> <li>• 7 projects targeting 5,000 youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 PDA workshops involving 140 youth (56 female and 84 male; 96 Kyrgyz, 36 Uzbeks, 8 others)</li> <li>• 2 projects targeting more than 1,000 youth including 1,000 people in Friendship Festival, 36 Young Peace Ambassadors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Government resources and time constraints</li> <li>• Due to time constraints 3 projects will be implemented in 2012 and 2 projects will be funded from other sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Final external evaluation</li> <li>▪ Progress reports (Ministry of youth; training partners)</li> <li>▪ Reports on intra-ethnic violence</li> </ul>	Considering the level of division and hostility between the groups after the 2010 violence this scope of engagement from different ethnic groups especially from the Kyrgyz and Uzbek has been one of the key attainments. Increasing popularity of the language and computer skills among youth suggest this have been relevant intervention in terms of expanding livelihood opportunities.

<sup>13</sup> For PBF: Either country relevant or PMP specific.

<sup>14</sup> There is no data available yet on these indicators.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reinforce rule of law that protects both ethnic groups</li> <li>- improve access to public services (primary education /health) and</li> <li>- create / support job opportunities and entrepreneurship.<sup>15</sup></li> </ul> <p># of communities with peaceful inter-ethnic coexistence (target: decrease of incidents of violence by x %)<sup>16</sup></p>						
<b>1.1 Youth have equal access to training that improves their skills for peaceful co-existence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of YFCs established and operational (target: 50 )</li> </ul>	•	50 youth centres	17 youth centers	Lack of Government resources and time constraints	Monitoring reports, Visits to the YCs, External evaluations	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of young people (gender/ethnic disaggregated) completed training in areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-leadership,</li> <li>-conflict resolution,</li> <li>-reconciliation</li> </ul> (target: % actual out of planned 1,000 trainees)</li> </ul>	•	•	Over 2200 (60 % are women/girls) About 25% from minority groups		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>artner monitoring reports; YC training reports; YC registration books, skill assessment reports</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of peer networks supported (target: active members of</li> </ul>	•	•	17 youth centers bring together up over 1000 youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports; YC training reports;</li> </ul>	

<sup>15</sup> See data on Output 2.1

<sup>16</sup> There is no available data on these indicators.

	1,000 men/women)			women and men daily.		YC registration books, skill assessment reports	
<b>1.2 Government responds to youth concerns more effectively</b>	Focal points established and capacitated within Mo Education, Justice, Youth and Labor		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(target: 4 focal points adequately equipped and performing duties as expected)</li> </ul>	4 established – 1 in the central Ministry office, 3 in the provincial offices, capacitated and equipped		Monitoring reports	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry focal points responsiveness within x # of weeks (target: # of issues addressed within 2 weeks out of # requested by YFCs)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	All ministry focal points have been involved in the Project implementation at all stages and are highly responsive to project needs at any time during working hours		Monitoring reports	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of ID documents issued for youths (target: x % of displaced youth?? )</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	935 young people received ID documents	Monitoring reports, IP reports, documentation services provided		
<b>1.3 Media / press engaged in particular in peacebuilding areas that are relevant to youth concerns</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication strategy developed and major tool to share programme achievements with public on a regular basis</li> </ul>	<p>The State Directorate has no communication strategy, its links with mass-media are weak;</p> <p>- Information on the State Directorate activities is not delivered to public;</p>	<p>Communication Strategy of the SDRD developed and approved</p>	<p>Communication Strategy of the SDRD developed and approved</p>		Existence of Communication Strategy	

		- There is a need to conduct activities between representatives of different nationalities					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of workshops organized (target: at least 80% of major press players represented per WS)</li> </ul>	Information on the State Directorate activities is not delivered to public;	Knowledge of major press players of the SDRD activity increased.	2 workshops, 2 actions and 1 media tours organized. At least 90% of major press players represented at workshops.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of media-tours, workshops, actions, mass-media representatives and agencies</li> <li># of articles, press releases</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased # of official communications / press releases launched through media, TV , press addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-challenges/positive stories for inter ethnic coexistence and reconstruction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The State Directorate has no communication strategy, its links with mass-media are weak;</p> <p>Information on the State Directorate activities is not delivered to public;</p>	<p>SDRD Communication with mass media strengthened;</p> <p>Knowledge on SDRD activity among the public increased</p>	<p>More than 250 SDRD’s press releases produced</p> <p>Three social reels, two special newspapers with materials on the SDRD activities in the national newspapers: “Slovo Kyrgyzstana” and “Kyrgyz Tuusu” (9000 were distributed), 10000 of the republican newspaper “Aiyat press” were prepared, issued and distributed. 25000 informational bulletins</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>official communications / press releases launched through media, TV and press</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 2: Youth embrace opportunities that empower their livelihoods</b>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perception of youth that livelihood opportunities have improved (gender and ethnic disaggregation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be determined, based on KAP study</li> <li>no data</li> </ul>	tbd, based on KAP study no% and # target	tbd, based on KAP study data not yet available as 12 months has not		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress monitoring reports UNDP, UNICEF, Ministry of Youth</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % and # of youth with regular income over at least 12 (??) months after completion of training (gender and ethnic disaggregation)</li> <li>▪ % and # of youth with own business achieving an household income after 6 months (after completion of training) covering their basic needs (gender and ethnic disaggregation)</li> </ul>	no data	no % and # target	passed 20% of youth trained are either self-employed or joined family businesses; no data on income covering basic needs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ External evaluation</li> <li>▪ Results of perception surveys (6<sup>th</sup> months after IRF starts, and at IRF end)</li> <li>▪ Business statistics</li> </ul>	
<b>2.1 Youth better qualified for the local job market</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Labor Market Analysis conducted</li> <li>▪ % of youth trained and achieving improved business skills in market relevant areas (target: at least 800 out of xx youth beneficiaries obtained a certificate officially recognized by the Ministry of Labor)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There was no comprehensive analysis on labor market</li> <li>▪ 0%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Labor Market Analysis conducted</li> <li>▪ No % target of trained youth became employed or self-employed; at least 800 out of xx youth beneficiaries obtained a certificate officially recognized by the Ministry of Labor)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Labor Market Analysis conducted</li> <li>▪ 80% of trained youth became employed or self-employed; 690 youth beneficiaries obtained a certificate officially recognized by the Ministry of Labor)</li> </ul>	Target on # of youth beneficiaries obtained a certificate not reached due to limited capacity of VESs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Half year project progress reports</li> <li>▪ External eval report</li> <li>▪ Reporting focal points at Ministry level</li> <li>Progress reports training facilities</li> </ul>	

<b>2.2 Strategic partnerships with business and public sector established exploring opportunities for youths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of partnerships created (Target: 3 partnerships signed)</li> <li>▪ # of small business grants released within x days after funding approval (target: ?? )</li> <li>▪ # of business / companies offering job opportunities with particular attention to beneficiaries of training programmes</li> <li>▪ # of youth employed for reconstruction of Uvam canal</li>   <li># (% of total) of new job opportunities created for youth employment within the field of water management / maintenance / administration and agricultural sector / marketing</li> </ul>				-	As above	
<b>Outcome 3: Women and women’s networks are more effectively engaged in and better positioned to influence peace, security and reconstruction strategies</b>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # of peace building and reconciliation initiatives with strong participation of women from both ethnics (target: # of ini-tiatives with women representation of at least x %)</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>		2 national level consultations; 18 community level peacebulding and restoration initiatives undertaken by women; 3 large scale reconciliation actions undertaken by WPN			External evaluation report -Perception surveys -Progress monitoring reports UNIFEM	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network established and effectively representing women in decision making process (target: xx)</li> </ul>		Network established and functioning			As above	
	Perception of women that authorities (national/ local) take their views into account in strategies for peace and reconstruction		Actual perception is not measured			As above	The survey is planned in 2012 to see the longer-term project impact
<b>Output 3.1</b> Access of women to support facilities increased	# of Women's Association that become part of WPN	Number of active women's NGOs	Network established and functioning	Women Peace Network, comprised of 20 Women Peace Committees and uniting more than 800 members has been established, officially registered and functioning in three provinces in the south of the country		Charter of the Network, registration documents Database of the Women Peace Committees Narrative reports of the WPN Minutes of the WPN/WPC meetings	The Network was established on the basis of 3 local NGOs. The interest of other local NGOs and association to join the Network were already expressed at coordination and consultation meetings.
	# of policy recommendations sent out to government institutions	No recommendations are submitted to government institutions	By June 2011 at least 5 recommendations submitted	As of 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2012 a total of 7 monitoring reports were disseminated to decision-makers in government institutions. These reports were also accompanied by 53 analytical reports, including 5 urgent analytical reports. Recommendations to Ministry of Internal Affairs and Parliament Committee on Security and		Monitoring reports Analytical notes List of decision makers, who receive monitoring reports and analytical notes Reports on response to issues raised in monitoring reports Final reports of IPs	Each monthly monitoring report on security situation in three provinces is accompanied by analytical notes. Review of legislation regulating reporting and communication between law enforcement and defence agencies resulted in development of a set of

				Defence.			recommendations to relevant ministries and parliament committee. Monitoring of response and follow up to the issues and recommendations need to be strengthened during Phase 2 of the project.
	Mono-ethnic peace communities evolve into communities with mixed ethnicity	No WPC, single cases of joint Kyr-Uzb small scale interventions	Majority WPC are monoethnic due to remoteness and geographical isolation, however, in polyethnic communities various ethnicities are not adequately represented in WPCs	83% WPC are monoethnic, 17% polyethnic.	Ethnic composition of WPN depends on the locations, where WPCs are present. However, even in polyethnic communities different ethnicities are not actively encouraged to join WPN. This issue will be discussed and measures will be suggested to WPN to ensure all ethnicities have access to WPN.	Database on WPN	Different ethnicities residing in the south are not adequately represented in WPN. This challenge will be followed up during Phase 2 of the project
	# of women receiving active support from crisis centres (target: # support received vs registered); disaggregated by	WPC do not refer women to crisis centres	WPC provide information to the communities on variety of services available, disclose cases of GBV and	At total of 102 women – victims of gender-based violence were referred to crisis / rehabilitation		WPN reports Registration records	Work with women victims of GBV will be continued in Phase 2 of the project

	ethnic group		refer them to available crisis centres	centres, law enforcement agencies by WPN. (in Batken 36 women, Osh 29 women, and Jalalabat 37 women).			
<b>Output 3.2</b> Legal assistance to women improved	# of support centres established and fully functioning (target: one centre in Osh and Jalalabat)	No state owned supports centres available, those supported by donors, do not focus their work on women	One is Osh and one in Jalalabat	2 information centres, one in Osh and one in Jalalabat were providing legal consultation and advice to affected and vulnerable women.		Reports of IPs Records of the information centres	Information centres were providing continuous support to women, who needed legal advice and counseling. In order to ensure coverage of all conflict-affected provinces (including indirectly affected)
	# of women legally assisted (target: 50%)	350 women received legal support before the project	At least 50%	A total of 630 persons attended general legal consultations 408 persons, 343 of whom are women (50% Kyrgyz, 46% Uzbek, 4% Russian), received individual consultations in information centres and through mobile clinics.		Reports of IPs Success stories	Beneficiaries were reached through 88 (including visit to participate in legal processes) mobile consultations undertaken to 8 districts, 24 villages in 20 ayil okmotus, and 4 cities. Mobile clinics were organized in close partnership with state service providers. Thus 27 staff members of the state service providers participating in

							the mobile clinics, which resulted in improved communication between population and government institutions, built capacity of the staff of state service providers.
	%/# of local authorities sensitivised in regard of women need for legal assistance	Local authorities are not sensitive to women's needs	60 local authorities and service providers	54 staff members of local government improved their knowledge and obtain better understanding on conflict and gender related issues	Low commitment and lack of understanding of the importance of gender and conflict sensitivity	Reports of IPs Training reports List of participants Evaluation lists	Work in this area need to be strengthened to ensure right people attend the trainings (decision-makers, addressee of the monitoring reports/analytical notes.
<b>Output 3.3 3 Local Authorities and State Service Providers more responsive to women of both ethnic communities</b>	# of cases (civil and criminal) submitted by women to local authorities for resolution (disaggregated by ethnic group)	10 cases taken to court (7 successfully) before the project	n/a, upon need	16 cases were successfully revolved judicially to the benefits of women (75% Kyrgyz, 25% Uzbek)		WESA reports Success stories	The work in this area will continue in Phase 2 of the project
	# of cases (per ethnic group) in legal process	30 cases before the project, 80% Uzb, 20% Kyrg and other ethnicities	n/a, upon need	48 cases depending on their complicity were taken under control of the project lawyers (65% Kyrgyz, 29% Uzbek, 6% Russian), 27 of them were resolved to the benefits of women (including			The work in this area will continue in Phase 2 of the project

				16 resolved judicially) – 56% Kyrgyz, 37% Uzbek, 7% Russian			
	Increase in the level of comfort of the targeted communities in using state service providers and communicating with local authorities (disaggregated by ethnic group)	Level of comfort either low or unacceptable			Given the short period of the project and taking into account lessons learnt on capacity building of state service providers and local authorities, the assessment was not conducted upon completion of the project and a follow up to this is planned within a second project funded by PBF		Final impact assessment is envisaged in the second project funded by PBF
<b>Outcome 4 Water resources along the Uvam canal peace-fully accessible and meeting the demand of inter-ethnic communities</b>							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violent incidents for accessing water reduced (target: # of violent incidents significantly reduced)</li> </ul>	8,2% of respondents are not at all satisfied with distribution of water.	At least 95% farmers are satisfied with the water distribution	95,5% farmers are satisfied with the water distribution	External evaluation Minutes of Water Board meetings Reports of security forces (national police) Monitoring reports FAO / WFP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perception of members of all water user associations in</li> </ul>	7,3% noted the canal does not at all fulfill crop	Over 95% of farmers receive water fulfilling their crop requirements	96,3% of farmers receive water fulfilling their crop	As above		

	regard of water access	requirements		requirements			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composition of Water Management Board fully supported by inter-ethnic water user groups</li> </ul>				As above		
<b>Output 4.1</b> Water facilities reconstructed, and functioning at full capacity	Violent incidents for accessing water reduced (target: # of violent incidents significantly reduced)	37% consider water as the main source of conflicts.	Not more than 5% of farmers consider water as the main source of potential conflicts	1,8% of farmers consider water as the main source of potential conflicts		External evaluation Minutes of Water Board meetings Reports of security forces (national police) Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	
	Perception of members of all water user associations in regard of water access	81 percent of households were not satisfied at all with the current water delivery capacity of canals	At least 60% of households satisfied with the water delivery capacity of canals	86% of households satisfied with the water delivery capacity of canals		External evaluation Minutes of Water Board meetings Reports of security forces (national police) Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	
	Composition of Water Management Board fully supported by inter-ethnic water user groups	6% believe that WMB does not have adequate capacity to serve farmers  10% reported that WUAs as institution are not useful to farmers with the current efficiency.	100% of members consider the capacity of the WMB being satisfactory to serve farmer's needs  100% of farmers are satisfied with the performance of their WUAs	100% of members consider the capacity of the WMB being satisfactory to serve farmer's needs  99% of farmers are satisfied with the performance of their WUAs		External evaluation Minutes of Water Board meetings Reports of security forces (national police) Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	
	Uvam canal reconstruction and cleaning accomplished within agreed time and budget allocation (target: water supply	The canal was not cleaned and reconstructed for many years. The length of the canal is 44 km	15 km of canal rehabilitated	15 km of canal rehabilitated		Monitoring reports FAO / WFP	

	meets demand of both communities)	and about 15 km of the canal is in urgent need of mechanical and manual cleaning.					
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