



[Name of Fund or Joint Programme]

## ANNUAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2010

### Programme Title & Number

- Programme Title: Infrastructure for Peace
- Programme Number (*if applicable*) : PBF/IRF-36
- MDTF Office Atlas Number: 00079516

### Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)<sup>2</sup>

Kyrgyzstan: national level/Osh and Jalalabad provinces  
UNPBF key strategic results/indicators (UNPBF 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
- 2.1 National Reconciliation: effective partnerships and procedures that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation
- 2.2 Democratic governance: support to democratic institutions bearing the trust and confidence of target populations to address most urgent legacy of human rights including corruption.

### Participating Organization(s)

OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR

### Implementing Partners

- National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations

Presidential Administration; Parliamentary parties; OSCE; Mercy Corps; ACTED; Department for Ethnic Development, Religious Policy (Presidential Administration), Public Relations of the President's Office; Uzgen Local Authority Advisory Committee; PU "Center Polis Asia"; Chui Regional Centre for Development and Education Public Association; PU Ak Kyzmat Kyimyly; PU Elet Jashtary; PF Nookat Jashtary; PU Aikol Door Media; PF CIMIR; PF IRET; PF FTI' PF CIIP; President Office; Prime-Minister Office; Ministry of Youth Migration and Employment; Local authorities in regions; Youth Council in Osh and Jalalabad Oblast; PU "Women Support Centre"; Local Authority Advisory Committees; UN Women; UNICEF; UNHCR; Jogorku Kenesh, Ministry of Justice, Institute of Ombudsman

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

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

**Programme/Project Cost (US\$)**

MDTF Fund Contribution:

OHCHR: \$ 181,872

UNDP: **1,918,616**

UNHCHR: **899,512**

Agency Contribution

UNDP: \$477,000

UNHCR: **2,507,500**

Government Contribution

*(if applicable)*

Other Contribution (donor)

*(if applicable)*

**TOTAL:**

**Programme Duration (months)**

Overall Duration:

12 months

Start Date<sup>3</sup>: July

16 2011

End Date or

Revised End Date,

*(if applicable) 15*

*July 2011*

Operational

Closure Date<sup>4</sup>

Expected Financial

Closure Date

**Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation**

Assessment Completed - if applicable *please attach*

Yes  No Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mid-Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*

Yes  No Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Submitted By**

- Name:
- Title:
- Participating Organization (Lead):
- Email address:

<sup>3</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

<sup>4</sup> All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office.

## **NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT**

### **I. Purpose**

This project focuses on supporting the government and people of Kyrgyzstan to strengthen national processes, policies and institutions in order to improve the ability of society to prevent and manage conflicts. This addresses immediate peacebuilding needs and thus reduces the risk of relapse into conflict. It supports mechanisms for cooperation among relevant stakeholders in peace-building by promoting cooperative problem solving for conflicts, and by strengthening the capacity of communities, civil society and Government institutions to resolve conflicts internally utilising their own skills (including immediate protection interventions), institutions and resources.

To this end, the project focuses support on national institutions in conflict prevention functions, including early warning and early response mechanisms, and conflict sensitive law-making. The project includes an emphasis on the support for the development and implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation, one of the main policy instruments of the Government to address minority rights and ethnic tensions. Finally, the project works on three societal levels to support early warning and early response; at the national level, at the provincial level and at the local level, through the strengthening of existing local actors and conflict resolution mechanisms.

- Provide the main outputs and outcomes/objectives of the programme.

The project aims at the following outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Laws/ policies and collaboration between State institutions in place that successfully address immediate threats to stability -
- Outcome 2: Knowledge and capacity of relevant State institutions and NGOs strengthened to promote the rights of minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review which specifically relate to non-discrimination
- Outcome 3: Local tensions and immediate threats to security addressed through collaborative early warning and response mechanism involving Oblast level conflict management structures

In this manner, the project aims to contribute to the following UNPBF key strategic results/indicators (UNPBF 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
- 2.1 National Reconciliation: effective partnerships and procedures that maintain regular inclusive policy dialogue to address issues of conflict, instability and political participation
- 2.2 Democratic governance: support to democratic institutions bearing the trust and confidence of target populations to address most urgent legacy of human rights including corruption.

### **II. Resources**

*Financial Resources:*

- Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable.

OHCHR

The project relies on funding resources from PBF; no other sources of funding have been considered at this early stage of project implementation. Some budget revisions might be requested at the later stage depending on political situation surrounding the dialogue on minority matters among stakeholders in the government and civil society.

#### UNDP

UNDP's own contribution is \$477.000.

#### UNHCR

The Government of Japan and European Union provided partial funding to IRF projects ongoing in 2011.

#### Human Resources:

#### OHCHR

##### *National staff*

A national program officer and administrative assistant support the implementation of the project.

##### *International staff*

An international consultant was hired in October and oversees the implementation of the project.

#### UNDP

##### *National staff:*

1 Programme Specialist responsible for overall project planning, implementation and monitoring (covered by IRF II funds)

UNDP PDP Programme Manager responsible for day-to-day oversight of the project implementation, financial delivery, planning, monitoring and reporting of the activities and achievements

Two Administrative and Financial Assistants responsible for overall procurement, finance and accounting reporting

2 legal experts,

1 media expert,

1 administrative assistant,

1 youth coordinator

##### *International staff:*

Peace and Development Advisor (covered 3 months by IRF II funds)

#### UNHCR

The below staff contributed a portion of their time to the project activities

##### *National Staff*

Senior Programme Associate, Senior Field Assistant, Protection Associate, Senior Supply Assistant, Programme Assistant, PI Associate.

##### *International Staff:*

Protection Officer, Associate Community Services Officer, Associate Field/Protection Officer, Senior Protection Officer, Associate Programme Officer, Associate PI Officer, Peacebuilding Consultant, Reporting Officer.

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

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

#### OHCHR

The project started with the implementation of its activities in autumn 2011. Implementation mechanisms include expert work on drafts of ethnic policy documents; expert consultation meetings; advocacy coordination work with the members of international donor community; detailed needs assessment and gap

analysis through the production of reports on specific policy areas; collection of information on minority attitudes and perceptions, with a goal of establishing a baseline and indicators for measuring progress in improving inter-ethnic relations.

### UNDP

This 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; eight small grants have been allocated to 8 local NGOs to undertake different activities to prevent and reduce any tensions and conflicts through standard grant selection procedures (through Grants Committees). Two grants on establishing oblast level early warning/monitoring system and KAP baseline survey have been allocated to 2 local NGOs partnering with experienced international NGOs through standard grant selection procedures. Trainings and workshops have been organized by UNDP. UNDP closely cooperated with UNDPA on mediation development activities.

- Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.

### OHCHR

In case of OHCHR presence in Kyrgyzstan, UNDP rules and procedures for contracts and procurement are applied. These rules were strictly followed to ensure transparency, integrity of the procurement process and fairness in treatment of offers of services. No deviations from standard UNDP procedures took place.

### UNDP

Procurement of goods and services have been carried out in line with UNDP rules and regulations (as per Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures manual; Contract and Procurement Chapter) with transparency being the main principle. No variances from standard procedures have been allowed.

### 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.

- Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.

### OHCHR

The project has been monitored through regular consultation between the project team and the senior management of the regional office. Monthly reports, as well as ad hoc briefings on specific issues related to the project, provide a further basis for monitoring. Both the reporting and consultation provide a mechanism through which the project can be reviewed in line with the overall objectives.

### UNDP

Monitoring of the project has been implemented through monthly and quarterly reports, , travel reports, quarterly planning workshops where lessons learnt have been taken into account while planning the following stage of the project. Relevant Project Managers and Technical Advisors constantly attended project activities and visited project sites to verify progress of the project. Internal review meetings involving different UNDP programmes were organized to monitor project progress and discuss programmatic directions.

### 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.

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

#### OHCHR

No assessments were undertaken by the OHCHR in the reporting period.

#### UNDP

UNDP is carrying out an assessment to identify key causes and effects of youth involvement into illegal conflict actions. The assessment will provide stakeholders with decision making tools on protective measures or interventions in security crises and tensions.

#### UNHCR

UNHCR undertook a number of self-assessment and lessons learned exercises to tailor activities appropriately to new operational environments. Such assessments were also taken with implementing partners. In October 2011, UNHCR sought information from its persons of concern (POC) – namely, 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, in order to ensure conflict sensitivity Discussions were held with 1,233 PoC, representing the larger affected community, of which 52% were female and 38% were children. The views of PoCs were included in the following planning and lessons learned exercises, ensuring views formed part of revised activities.

### **IV. Results**

- Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.

#### OHCHR

Among early results of project implementation can be cited stakeholders' acceptance of a specific modality for the passage of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Societal Consolidation, which is a key policy document in the area of minority protection. Expert consultation meetings and advocacy coordination work with the members of international donor community contributed to the emergence of a broad consensus among stakeholders about the necessity to pass the Concept by the national parliament rather than by a decision of the executive government. This enhances the status of the proposed document and ensures that the process of finalizing the document will be broadly inclusive and participatory.

The work on reconciling the differences in terms of substance of document provisions and agreeing on a final version of the draft, however, proved to be difficult. The Concept of Ethnic Development and Societal

Consolidation is generally perceived as a very politically sensitive and significant document. Two versions of the document exist. One version was prepared under the presidential administration and supported by the Assembly of People of Kyrgyzstan. The other concept originated from the political party Ata Jurt's parliamentary faction. The latter version was approved by parliament in June 2011 as the basis for the final concept. Some of the leading political forces in the country backed alternative versions of the draft and delayed engaging in the efforts to move forward in elaboration of document provisions till the end of the October 2011 election campaign. OHCHR adjusted its implementation strategy in order to accommodate much longer horizons for the elaboration and passage of the document. OHCHR used this delay to build up the awareness about the importance of this document among the members of international community in Kyrgyzstan and to stress the need for a full incorporation of international minority rights standards in the draft of the document.

The results of these efforts are reflected in the *Note on Ethnic Policy Concept* that was drafted by OHCHR jointly with OSCE. The Note reflects international actors' agreement on the need for the Concept to be fully in line with international norms and standards in the areas of human rights and minority rights specifically. It also conveys the importance of excluding from any final draft of the ethnic policy document provisions that give the impression of granting a differentiated status for ethnic majority and minority groups and assert a special 'moral responsibility' of ethnic Kyrgyz for the ethno-political situation in the country. A preparatory stage for drafting policy report on minority political participation has been completed. Several national consultants tasked with preparing this report have been hired and started to collect necessary information. A specific challenge in achieving this particular output is unavailability or inaccessibility of some basic governmental data on key parameters of minority participation in public life. A number of strategies have been currently devised to mitigate this problem and develop alternative means of obtaining data relevant for the analysis. Cooperation with regionally-based NGOs is one of such strategies.

## UNDP

Support in promotion of ethnic minority rights ranged from assistance to wide public discussion of the draft Concept of Ethnic Development proposed by the Government and provision of small scale grants for local initiatives aimed at enhancement of inter-ethnic harmony, cohesion, collaboration, social and economic development in multi-ethnic communities. Hence, albeit the fact that the ethnic development policy has not been approved yet, UNDP is supporting building and strengthening the foundation for equal social and economic development of all ethnic groups to address root causes and conflict potentials in multi ethnic communities.

In order to build and maintain a sustainable peace architecture in Kyrgyzstan UNDP Peace and Development Program has mapped local conflict management structures and peacebuilding initiatives by different actors to build cooperation and coordinate activities for further more effective and efficient intervention. Furthermore, UNDP is working towards development of an Early Warning & Early Response (EWER) system to monitor conflict dynamics for rapid response measures at local and national levels through Oblast Advisory Committees (OACs) and local organizations. A local NGO - PF Tolerance for International (FTI) - closely collaborating with the international civil-society network GPPAC<sup>5</sup> - has been selected to develop the EWER system. Initial work has been carried out.

With an aim to define baseline data for IRF II initiatives as a starting point for changes, UNDP PDP launched a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey to determine local perceptions in security, human rights, rule of law and freedoms. A questionnaire has been drafted, elaborated through numerous discussions and consultations, and tested out. A pilot survey has been undertaken.

UNDP through its grants component has supported different national and local level initiatives aiming at addressing immediate threats to stability and peace. The initiatives ranged from broad promotion and

awareness raising activities through production and TV broadcasting of short films on interethnic harmony and tolerance, rebuilding trust, conducting studies on local values for promotion of national cohesion, capacity building and support for youth in multi-ethnic and poor communities with high level of conflict potential. Overall, all these initiatives contributed to conflict prevention processes in conflict-prone areas in Kyrgyzstan.

With IRF1 funding, UNDP supported the establishment of Youth Council (YC) consisting of 14 youth NGOs to support the activities of State Directorate for Reconstruction and Reconciliation in Osh and Jalalabat..

As a follow-up within IRF II, UNDP supported the Youth Council in organizing Jashtar Camp (Youth Camp) in Bishkek. The camp is a communication and information exchange platform for young scholars and civic leaders. For the first time, the event took place in Osh, where 365 youth from southern region attended lectures and speeches by 26 experts, and had an opportunity to demonstrate their social projects and ideas in the area of information technology development, youth policy and civic activism in business. The event enhanced the development of creative and intellectual potential of youth; most young participants built friendly and business relations with businessmen, politicians and outstanding citizens of Kyrgyzstan.

UNDP has supported the drafting of contingency plan aiming at building cooperation between government units, civil society organizations and international organizations to prevent conflict, especially during local elections in October 2012. The plan strongly emphasizes youth and women involvement in conflicts and their prevention. As a follow-up, the draft plan has been discussed with main stakeholders in the south and will be further operationalized and finalized.

Moreover, the project assisted the Parliament in development of a methodology that helps parliamentarians and Parliament to draft conflict sensitive laws and decisions. Within the reporting period the followings actions has been conducted:

- Two focus-groups (with legal and conflictology experts) were organized;
- Based on expert opinions and gathered information, the project team conducted a round table on “Legislative process as a part of infrastructure for peace in Kyrgyzstan”. Representatives of Kyrgyz Parliament administration, President’s administration, Government and NGOs took part in this round table;
- Two one day trainings on conflict sensitivity were conducted for representatives of NGOs, Parliament Administration, Chamber of Accounts, Ministry of Justice and Ombudsman’s Institute. Main goal of these trainings was formation of basic knowledge among civil society and responsible governmental workers about reasons that can cause conflicts. Participants of the training got basic knowledge about conflict studies:
- The project initiated monitoring and analysis of the influence of MPs’ activities on conflicts in community and social conflict potential. Monitors studied the adequacy of informational reflection of MPs public activities. The analysis made projection of conflict consequences on certain situations and gave practical recommendations for decreasing conflict in informational coverage of public activities of MPs.

### UNHCR

UNHCR’s range of protection monitoring measures collected important information on the remaining protection gaps and continuing areas of tensions throughout 2011. These gaps were analyzed in order to raising issues with relevant levels of Government or for the effective planning of protection activities to deal with individual cases or undertake efforts to mitigate tensions on a larger scale. UNHCR’s protection monitoring contributes towards prevention of displacement and to ensuring the sustainable return of IDPs. Concerning incidents or widespread patterns of protection concerns are identified - observed against indicators and possible drivers of conflict - which are then addressed through targeted interventions, advocacy efforts and community mobilization. UNHCR organized training for staff and CIP protection monitors to incorporate relevant early warning indicators into protection monitoring to deliver insights and analysis to inform peacebuilding and protection activities. Additionally, protection monitoring allows UNHCR to monitor trends and will add value to the forthcoming humanitarian community’s early warning



system in alleviating tensions. Field presence and good networking also helped to create secure space in some areas, making community members feel comfortable.

It is too early to assess the impact of small scale community-based projects. While it is undoubtedly an important achievement to be able to bring various groups of people together in doing some activities, rebuilding trust between the people and the Government, and in particular, law enforcement officials, requires concrete efforts from the side of the authorities over a longer period. That said, implemented Quick Impact Projects were highly relevant as they respond to specific requests or issues raised from protection monitoring with the aim to support/solve an urgent issue of the community. Communities prioritized one of their most urgent/specific/extremely necessary/part of completing an existing projects with clear and sound justification as to how it could contribute to the framework of peaceful coexistence. Further, income-generating activities provide important contribution to the improvement of the overall livelihood opportunities and creating conditions for the people to be able to maintain a certain standard of living. It is particularly relevant to the rural areas where the overall level of poverty is high, leading to discontent among communities.

To help communities to restore self-management structures, facilitate dialogues for developing joint problem-solving and contribute to reconciliation processes, UNHCR conducted a number of activities in affected and neighbouring communities. During such activities addressing tensions, UNHCR's implementing partner has reported that calls for interethnic harmony and a desire to protect solidarity among the people of Kyrgyzstan are increasingly heard from communities. Through various conflict-resolution mechanisms, PoCs were able to bring up their concerns to the authorities, monitor the trends and carry out advocacy actions. Social events were seen by the communities as a positive measure to improve relations between different ethnic groups.

Due to livelihood and vocational training QIPs, UNHCR has laid the foundation for changes in income level and the scope of livelihood opportunities. This responds to the finding of UNHCR's 2010 and 2011 participatory assessments (mentioned above) and protection monitoring, which showed that the majority of the affected population lost their equipments. Those small scale income-generating activities provide important contributions to the improvement of the overall livelihood opportunities and creating conditions for the people to be able to maintain a certain standard of living. It is particularly relevant in the rural areas where the overall level of poverty is high. By employing a dual strategy of protection monitoring and empowering, confidence-building QIPs, UNHCR will help bring about a significant positive change for reintegration, preventing further displacement and contributing to peacebuilding.

- Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.

## UNDP

### **Outcome 1: Laws/ policies and collaboration between State institutions in place that successfully address immediate threats to stability**

#### **Output 1.1: Inclusive and conflict-sensitive policies/ laws promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding developed and passed by the Parliament**

A preliminary list of laws that need to pass conflict sensitive expertise was prepared based on results of a round table discussion:

- Law on "Ministry of Internal Affairs of KR";
- Law on "Public Prosecutor's Office";
- Law on "Religious Freedom and Religious Organization in KR";
- Law on "Status of Judges in KR";

- Law on “Order and Conditions for Individuals Arrested on Suspicion of committed crime”;
- Law on “Right of Citizens to gather peacefully, without weapons and conduct meetings and demonstrations”;
- Law on “Elections of President of KR and Deputies of Jogorku Kenesh of KR”;
- Law on “Elections of Deputies in local Councils”.
- Laws concerning private property and housing rights

As part of the work on the methodology/guidelines for conflict sensitive examinations of laws, the project team designed criteria to analyze existing legislation and based on these criteria identified the following laws that are particularly sensitive (with a potential to lead to tensions):

- Law on “Official Language of KR”;
- Law on “State Language in KR”;
- Law on “Religious Freedom and Religious Organization in KR”;
- Law on “Elections of President of KR and Deputies of Jogorku Kenesh of KR”.

At present legal experts are providing advice on several pieces of national legislation that can help to elaborate prototype of the methodology. The team of legal experts is supported by experts who are knowledgeable and understand conflict sensitive policies.

**Outcome 2: Knowledge and capacity of relevant State institutions and NGOs strengthened to promote the rights of minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation where it is in line with international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review which specifically relate to non-discrimination**

**Output 2.2 Relevant state institutions supported to implement the ethnic development concept**

**OHCHR**

Through close engagement with government decision makers working on the Concept of Ethnic Development and Societal Consolidation in the Presidential Administration and Parliament, OHCHR has made progress in achieving its planned output of increasing state officials and NGO’s knowledge on practical application of international standards and the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review with regards to minority rights. This knowledge was improved through expert work on alternative drafts of ethnic policy documents and expert consultation meetings. Detailed comments pointing to the limitations and problems in the texts of both drafts of the Concept were prepared and discussed in a series of meetings with drafting groups and government officials supervising the work of these groups.

Knowledge transfer has also taken place through translation of materials on the substance of ethnic policy programs in countries that face somewhat similar challenges of minority protection and societal integration. This transfer involved not only the presentation of the substance of ethnic policy provisions but also the discussion of successful practices of designing a proper organizational and institutional infrastructure to support systematic implementation of minority protection and societal integration measures.

Some other activities planned in the course of the project such as training government officials and NGO leaders on issues of practical implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Societal Consolidation were not undertaken due to the delays with elaboration and passage of the document. As explained in the sub-section on the results above, serious political disagreements persist among different groups in government and opposition with regard to the content of the drafted document. Since the passage of the document is very significantly delayed, OHCHR made a decision to revise the planned output and pursue somewhat modified activities in the course of further project implementation in 2012.

UNDP supported the Presidential Administration and the Assembly of People of Kyrgyzstan in the promotion of the ethnic development concept and the development of a strategy/action plan for its country-wide implementation. UNDP supported conduct of a public hearing of the draft Ethnic Development Concept during a nation-wide Kurultay (Public Gathering) involving more than 800 people representing central and local authorities, ethnic groups, diasporas, civil society and donors through publication of 1000 copies and translation assistance. As a result of this multi-stakeholder participatory conference 800 people got acquainted with the draft ethnic development concept and were able to express their concerns, comments and recommendations. Due to the extended discussions on the drafts in the Parliament, the Concept hasn't been adopted yet.

Under the small grant facility over \$200,000 grants were provided to NGOs to support inter-ethnic reconciliation and ethnic development. Whilst awaiting the approval of a final Concept for Ethnic Development and Consolidation, UNDP funded interventions that generally promote inter-ethnic relations without being attached to a particular concept (policy).

Grants included, for instance: establishment of the Chui Resource Center for Young Volunteers and to create a sustainable mechanism for cross-cultural communication among youth of multiethnic Tokmok town and Chui rayons (Implementing partner: Chui Regional Centre for Development and Education Public Association); media campaigns, exhibitions and public discussions to draw public attention to stereotypes and prejudices being generated in the communities which foster segmentation/divisions in minds of people and impede peacebuilding provoking conflicts (Implementing partner: PU "Center Polis Asia"); creation of Youth Information center in Uzgen rayon of Osh oblast (which is one of the most multi-ethnic and conflict-prone rayons) to support enhancement of youth employment through the provision of information and legal support on labor migration, employment opportunities and business management (Implementing partner: Uzgen Local Authority Advisory Committee); production of short documentary films on inter-ethnic harmony and tolerance (by NGO 'Door Media') and others.

### **Outcome 3: Local tensions and immediate threats to security addressed through collaborative early warning and response mechanism involving Oblast level conflict management structures**

#### **Output 3.1 Simple but effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism set-up and functional**

UNDP has mapped the potential conflict management structures and peacebuilding initiatives in Kyrgyzstan including local and international institutions and groups. The map/matrix focuses on the institutions and their current/recent activities in peacebuilding and conflict prevention with potential linkages for collaboration with each other and the Oblast Advisory Committees, specifically in conflict monitoring (early warning) and early response.

The process of establishing a simple but effective conflict monitoring and response system (also enabling rapid protection interventions) has been launched in partnership with Foundation for Tolerance International and Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC). This joint project is aimed at establishing links between Oblast Advisory Committees (OACs) and the National Steering Board (NSB) by building the potential of both OACs and the NSB to transform their early warning system into early response. The project also envisages building a network of local monitors in the provinces and developing their capacity conflict analysis and reporting to ensure early warning on potential conflicts and tensions and undertaking early response measures through the provincial and national advisory committees (OACs and NSB). 7 NGOs have been identified in each of the provinces to facilitate the work of the OACs, capacity building activities of the local monitors, development and presentation of early warning reports.

UNHCR has supported 1,501 protection monitoring visits by twelve teams made up of one woman and one man (ensuring a gender balance). In 2011, the main focus of Protection Monitoring was the collection and analysis of information in conflict affected areas, the provision of appropriate responses through a referral network for individual cases, and advocacy on behalf of persons of concern through meetings with local authorities. Trained and experienced Protection Monitoring Teams established a regular presence in the

affected areas. The indicators for Protection Monitoring were adjusted to track and analyse peace and conflict trends (more information below).

UNHCR updated protection monitoring in light of the changing environment and development of other peacebuilding structures. Based on conflict analyses, protection monitoring reports and internal assessment, UNHCR came up with early warning indicators to collect more relevant information to identify where threats to human security may increase the likelihood of forced displacement and to better address protection concerns. Standard operating procedures were updated in line with these changes, and disseminated to implementing partners.

Information compiled from all PBF and wider UNHCR activities in South Kyrgyzstan was analysed for fine-tuning UNHCR activities to continue responding accurately. These analyses were fed into relevant peacebuilding fora and coordination mechanisms to update others carrying out peacebuilding initiatives in Kyrgyzstan.

A mapping of all other existing warning and response mechanisms (including UNWOMEN women peace ambassadors and UNDP early warning mechanisms) was done to chart different activities and locations. This information was shared within UNHCR and with UNHCR protection monitors.

### **Output 3.2 Preventive action implemented to reduce tension and security threats at the Oblast level**

Public Fund Civic Initiative for Internet Policy in partnership with Ukrainian Research Consultancy center “Promova” has developed and tested KAP survey methodology under PDP grant facility. In particular, Promova consultants have explored overall available research, surveys, reports on Kyrgyzstan and based on those findings developed preliminary hypothesis for future nation-wide survey. Moreover separate training workshops have been organized for 15 local research experts out of whom 10 were pre-selected for further involvement in the larger research. Furthermore international consultants and local expert group consultatively identified list of people for expert interviews at different levels, identified sampling methodology and developed and tested questionnaire entailing perception indicators (including perception of security etc). Thus based on overall findings and recommendations in the course of the survey design process the methodology has been polished and approved for further application.

Under small grant facility 8 more projects have been supported to address immediate threats to stability preliminary approved by Grants Committee. In particular these projects focused on the production of short documentary films on interethnic harmony and tolerance (Door Media), study of traditions and values of Kyrgyz and Uzbek as a bridge for national cohesion (PF CIMIR), strengthening cooperation and understanding between the youth and local governments (PF IRET), support and capacity building of youth centers and youth in different oblasts and rayons in Conflict Prevention/Resolution, Negotiation, Tolerance, Diversity Management, etc. (PU Ak Kyzmat Kyimyly, PU Elet Jashtary, PF Nookat Jashtary, PU Aikol). These projects resulted in the following:

- 10 short documentary films produced about concrete examples of positive interethnic relations in the country which were widely broadcasted and discussed;
- Promotion of tolerance, trust and cooperation between the youth and local government structures in Osh oblast through trainings for 100 youth representatives from the very conflict-prone districts as Alai, Aravan, Uzgen and Kara-Kulja rayons through delivering a series of two-day trainings on Tolerance, Conflict Analysis and Management and Leadership and organizing round tables for 50 local youth leaders and 20 local government representatives. These activities are contributing to an increase of trust of the youth in government and cooperation (the lack of which is one of the main sources of violent conflicts) with it and promotion of inclusive policy for youth to sustain peace (PF Iret).
- Study of traditions and values of Kyrgyz and Uzbek people focusing on cultural similarities and shared ideas on tolerance, peace and to overcome the established prejudices and stereotypes against each other and strengthen a bridge for national cohesion. The study results have been collected and the first 1500 copies (equally in Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages) have been published as a book for schoolchildren, university students and teachers. The study focused on Kadamjai, Nookat, Aravan, Karasuu, Uzgen,

Suzak and Nookan rayons with the highest density of the population with Kyrgyz and Uzbek community members with a long-term aim of developing a peace culture (PF CIMIR).

- Supporting the Territorial Youth Centers (TYC) of Osh city through capacity building, awareness raising and charity campaigns, for example: A series of three-day trainings for the 33 TYC trainings of trainers on Conflict Studies, Tolerance and Leadership, awareness raising campaigns and mass actions as “Manifestation of friendship”, a concert of local celebrities, charity action for the affected victims from the June events and the elders that have lived without families, cleaning day of the city parks with participation of 300 TYC members as well as University and Special Secondary School students and media representatives in Osh city. A friendship festival “Under one sky” has also been conducted organizing a talent show with musical plays showing cultural traditions of different nationalities living in the city and exhibition of diverse national food (PU Ak Kyzmat Kyimyly)
- Launching of a Consulting Center in Suzak rayon which is aimed at provision of capacity building in and serve as a resource center on Conflict Management, Mediation, Tolerance, Diversity Management, and Entrepreneurship for the local multi-ethnic youth (PU Elet Jashtary).
- Capacity development activities have been started for 75 schoolteachers from Jalalabad city, Suzak and Bazar-Korgon rayons to promote tolerance and conflict transformation for better understanding and further education of students in secondary schools. The project is aimed at improvement of interethnic relations and reduction of ethnic tensions in the pilot areas.
- 3 trainings for 60 youth on Conflict Prevention and Resolution and information campaigns in 4 rayons calling for peaceful presidential election in 2011 have been held in Talas oblast.
- Youth Resource Center in Nookat rayon in Osh oblast has been established aiming at capacity development of youth in Conflict Prevention/Resolution, Negotiation, Mediation, and Diversity Management, to promote active participation and initiatives raised by the local youth of Nookat rayon, which is undergoing increasing tensions and conflict situations. The Center will undertake the local youth needs assessment study and train 200 young people, facilitate networking and cooperation with other youth centers in other rayons and oblasts. Public awareness raising campaign is also envisaged to strengthen interethnic relations and conflict prevention in Nookat rayon (PF Nookat Jashtary)

To further promote 7 Oblast Advisory Committees (OACs) and 8 pilot district level Local Authority Advisory Committees (LAACs) as core part of the infrastructures for peace UNDP has drafted a concept for a web portal for OACs and LAACs. It is important to highlight that the Kenyan experience of the Ushahidi web tool has been the departure point in developing of this concept. Thus the peace portal will enhance sharing of information and usage of ITC in monitoring and response (combining social media, blogs, SMS to share relevant information). Professional IT consultant has developed full package of documents for tendering among organizations which will launch and maintain peace portal.

The first phase of the training, mentoring and coaching of the national ‘Mediation Support Unit’ has been finalized with the following outcomes: Kyrgyzstan Mediation Projects Coordinating Committee has been created to facilitate overall further mediation related activities and endeavours in Kyrgyzstan; a series of meetings have been organized under chairmanship of this Committee resulted in mapping of key agencies working on mediation in Kyrgyzstan including interventions, case studies, concrete proposals to set up core mediation group and further institutionalization. To further push forward mediation related interventions UNDP is contracting an international non-for-profit organization specialized in mediation development. UNDP is developing a contingency plan on conflict prevention. It determines preconditions for conflict and potential actors for preventing conflicts during and after elections. Moreover UNDP has been analyzing the situation on potential risks and tensions among women and youth in all regions and has provided recommendations on the mechanisms of determining and preventing conflicts. The contingency plan as a mechanism of interaction among all stakeholders and will be present during the first half of 2012.

## UNHCR

To help communities to restore self-management structures, to facilitate dialogues for developing joint problem-solving and to contribute to reconciliation process, UNHCR conducted a number of activities in affected, conflict prone and neighbouring communities:

- 47 community meetings/roundtables were organized to discuss common problems;
- Mercy Corps/FTI conducted 16 training sessions on three separate topics on preconditions for peaceful change;
- 6 roundtables focusing on reconciliation, cooperation and youth problem-solving;
- 15 tolerance trainings were conducted for community leaders and local authorities;
- 4 youth team building activities;
- 14 youth-focused events (5 friendship festivals and 9 sports activities);
- 10 meetings in 10 communities in Osh and Jalalabad were organised, bringing government officials and residents together.

To facilitate smooth transition from an emergency situation to sustainable reintegration and to close gaps between larger scale rehabilitation and developmental interventions, UNHCR implemented over 90 small-scale, community based quick impact projects (QIPs).

Youth, a key agent for peaceful change, is a priority target group for UNHCR community-based QIPs. As such a number of initiatives brought young people and children of different backgrounds together. Other QIPs to benefit young people include the rehabilitation of sport facilities and playgrounds in 73 schools in multi-ethnic communities of Osh, Jalalabad and Batken province. Income generation and livelihood QIPs in southern Kyrgyzstan have established multi-ethnic barber shops, hairdressers, a flour mill, sewing workshops and production of fruit compotes.

Rehabilitation of infrastructure, livelihoods and community development projects are being implemented to promote reconciliation and peace, connect communities of different backgrounds and advance reconciliation through addressing known tension spots and conflict drivers.

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

## OHCHR

OHCHR works very closely with the Presidential Administration unit responsible for developing government policing on ethnic issues, Department of Ethnic Policy, Religious Organizations, and Cooperation with Civil Society. These relations allow to transmit messages about the importance of incorporating international norms and standards on minority protection in domestic legislation to the highest level of national government.

OHCHR established working relations with the parliament's drafting group, which is chaired by the member of political party Ata-Jurt. This group is responsible for drafting an alternative version of the ethnic policy document. Given the support that the Ata-Jurt draft received in parliament, this collaborative relations are very important for advocating the importance of minority protection measures among wider circles of national political elite.

Essential for project implementation is OHCHR's cooperation with other UN agencies and international organizations. OHCHR coordinates its work on this project most closely with UNDP, UNICEF, and OSCE. Such coordination allows to develop a more unified message by the international community on importance of minority rights. It also helps to achieve synergies in affecting government understanding of priorities in specific thematic areas related to ethnic policy program. Thus jointly with UNDP OHCHR advocates the importance of strengthening the capacity of People's Assembly of Kyrgyzstan, a national umbrella organization for ethno-cultural associations, as a major actor in the area of inter-ethnic relations

Together with UNICEF it supports efforts to raise the profile of such issues as minority rights to education in mother tongue and the need for incorporation of courses on tolerance and respect of ethnic diversity in educational curricula.

### UNDP

UNDP works closely with Oblast Advisory Committees ensuring multi-sectoral and inclusive approach to peacebuilding processes through involving local governments, civil society, and community based organizations, businesses, religious actors, women and youth groups in identification, discussion and addressing local threats. Local ownership, which is among key factors for effective and efficient project realization and sustainability, is also ensured through grant support to local non-for profit, community based organizations and groups initiating and implementing various conflict prevention initiatives. UNDP collaborated closely with UNDPA in furthering mediation development in Kyrgyzstan. DPA has provided UNDP with expert support to elaborate the development strategy.

UNDP cooperates with the President Office, Prime-Minister Office, Ministry of Youth, Migration and Employment, local authorities in regions, Youth Council in Osh and Jalalabad Oblast, Public Union “Women Support Centre”, Local Authority Advisory Committees, UN Women, UNICEF, and UNHCR, civil society, Jogorku Kenesh, Ministry of Justice, Institute of Ombudsman that play a great role in preparation and expertise of law and other decisions. Almost all activities are preliminarily discussed and agreed with the partners. Most of the partners also act as members of the Grant Committee.

### UNHCR

UNHCR involves municipal government and communities in all stages of planning and implementation of activities. Additionally, the majority of QIPs included contributions, materials and labour time from beneficiary communities. These co-investments from communities will enhance the likely sustainability of outputs and benefits.

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, this also ensure that higher and national levels of government are linked to work to reduce tensions. It should be noted that a reduced level absence of political will from some municipal authorities hindered progress, and that not all issues could be resolved at the local level. In this case, UNHCR referred to and discussed issues with national level authorities in Bishkek.

Identifying beneficiaries and their current concerns regarding tension is done through protection monitoring, community mobilization activities, and specific requests by communities and local authorities.

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

UNDP assures more than 30% of gender and youth mainstreaming in all its activities. Several ongoing activities, such as assessment on youth and women involvement in the conflict and development of recommendations on proper preventive mechanisms, take into account gender and youth issues.

### 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.

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

- Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2012), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.

### OHCHR

In order to support efforts to finalize the draft of ethnic policy concept, the project plans to organize a series of conciliation meetings/workshops with the members of two competing drafting groups in early 2012. These meetings should help the authors to reconcile their visions and agree on a single version of the document that will contain detailed human rights and minority protection commitments.

Report on ethnic minority inclusion in law enforcement agencies in Kyrgyzstan will be drafted with a goal of analyzing structural and institutional problems that contribute to lack of the presence of the members of ethnic minorities in such law enforcement agencies as police and prosecutor office. The report will provide a set of recommendations with respect to legislative norms and policy practices that regulate recruitment and promotion in law enforcement agencies. Presentation of the report will be included in the program of the UN's Central Asian regional event on minorities that will take place in 2012 and will deal with issues of law enforcement and minority protection.

Report on minority political participation will be finalized and a seminar on report findings will be organized. The report will provide an overview of the situation with minority participation in decision making bodies on the national and local levels. It will analyze how the right to effective participation is realized in practice. The report will identify major problems with the inclusion of minorities in decision making structures and provide recommendations for addressing these problems. The seminar will bring together experts and Government decision makers for presentation of findings and discussion of further steps that need to be taken to change situation in this area, which is important for securing long-term inter-ethnic peace and stability.

A pilot project on minority voter education in the course of the 2012 local elections will be conducted with a goal of informing and educating minority voters about importance of political participation. Local elections traditionally receive less attention than national-level elections but they are highly important for the situation of minorities. Pilot project will assess the effects of voter education on voter turnout. In recent national elections voter turnout in some administrative districts with a high concentration of minority population has been low. The pilot project results could be used in the future for planning large scale voter education/information campaigns directed on increasing civic and political engagement of minority population.



A representative survey of main ethnic communities in Kyrgyzstan will be commissioned. Survey results will contribute to filling the existing gap with regards to high quality and detailed information on the situation of ethnic minorities. The need for having such information has been highlighted in the course of the 2011 UN regional conference “Advancing the Rights of Minorities in Central Asia: Effective Participation in Public Life.” The survey will provide a baseline and a set of indicators for developing specific policies to address key grievances and improve inter-ethnic relations. The findings will be put together in a report, publicized at a special presentation event and broadly disseminated to be used as a tool for future policy decisions in this area.

### UNDP

In 2012 UNDP will continue its work on establishing and strengthening EWER through the following: a) revival of the National Steering Board (NSB) as a national level structure for dialogue, monitoring and responding to threats. A series of consultations, forums and capacity building sessions will be conducted; b) capacity building for top local officials (oblast level) in EWER; c) capacity building for local NGOs and local monitors to support OACs in monitoring and reporting; d) constant dialogue and collaboration of NSB and OACs in monitoring and early response; e) development and maintenance of the web-portal for peace architecture to enhance information sharing.

Besides that, UNDP will continue to support the implementation and promotion of an ethnic development policy concept and carry out diverse activities in line with inter-ethnic tolerance, trust and cooperation promotion and strengthening response to needs and threats to stability and peace.

Further work on mediation capacity development in the country is also planned in 2012.

UNDP is planning to conduct the following activities in 2012;

- Rule of Law assessment to ensure preparedness and quick response capacity of state institutions towards ensuring stability and security;
- a public policy round table to discuss national processes, policies, institutions, and mechanism on conflict prevention for immediate actions;
- discussion of the recommendations on preventing youth and women from involvement in conflicts;
- provision of small grants for prevention of inter-ethnic tensions, election-related violence and cross-border tensions;
- development of methodology/ guideline for conflict sensitive assessment of legislation through following activities: a) analyses of draft laws and finalization of “cases”; b) discussion of methodology with interested persons and its approbation; c) outreach events; d) trainings for usage of methodology;
- There will also be a conference for development of a policy aimed at strengthening peace in the country, continuation of work with mass media for raising awareness of citizens about adopted laws that support and strengthen peace in Kyrgyzstan.

### UNHCR

In 2012, in addition to continuing activities in line with original proposals, UNHCR will compile baseline data against the revised early warning indicators. This will be compared against benchmarks to determine proximity of indicators from the expected results.

To ensure measured disengagement that facilitates sustainability of activities, UNHCR will broaden and deepen its partnership and coordination with other agencies and stakeholders to maximise overall impact, building on ongoing participation in joint UN peacebuilding projects and leadership of protection sector coordination.

UNHCR will strengthen its engagement with local and national authorities and local civil societies and NGOs, as well as with private sector. UNHCR will provide targeted capacity building support to them, through engagement in confidence-building measures, training and material assistance, complementing other efforts to achieve address likely conflict drivers which would prevent sustainable reintegration.

While all conflict affected areas were covered, activities will be expanded in 2012 to include more-non affected and conflict-prone border areas to maintain a balanced and conflict sensitive approach.

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

#### OHCHR

In view of a continuing disagreement among national political actors about the content of provisions in the drafted Concept of Ethnic Development and Societal Consolidation and the delays with the passage of this document, OHCHR plans to modify the expected output and change some of activities for 2012. OHCHR plans to provide more support for the efforts to reconcile the positions of political actors and drafting groups that work on their behalf and to provide decision makers with a more detailed information and recommendations on specific minority rights problems. These adjustments are reflected in a summary of project activities for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2012) that is provided above.



## VIII. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baselines</b>	<b>Planned Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Achieved Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>	<b>Comments (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Laws/ policies and collaboration between State institutions in place that successfully address immediate threats to stability							
	% of persons who have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights					Quantitative KAP survey to measure attitudes and perceptions of sampled respondents (country-wide, representative survey)	<b>UNDP</b>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Inclusive and conflict-sensitive policies/ laws promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding developed and passed by the Parliament	# of laws drafted, amended and passed that relate to peace building, human rights and rule of law					Documentation of draft, amended and passed laws	<b>UNDP</b>
	Methodology for the drafting of conflict sensitive laws used by parliamentarians					Documentation of draft, amended and passed laws	<b>UNDP</b>
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Dialogue and collaboration between key State institutions, civil society and local conflict management structures enhanced and	% of persons who have confidence in application of rule of law and protection of human rights - segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups - gender, ethnicity, age	will be determined by KAP study	will be determined by KAP study	will be determined by KAP study	(see comment)	Quantitative KAP survey to measure attitudes and perceptions of sampled respondents (country-wide,	<b>UNDP</b>

early responses initiated at the national level						representative survey)	
	% of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) - segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups - gender, ethnicity, age						<b>UNDP</b>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Knowledge and capacity of relevant State institutions and NGOs strengthened to promote the rights of minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation and recommendations of various commissions of investigation of the June 2010 events							
	Number of statements/policies/laws adopted that promote the rights of national minorities and ensure implementation of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation					Copies of statements/policies/laws adopted Media reports Assessment by independent experts and civil society Relevant reports from state authorities	<b>OHCHR/UNDP</b>
	Number of implemented recommendations emanating from various commissions of investigation of the June 2010 events					Copies of statements/policies/laws adopted Media reports Assessment by independent experts and civil society Relevant reports from state authorities	<b>OHCHR/UNDP</b>
<b>Output 2.1:</b> State officials and NGOs are trained on international	Number of trained state officials and qualitative assessment of their improved understanding			Knowledge of state officials and NGO's on	Formal training of state officials and NGOs have	Agendas on events carried out Lists of	<b>OHCHR</b> In view of a continuing

<p>and national legal standards relating to the protection of minority rights and are provided with knowledge on practical application of the Concept of Ethnic Development and Consolidation and implementation of recommendations of various commissions of investigation of the June 2010 events</p>	<p>of the rights of national minorities</p>			<p>practical application of international minority rights standards has been increased through expert work on ethnic concept drafts and expert consultation meetings</p>	<p>not been conducted due to the delay with elaboration and passage of the Concept, which is supposed to provide a framework for conducting such trainings</p>	<p>participants of events Copies of evaluation forms filled in by participants Report of the external evaluator Copies of NGO reports NGO feedback / media coverage of NGOs</p>	<p>disagreement among national political actors about the content of the Concept provisions and the delays with the passage of the document, OHCHR plans to modify the expected output and change some of activities for 2012. OHCHR plans to provide more support for the efforts to reconcile the positions of political actors and drafting groups that work on their behalf and to provide decision makers with a more detailed information and recommendations on specific minority rights problems</p>
	<p>Number of NGO reports and initiatives implemented aiming at the promotion of the rights of national minorities</p>					<p>Agendas on events carried out Lists of participants of events</p>	<p><b>OHCHR</b></p>

						Copies of evaluation forms filled in by participants Report of the external evaluator Copies of NGO reports NGO feedback / media coverage of NGOs	
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Relevant state institutions supported to implement the ethnic development concept	# of measures and actions taken towards the implementation of the concept	No measures and actions taken forward on ethnic development		2 measures/actions taken forward to implement the concept	As the concept is still under consideration of the Parliament the follow-up measures are also pending limiting taking up any implementation actions/measures	HR Monitoring reports & documentation of actions initiated by State	<b>UNDP</b>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Local tensions and immediate threats to security addressed through collaborative early warning and response mechanism involving Oblast level conflict management structures							
	% of persons who feel secure in their area (indicating reduced tensions and improved security) - segregated data showing percentages for different identity groups - gender, ethnicity, age # of tensions / potential triggers of conflict addressed					Country-wide KAP survey to be conducted in 2011 measuring perception of security and social cohesion.  Conflict early warning reports & reports on preventive action taken in response	<b>UNDP/UNHCR</b>
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Output 3.1	<i>Number of early warning reports that</i>	No early warning	No early warning	No early warning reports taken for		<i>Early warning reports</i>	In 2011 only preparation and

Simple but effective conflict monitoring and response mechanism set-up and functional	<i>were taken up for early response Early-warning reports include special measures on responding to specific gender needs of conflicts participants</i>	reports taken for early response	reports taken for early response	early response			capacity building activities were planned to be undertaken
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Preventive action implemented to reduce tension and security threats at the Oblast level	<i>Number of preventive actions implemented that reduced tensions</i>	Insufficient number of preventive actions have been undertaken to reduce tensions		UNDP: 8 grant projects with specific preventive actions have been supported  UNHCR: 1687 preventive actions have been taken		Reports on preventive action taken in response	<b>UNDP/UNHCR</b>