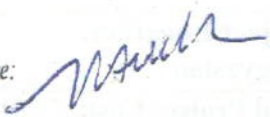
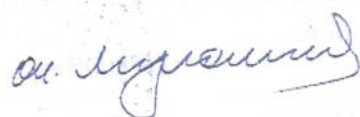
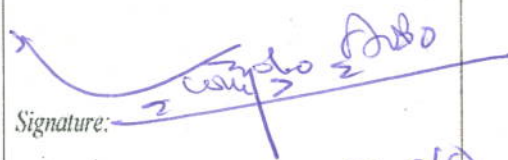





PEACEBUILDING FUND

Project Title: Empowering youth, women and vulnerable communities to contribute to peacebuilding and reconciliation in Kyrgyzstan	Recipient UN Organization: UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNIFEM, UNHCR, WFP
Project Contact: Mr. Neal Walker UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan UN House, 160 Chuy Prospect, Bishkek; email: neal.walker@undp.org; cc: cuzyova@un.org.kg	Implementing Partner(s): International and local NGOs, national and local government
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Kyrgyzstan
Project Description: To empower youth, women and vulnerable communities and support capacity development of key government institutions to help build a sustainable peace following ethnic violence in southern Kyrgyzstan	Total Project Cost: 3, 041,448.30 USD Peacebuilding Fund: 2,999,948.30 USD UNIFEM contribution: 16 500 USD WFP contribution: 25 000 USD
	Project Start Date and Duration: 1 October 2010 – 1 October 2011

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<p>Recipient UN Organization Neal Walker <i>UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities Amangeldy Muraliev <i>First Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) ✓ Judy Cheng-Hopkins ASG for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Date & Seal 29 OCT 2010</p>	

ТИТУЛЬНЫЙ ЛИСТ ПРОЕКТНОГО ДОКУМЕНТА

(для проектов, финансируемых IRF)	
<p>Организации-получатели системы ООН</p> <p><i>Нил Волкер</i> Постоянный Координатор системы ООН, Постоянный представитель ПРООН в Кыргызской Республике</p> <p>Подпись </p> <p>Дата и печать </p>	<p>Правительство Кыргызской Республики</p> <p><i>А.Муралиев</i> Первый вице-премьер-министр Кыргызской Республики</p> <p>Подпись</p> <p>Дата и печать</p>
<p>Бюро по содействию миростроительству (PBSO) ФНО представителя Подпись Бюро по содействию миростроительству Нью-Йорк Дата и печать</p>	<p>Согласовано:</p> <p><i>Сатыбалдиев Ж.Ж.</i> Министр Кыргызской Республики, Директор Государственной дирекции по развитию городов Ош и</p> <p></p> <p>Дата 14.09.10</p> <p></p>

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization: Mr. Neal Walker, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator / UNDP Resident Representative in Kyrgyzstan Name of Agency: UNDP Signature: Date & Seal:	Representative of National Authorities: <i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>
Recipient UN Organization: Mr. Damira Sartbaeva, UNIFEM Regional Programme Director for CIS Name of Agency: UNIFEM Signature: Date & Seal: 29/10/10	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO): <i>Name of Representative</i> Signature: Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal: 29 Oct 2010
Recipient UN Organization: Mr. Jonathan Veitch, UNICEF Representative in Kyrgyzstan Name of Agency: UNICEF Signature: Date & Seal: 24-11-2010	Recipient UN Organization: Mr. Mustapha Sinaceur, FAO Sub-Regional Representative for Central Asia Name of Agency: FAO Signature: Date & Seal: 20 09 2010
Recipient UN Organization: Mr. Hans Schodder, UNHCR Representative in Kyrgyzstan Name of Agency: UNHCR Signature: Date & Seal: Date & Seal:	Recipient UN Organization: Mr. Rasmus Egendal, WFP Representative and Country Director in Kyrgyzstan Name of Agency: WFP Signature: Date & Seal: 24/10/10

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

The fierce outbreak of ethnic violence that hit southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010 has had a devastating impact on hundreds of thousands of people of both Uzbek and Kyrgyz ethnicity. Its repercussions are far from settled. In this conflict, as with most others, young people, women and children are among the most vulnerable groups. While tensions and lack of trust between the two ethnic groups continues, many of those who have lost their homes and livelihoods lack the support they need from local authorities and state service providers to seek justice and rebuild their lives. Often the lack of support and misuse of power and authority originate from ethnic bias, hence feeding the cycle of hatred and animosity that already exists. While widespread violence is not being reported at the current time, incidences of ethnic persecution are rampant. There are many complex threats to and opportunity for peacebuilding in the country, which include issues concerning the roles of youth, women and the agriculture sector.

The crucial role of young people in Kyrgyzstan today has been demonstrated by the formation of a Ministry of Youth within national government following the change in government in April. The importance of youth policy has been brought to the forefront by the June conflict in the south, which has exacerbated existing mistrust between youth from the ethnic communities. As a result there are fewer opportunities for young people of different ethnicities to interact and play a constructive role in promoting inter-ethnic peace and reconciliation. Such exclusion and marginalisation on the basis of ethnicity has led to a situation of despair that has resulted in an exodus of a large number of citizens of different ethnicities from affected areas. However, as the level of frustration of those who are left behind continues to grow, there is a strong possibility that they may resort to extreme or extremist measures, leading to a relapse of widespread violence. The international community therefore needs to immediately support the efforts of the government to address the specific concerns of youth and create a viable environment for young people's participation in bringing back stability and peace in the country.

Women's networks and civil society organizations have long played a very active role in advocating for their rights, needs and participation at various levels of decision making in Kyrgyzstan. Their participation in peace building and reconciliation efforts is essential to ensure that the needs of women are included in this process. Currently there are no coherent mechanisms to ensure that voices of women for peace can be heard. Meanwhile, while both women and men suffer the consequences of this violence, the plight of vulnerable women, who are not able to get support from their families or the state (single women / women breadwinners, elderly women, widows, women in religious marriages and spouses of migrant workers) to rebuild their lives, is dire. The violence in April 2010, where over 80 people died is one of many examples that illustrate this. After the April events families of those who died were offered compensation by the state; however the spouses of 10 men did not have the required documentation to prove their relationship. Therefore these women had to be provided with legal support in attaining the necessary documents to claim the compensations that were rightfully theirs. At the current time, situations like this are inevitable in Osh and Jalalabad regions in terms of restoration of property and other rights of women.

The impact of natural disasters further aggravates the tensions in the country. In Kara Suu district of Osh Province, which surrounds Osh city and was one of the worst affected areas in the violence, irrigation canals were damaged and silted by heavy rain and floods in May and June 2010. In total more than 2,000 cubic meters of silt and debris are occluding the Uvam and connected canals. The canals currently serve some 6,400 ha of land for a total population of 120,000 people.

This is resulting in reduced water supply with consequent reduction of the food produced in the region, and reduced income of the population already stricken by the losses of assets and displacement. The reduced water supply in combination with the increased ethnic tensions (following the violent events in the area in June) has made conflict over very limited water resources even likelier. In this agriculturally dominated area, further stress caused by additional disruption to harvests would further fuel local tensions. As such conflicts over water in the area have posed an obstacle for decades, the capacities of local conflict resolution mechanisms have to be strengthened and the access to water increased to prevent violent conflict in the coming months. Cleaning and renovation was not possible because of security concerns among the population. A comprehensive approach to reducing tensions is needed to lay the ground for the cleaning and restoration exercise, ensuring that communities can jointly tackle the water supply problem and strengthen their ability to manage the equitable distribution of water, thereby fulfilling a pre-condition for long-term reconciliation.

Response of the UN system

In response to the crisis, the UN system was requested by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (by a letter dated 4 July 2010) to urgently assist the Government with reconstruction and reconciliation in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities and regions in order to further strengthen peace and stability in Kyrgyzstan. The request specifically referred to the implementation of political measures on strengthening stability and peace, promotion of the economic development and creation of employment, improvement of administrative management on the local level, restoration of houses, medical and cultural institutions, schools as well as infrastructure – roads, telecommunication system, electricity lines and substations, water supply facilities.

To respond to the request of the President and the situation on the ground, the UNCT established a technical working group composed of UN representatives to identify the most urgent peace-building and stabilization needs and corresponding interventions taking into account the mandates of various UN organizations.

The UNCT technical working group defined a joint conceptual framework for addressing peace-building and reconciliation with following overarching goal: ‘Reduction and prevention of tensions and preparing the ground for long-term reconciliation’. The following objectives¹ were identified to contribute to the above overarching goal:

- 1) To restore security, trust and confidence in rule of law and Government authorities;
- 2) To strengthen Government, local authorities, civil society and existing conflict resolution mechanisms at the community level in their capacity to work towards reconciliation (especially to deal with reconstruction sensitively);
- 3) To bring dividends of peace to help reducing and preventing tensions.

Besides the joint UNCT working process, a number of other resources, information and workshop findings informed the design of this proposal. In particular:

- 1) A Joint Economic Assessment was carried out in late June - early of July by the World Bank, IMF, ADB, EU and the UN with the task to assess the damage inflicted by April and June events. The assessment also articulated areas of focus of the international community in its response activities. The needs to address the issues of vulnerable groups (youth and women in

¹ The objectives will be pursued applying the rights-based approach.

particular) in the reconstruction and reconciliation processes were highlighted as the most important.

- 2) The so called 'troika' comprised of Special Representatives of the UN, OSCE and EU has been active to support democratic processes initiated by the Government. The UNCT has drawn on their experience and advice in identifying the most pressing peace-building and reconciliation needs to be carried out with utmost urgency. The 'troika' stressed the pressing need to identify the areas and groups where confidence-building activities could be carried out immediately and strengthen the prospects for long-term reconciliation and inter-ethnic co-existence. Engaging youth, women and other vulnerable groups were often brought up as examples.
- 3) A planning workshop in July 2010 brought members of UNDP's Peace and Development Programme (PDP), the Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy (UNRCCA), the Department for Political Affairs (DPA) and its Mediation Support Unit, and the UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) together to identify issues/ conflict drivers that should be addressed through short and long-term interventions of UNDP's Peace and Development Programme as well as other UN organizations. Marginalization of youth and limited access to natural resources (e.g. water) was identified among the main priorities to be addressed through immediate as well as medium- to long-term interventions of the UN system and its partners.
- 4) The focus on youth and equitable management of natural resources is equally drawn from the Peace and Development Analysis process (PDA) that UNDP carried out since 2008. The PDA process was a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that helped government and all actors, including youth, ethnic minorities, business and religious leaders etc. to analyze the local peace and development context and identify potential triggers for violent conflicts. The PDA process is a bottom-up approach where the voices and concerns of the people are brought to national and local development planning frameworks. A special PDA workshop was conducted for youth in 2009. Young people expressed a number of obstacles to peace such as distrust of the youth in those who have power, lack of employment, inefficiency in youth programme implementation, and ethnic tensions among youth.

Based on the analysis stated above and considering the conceptual framework, the UN organizations worked together to identify joint interventions that are envisaged to jump-start the peace-building and reconciliation processes in the country. These interventions focus on youth (addressing conflict drivers such as unemployment and the role of youth in peace- and confidence building), women (promoting women's role in peace-building) and rural communities (access and equitable sharing of water resources) to prevent further escalation of the conflict in the South and prepare the ground for long-term reconciliation and inter-ethnic coexistence. These interventions formed the PBF IRF proposal.

In order to ensure that the peace-building and reconciliation processes do not remain on the initial stages, the work of the UN system in Kyrgyzstan on peace-building and reconciliation will also continue beyond the PBF IRF submission. The UN intends to prepare a larger PBF Peace and Recovery Facility (PRF) submission with projects spanning two years addressing significant risks of (re)lapsing into conflict and supporting long-term national peace-building and reconciliation planning. The UN system is also embarking on an UNDAF 2012-2017 planning exercise. Based on initial discussions among the UNCT and with the Government, 'peace-building and reconciliation' will form one of the main UNDAF developmental pillars and UN organizations will identify their contributions in this area for a five-year period (2012-2017).

The UN system has also been requested by the international community to lead the coordination group on 'reconciliation'. While the group is still in initial stages, it will ensure that the interventions of the international community, including the UN, remains up-to-date, avoid duplications and reflect the latest needs on the ground.

Situation of youth²:

Even before the outbreak of the recent conflict in the south, youth were already in a vulnerable situation due to the lack of opportunities in employment, education, participation in political affairs and empowerment processes. A recent survey (2009) indicated that there are lower levels of knowledge, information awareness, educational achievements and professional skills, as well as a general deterioration in health status and an increase in crime and law infringement among youth³. UNDP's 2009/2010 National Human Development Report on Youth indicates that youth are experiencing exclusion in almost all areas, including education, employment, health care, family, and entrepreneurship. School non-attendance is spreading rapidly, especially among youth in rural areas and among poor families. The drop-out rate almost doubles from the age of 16 to 17 years old, with a total of 22.9% drop outs at 17.4 The employment rate amongst youth is also very low with only 25% of 15-19 year olds employed. With inadequate educational training and poor economic prospects, many of the youth are turning to crime and drugs.⁵ Lack of access to information and to channels where youth can voice their interest and concerns is also a rising problem⁶.

The continued lack of opportunities makes youth more vulnerable to being involved in violent demonstrations, criminal activities and general civil unrest. This was evident in the April revolution, which was mostly led by youth groups who felt disenfranchised despite efforts by the previous regime to bring youth into the political process (the 2007 parliamentary election introduced a party list quota for youth). Also during the recent inter-ethnic conflict in the south most of the people participating were youth from the ages of 20-25, with some video evidence showing youth younger than 15. While groups of youths were used as the instigators of the violence, they were also the main victims.

The recent violence in the south resulted into a post-conflict situation characterized with high level of distrust between communities and local authorities (not only between Kyrgyz and Uzbek ethnic groups). In view of the rapidly growing dissatisfaction and disappointment of citizens (especially youth) with the current situation in the region, confidence between youth and government authorities/ law enforcements agencies has to be rebuilt to promote peace and security.

The importance of youth policy has been brought to the forefront by the involvement of youth in the violent events in April and June. To address issues around youth policy, a Ministry of Youth was established following the change in government in April.

Situation of women:

² Over half of the population of Kyrgyzstan is under the age of 25, and about 32% is between 15 and 25.

³ UNICEF Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities – Kyrgyzstan National Report,

⁴ UNICEF Out of School Report, Children in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2008

⁵ The last decade saw an almost six-fold increase in drug abuse, with the average age of drug users now been 14-15 years old and a resulting growth in HIV-infection. More than 60 percent of all registered crimes in 2008 were committed by young people.

⁶ UNDP Kyrgyzstan – Kyrgyzstan: Successful youth and successful country, 2010

Women's networks and civil society organisations have long played a very active role in advocating for their rights, needs and participation at various levels of decision making in Kyrgyzstan. Their participation in peace building and reconciliation efforts is essential to ensure that the needs of women are included in this process. While the role of women in peace-building and conflict prevention is always crucial, the current situation in the south – where many male members of the community have left – makes the participation of women imperative. Currently there are no coherent mechanisms to ensure that voices of women for peace can be heard. Meanwhile, while both women and men suffer the consequences of this violence, the plight of vulnerable women, who are not able to get support from their families or the state (single women / women breadwinners, elderly women, widows, women in religious marriages and spouses of migrant workers) to rebuild their lives, is dire. The violence in April 2010, where over 80 people died is one of many examples that illustrate this. After the April events families of those who died were offered compensation by the state; however the spouses of 10 men did not have the required documentation to prove their relationship. Therefore these women had to be provided with legal support in attaining the necessary documents to claim the compensations that were rightfully theirs. At the current time, situations like this are inevitable in Osh and Jalalabad regions in terms of restoration of property and other rights of women.

Situation of rural communities:

The impact of natural disasters further aggravates the tensions in the country. In Kara Suu district of Osh Province, which surrounds Osh city and was one of the worst affected areas in the violence, irrigation canals were damaged and silted by heavy rain and floods in May and June 2010. In total more than 2,000 cubic meters of silt and debris are occluding the Uvam and connected canals. The canals currently serve some 6,400 ha of land for a total population of 120,000 people.

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COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

There are many complex threats to and many opportunities for peacebuilding in Kyrgyzstan. Therefore, in the post-crisis situation in Kyrgyzstan, it is necessary to support groups of citizens and national and local bodies that will play a crucial role in leveraging social and political change. The overall project proposed consists of 3 larger project components which all aim at addressing immediate threats to security for women and youth as well as rural communities along the Uvam canal. These three project areas have been chosen by UNCT because they are all areas that are all crucial to building a sustainable peace and reducing the chances of a relapse into

conflict, while at the same time all being within the areas of the United Nations' comparative advantage.

The submission of the UN system in Kyrgyzstan to the Peace-building Fund (PBF) identifies crucial interventions targeting key stakeholders – youth, women, badly affected communities and state institutions – that play a central role not only in bolstering the resilience of communities to future stresses, but also in supporting the initial stages of reconciliation and peacebuilding processes.

Women's networks and civil society organisations have long played a very active role in advocating for their rights, needs and participation at various levels of decision making in Kyrgyzstan. After the events in June, many women organisations including the Alliance for Women's Legal Initiatives (AWLI), one of the largest women's network in Kyrgyzstan, approached UNIFEM with the realisation that the participation of women in peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts is essential to ensure that the needs of women are included. This realization comes from the understanding that while both women and men suffer the consequences of this violence, the plight of vulnerable women unable to access support from their families or the state (such as single women, women breadwinners, elderly women, widows, women in religious marriages and spouses of migrant workers) to rebuild their lives, is dire. Besides this there is also a realization that women can be strong agents for peace. Hence, confidence building between women from conflicting ethnic groups can be a first step towards peacebuilding and reconciliation. Such connections can end the cycle of unfounded rumors, fears and threats.

However AWLI and other organisations also realise that there are currently no coherent mechanisms to ensure that voices of women for peace can be heard and they themselves lack the skills and capacities to deal with these issues. Hence UNIFEM seeks to work with women's organizations to ensure the involvement of women in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and reconciliation at all levels.

While there is a need to involve women in peacebuilding, there is also a need to support vulnerable women and their families with information and legal guidance to prevent a further exodus of individuals and families. The violence in April 2010, where over 80 people died is one of many examples that illustrate this. After the April events, families of those who died were offered compensation by the state; however the spouses of 10 men did not have the required documentation to prove their relationship. Therefore these women had to be provided with legal support in attaining the necessary documents to claim the compensations that were rightfully theirs. At the current time, there are numerous such cases in Osh and Jalalabad oblasts.

For several years, management of scarce natural resources has been identified as a potential conflict driver in Kyrgyzstan⁷. As a result of irrigation canals being damaged and silted by floods in May and June 2010, Kara Suu district has faced reduced water supply for farming activities. The local population has been reluctant to clean and maintain the canals because of security concerns in multiethnic areas. As a result of the reduced supply, the water is unevenly distributed among the different sections of the irrigation schemes and water user associations. This has had an impact on the food production of the area. There have been sustained tensions between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks over water resources.⁸ There are fears that this situation might reignite the conflict.

⁷ UNDP Peace and Development Programme, *Draft National Report on Peace and Development*, 2010

⁸ Foundation for Tolerance International, *Mapping of causes of events in June 2010*, Kyrgyzstan.

Supporting the two communities to jointly inspect and maintain the canals is a key part of bridging the divide. There is a clear will on the side of the local State Committee for the Management of the Water Resources, the Water User Union and the Water Users association to contribute to the effort and cooperate toward the common goal of restoring the water supply.

All project components will strengthen infrastructures for peace such as:

- Women Peace Committees and Youth-friendly Centres which will provide spaces and platforms for youth and women to engage in confidence and peacebuilding
- Water Committees ensuring equitable management of water resources

The promotion of such infrastructures for peace will contribute to the promotion of coexistence and build a foundation for long-term reconciliation. The details of these project components are as follows:

Youth Engagement

UNICEF, UNDP and UNHCR will work together to coherently address a number of key issues relating to youth which, if not addressed immediately, would leave youth with less incentives for peaceful co-existence and participation, and more vulnerable to being recruited to participate in violence. The project will therefore first address immediate needs (e.g. the creation of safe spaces for youth, protection and the provision of training and skills that enable youth to improve their livelihoods), thereby fulfilling the preconditions which will make it feasible for youth to actively participate in confidence- and peacebuilding. Through this holistic approach the suggested project will directly contribute to the efforts of the Government of Kyrgyzstan to promote inter-ethnic trust and harmony within the country.

A key part of the plan will be the establishment of 50 Youth-Friendly Centers (YFCs) which will provide spaces for young people from different ethnic communities to interact, acquire life skills and cope with their situation. In the centres, youth can raise and discuss their issues with their peers and facilitators to help them find suitable solutions and normalize their lives. The activities centered in and around the YFCs will give youth a renewed sense of civic purpose and disincentives for violent activity, thereby reducing the risk of renewed violence in Osh and Jalal-Abad Oblasts.

The project will seek to identify existing youth networks or promote youth organizations to work with young people in the YFS. The locations for the centers will be determined in close collaboration with local authorities, Government institutions and municipalities who will be requested to make spaces available (existing youth clubs/ centers, schools, Vocational Training Schools, etc.). This will ensure their participation and ownership in the running of the centers. Locations with vulnerable youth in hot spots (as identified in the base line) will be prioritized.

The YFCs will be facilitated by local youth NGOs and will be used by young people of different ethnicities for a range of purposes. Youth will be equipped with knowledge and skills to participate in confidence- and peacebuilding activities during the duration of the project and beyond. Training events will take place on tolerance promotion, reconciliation and peacebuilding, with facilitators trained to work on these issues with their peers.

Through participatory workshops, public consultations and community research (possibly involving other relevant stakeholders), youth will be empowered to discuss and identify

confidence building initiatives that will help to bridge the gap between youth and government authorities. These initiatives may include confidence building meetings/ roundtables/ activities involving youth and Government authorities will be carried out to increase the trust in Government institutions and improve security, a prerequisite to normalize the lives of young people.

The same participatory process will be used for youth to come up with peacebuilding activities (supported by small community grants) that provide a common ground for inter-ethnic collaboration and interaction. Such activities could include: community cleanup projects and restoration of community infrastructure used by different ethnic groups; joint 'sports for peace' or cultural events involving youth from mixed ethnicities

Meanwhile, the project will also provide vocational and business training for young people in marketable specialties as well as computer skills and languages. The business sector in Kyrgyzstan will be encouraged to form strategic partnerships with the YFCs to support youth to search for employment opportunities through Private Public Partnerships (PPP). Strategic partnerships will be developed with business and public leaders to promote youth employment and investment in the South. Partnership with private sector will not only be built to help the newly graduates get internships sites and find jobs but also to create business relationships across the ethnic divide, promoting economic interdependence between ethnic groups and the understanding that 'working together' can bring common benefits. Trainees from the YFCs will be encouraged to form small businesses or self-help groups to improve their livelihoods. A small business grant scheme for these groups will foster collaboration by supporting multi-ethnic business initiatives.

The primary Government partner at the local level will be the municipalities, the Oblast Advisory Committees and Local Authority Advisory Committees in the South and the State Directorate tasked to lead on reconstruction and reconciliation issues in Osh and Jalal-Abad Oblasts. At the national level the project will work mainly with the Ministry of Youth, Office of the President, Ministry of Labor, Employment and Migration, Ministry of Education and Science, and State Registration Service. The project partners will strengthen the capacities of these key Government counterparts to more effectively address the concerns of youth and seek their participation/ views regarding reconciliation and reconstruction efforts. The Government counterparts to be trained will be encouraged to act as youth focal points that ensure an information exchange and dialogue with youth and youth leaders towards influencing policy formulation and implementation.

The youth intervention will also include a media and communications component to ensure that messages on peaceful coexistence and reconstruction plans effectively reach youth through mass media broadcasts on local radio and TV and other means of communication. Youth will work with local media to develop, produce and facilitate media coverage of positive interethnic stories. Journalists and media will also be trained on developing and disseminating advocacy messages on key issues concerning young people.

Women Networks

UNIFEM seeks to enhance the capacity of gender equality advocates and their networks to effectively and meaningfully engage, influence and mobilize for dialogue on security and peace issues as well as to empower the most vulnerable groups of women. In order to do this, it will focus on the following key areas and interventions.

I. Promoting the participation of women in reconciliation and peacebuilding to foster stability and sustainable peace (institutional and technical support to the Women's Peace Network (WPN) and 20 Women's Peace Committees).

To increase the role of women as strong agents of peace and reconciliation UNIFEM will work with existing women's / youth / human rights networks, women's CBOs and NGOs, women's councils, the Alliance for Women's Legislative Initiatives and the Association of Crises Centres, to establish a Women's Peace Network.

The Women's Peace Network will promote the participation of women from various levels of society in decision-making processes with a special focus on reconciliation, reconstruction and peacebuilding, specifically in advocating for women's participation in various reconciliation processes and inclusion of vulnerable women's needs in reconciliation and early recovery efforts. At the national level the WPN will make policy recommendations, lobby for the inclusion of women in decision making and reconciliation activities at all levels, and advocate for the promotion of the human rights of women. At the district/ community level (in the target project areas) the WPN will work through its Women Peace Committees to ensure women's participation in district and community level reconciliation activities.

To support the work of the WPN, UNIFEM will provide institutional capacity building (establishment and management of the peace network based on the global and national experience) and technical capacity building on conflict related issues (conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity, conflict prevention, conflict resolution) as well as on understanding and implementation of UN Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, and 1889 as a means to mainstream gender into issues related to conflict and peace building/ reconciliation.

To ensure outreach and impact at the community / district level, with UNIFEM support the WPN will establish 20 WPCs comprising of women members from local CBOs, local NGOs, youth/ women's networks, prominent members of the civil society (women leaders, women human rights activists, women members of Mahalla committees, artists or well-known individuals of the community dedicated to restoring peace, etc.)

Peace building and reconciliation activities will be conducted by the WPN at the national level and by the 20 WPCs at the district / community level. These will include: bi-weekly / monthly WPC meetings, conflict resolution / mitigation activities, games, cultural activities, art projects, discussions on issues such as gender needs and differences and their links with conflict, gender roles in conflict prevention/ resolution and peace building.

The project will target both affected and non-affected districts due to the fact that people from some of the non-affected districts were accused of being perpetrators of violence in other districts.

II. Supporting affected women (in targeted project areas) through outreach, legal counselling, referral to existing support mechanisms etc. as a means to encourage them to restore their documentation, report criminal / civil cases and access systems of justice.

Through the establishment Information and Support Centres with mobile teams, the project aims at providing information and support to the victims of violence, vulnerable women (single women/ women bread winners, elderly women, widows, women in religious marriages and spouses of migrant workers) enabling them to exercise their fundamental human rights. The project also aims at improving access to basic services provided by the state by sensitising staff members in gender and conflict sensitivity.

To achieve the above, UNIFEM will establish 2 Information and Support Centres and Mobile Teams in Osh and Jalalabad, which will provide information / support and legal referrals to Uzbek and Kyrgyz women and their families on issues such as restoration of documentations, reporting of criminal and civil cases and the use of existing support mechanisms (activities will be closely coordinated with UNHCR and OHCHR).

The Information and Support Centres with Mobile Teams, consisting of lawyers, legal assistants, and groups of social workers will provide information, support and legal referrals to women victims and their families on various issues including access to services set up in response to the June events, restoration of lost documentation, reporting of criminal and civil cases etc. The centres and mobile teams will conduct outreach activities to reach those victims who due to fear, intimidation, lack of confidence and trust in the local authorities and law enforcement agencies have not made any attempts to get help and report cases of basic human rights violations.

III. Building the capacity of local representatives and state service providers (in targeted projects areas) to promote gender equality and conflict sensitivity.

The project will also develop capacities in gender and conflict sensitivity of a minimum of 60 representatives of Local Authorities and State Service Providers from target areas of Osh and Jalalabad cities/provinces.

Water Associations

FAO and WFP will support confidence and peace building and facilitate dialogue between members of different water user associations. The nine water user associations (WUAs) that are managing the different section of the irrigation schemes reflect the ethnic composition of the areas served by the canal and are therefore divided among ethnical lines. The nine WUAs will be trained to promote peaceful coexistence and resolve water disputes. The project will specifically target nine water user associations along the Uvam canal, comprising some 20,000 households (120,000 people). Following the action, the 9 WUAs, with land holdings of between 600 and 800 hectare each, will be able to access, operate and maintain their irrigation schemes. All 20,000 households will be provided with reliable irrigation water, thereby significantly reducing the risk of crop failure and allowing household members to restart sustainable economic activities.

An NGO partner specialized in peace building will be 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. Peace building training and peace building activities will be conducted specifically with each water user association and ethnic community, including confidence building visits; meetings between community leaders; establishment of mixed committees for the works implementation; and establishment of procedures to deal with possible problems.

The project will facilitate training for women and help strengthen the WAU management system, establishing strong communication and cooperation between members of the WAU regardless of gender, ethnic and other differences. To ensure positive group dynamics the implementing partner will provide training and continuous support to ensure group cohesion, solidarity and capacity to resolve members' problems.

The project will also strengthen the capacity of the Water User Union and the State Committee for Water Management. The Water Users Union, which oversees the water user associations and usage of the canal infrastructure and collects water fees, is currently unable to access some of the

area for fear of violence. The state structures will be trained to act as “honest brokers” and thus be perceived as neutral partners by all stakeholders so that possible issues related to water usage can be sorted out through the mediation of these institutions.

The cleaning of the canals is a labour intensive activity that will require some 8000 person days to complete. This will provide labour opportunities (in particular to the youth) in rural areas. The selection of workers will be carried out with priority given to members of food insecure households and in particular to those with reduced monthly income, reduced availability of assets (land, livestock, etc), and high number of household members not able to work (children, aged people, disabled etc). Particular attention will be given to the inclusion of members of different ethnic communities, unemployed young people and women. The project will also provide the foundation for additional economic spin-off initiatives and opportunities that increased water could bring, with cultivation of currently uncultivable types of cash crops.

The main partners in this area on the UN side are FAO and WFP – these organisations will oversee the technical part and provide overall guidance and logistic support. Synergies will be 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. Two NGOs (national and international) with proven experience in running conflict resolution and cash / food for work activities will be used to support the implementation. The project will be 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 will provide essential local knowledge, technical expertise and managerial capacity, and their contribution will be indispensable for the sustainability of the action. The national counterparts will designate sufficient staff to support project implementation as needed. A close interagency approach will be used and the relevant humanitarian clusters, including food security, protection, community restoration, and water and sanitation will be involved.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

The logical framework below provides more information on the components of the project: measurable indicators, targets, means of verification and assumptions.

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Expected strategic results	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Critical assumptions
Component: YOUTH reconciliation			
Outcome 1: Youth contribute to the confidence- and peace building processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of youth beneficiaries in YFCs (gender / ethnic groups disaggregated) that are a) engaged (target: at least 50% of trainees) or b) taking the lead (target: x # of trainees with leadership training) in peacebuilding initiatives after completion of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final external evaluation ▪ Progress reports (Ministry of youth; training partners) ▪ Reports on intra-ethnic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government officials support youth programmes ▪ Improved skills reduce youth involvement in violence, crime and civil unrest

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perception of beneficiaries in YFCs (gender / ethnic groups disaggregated) on interethnic tensions in their communities (target: at least 50% of trainees) ▪ Increased trust / confidence among youth beneficiaries (gender /ethnic group disaggregated).in Government authorities (national and local level) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reinforce rule of law that protects both ethnic groups - improve access to public services (primary education /health) and - create / support job opportunities and entrepreneurship. ▪ # of communities with peaceful inter-ethnic coexistence (target: decrease of incidents of violence by x %) 		
OUTPUTS: 1.1 Youth have equal access to training that improves their skills for peaceful co-existence 1.2 Government responds to youth concerns more effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of YFCs established and operational (target: 50) ▪ % of young people (gender/ethnic disaggregated) completed training in areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -leadership, -conflict resolution, -reconciliation (target: % actual out of planned 1,000 trainees) ▪ # of peer networks supported (target: active members of 1,000 men/women) ▪ Focal points established and capacitated within Mo Education, Justice, Youth and Labor (target: 4 focal points adequately equipped and performing duties as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring reports UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR (quarterly, end year reporting) ▪ Visits to the YFCs ▪ External evaluation ▪ Skills assessments reports of YFCs ▪ Press releases / TV spots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality/substance of training improves skills of target groups

1.3 Media / press engaged in particular in peacebuilding areas that are relevant to youth concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expected) Ministry focal points responsiveness within x # of weeks (target: # of issues addressed within 2 weeks out of # requested by YFCs) # of ID documents issued for youths (target: x % of displaced youth??) Communication strategy developed and major tool to share programme achievements with public on a regular basis # of workshops organized (target: at least 80% of major press players represented per WS) Increased # of official communications / press releases launched through media, TV , press addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -challenges/positive stories for inter ethnic coexistence and reconstruction 		
Outcome 2: Youth embrace opportunities that empower their livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of youth that livelihood opportunities have improved (gender and ethnic disaggregation) % and # of youth with regular income over at least 12 (??) months after completion of training (gender and ethnic disaggregation) % 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress monitoring reports UNDP, UNICEF, Ministry of Youth External evaluation Results of perception surveys (6th months after IRF starts, and at IRF end) Business statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local economy / labor market respond positively to reduced risks of relapse into violence Private and public sector develop joint ownership with peace building initiatives
OUTPUTS: 2.1 Youth better qualified for the local job market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor Market Analysis conducted % of youth trained and achieving improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half year project progress reports External eval report Reporting focal points at 	

<p>2.2 Strategic partnerships with business and public sector established exploring opportunities for youths</p>	<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of partnerships created (Target: 3 partnerships signed) # of small business grants released within x days after funding approval (target: ??) # of business / companies offering job opportunities with particular attention to beneficiaries of training programmes # of youth employed for reconstruction of Uvam canal # (% of total) of new job opportunities created for youth employment within the field of water management / maintenance / administration and agricultural sector / marketing 	<p>Ministry level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports training facilities 	
<p>Component: WOMEN empowerment</p>			
<p>Outcome 3: Women and women's networks are more effectively engaged in and better positioned to influence peace, security and reconstruction strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of peace building and reconciliation initiatives with strong participation of women from both ethnics (target: # of initiatives with women representation of at least x %) Network established and effectively representing women in decision making process (target: xx) Perception of women that authorities (national/ local) take their views into account in strategies for peace and reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -External evaluation report -Perception surveys -Progress monitoring reports UNIFEM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased level of trust and comfort of women to report on gender related discrimination to local authorities
<p>Outputs: 3.1 Access of women to support facilities increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Women's associations that become part of WPN. No. of policy recommendations sent out 		

<p>3.2 Legal assistance to women improved.</p> <p>3.3 Local Authorities and State Service Providers more responsive to women of both ethnic communities</p>	<p>to government institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mono-ethnic peace committees evolve into committees with mixed ethnicity ▪ No. of women receiving active support from crisis centres (target: % support received vs. requested; disaggregated by ethnic group) ▪ # of support centers established and fully functioning (target: one center in Osh and Jalabad) ▪ # of women legally assisted (target: at least 50%) ▪ % / # of local authorities sensibilized in regard of women need for legal assistance ▪ # of cases (civil and criminal) submitted by women to local authorities for resolution (disaggregated by ethnic group) ▪ # of cases (per ethnic group) in legal process ▪ Increase in the level of comfort of the targeted communities in using State Ser-vice Providers and communicating with Local Authorities (disaggregated by ethnic group) 		
Component: Water management			
<p>Outcome 4</p> <p>Water resources along the Uvan canal peacefully accessible and meeting the demand of inter-ethnic communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Violent incidents for accessing water reduced (target: # of violent incidents significantly reduced) ▪ Perception of members of all water user associations in regard of water access 	<p>External evaluation</p> <p>Minutes of Water Board meetings</p> <p>Reports of security forces (national police)</p> <p>Monitoring reports FAO / WFP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National government and local representatives support local conflict resolution mechanisms as effective means to achieve the peaceful use of water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of Water Management Board fully supported by inter-ethnic water user groups 		resources along the Uvan canal from interethnic communities
OUTPUTS: 4.1 Water facilities reconstructed, and functioning at full capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uvan canal reconstruction and cleaning accomplished within agreed time and budget allocation (target: water supply meets demand of both communities) 		

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

PBF Outcome 1: **Empowering youth to participate in confidence- and peacebuilding activities**

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Carry out base and end line for the project	Consultants, research company contract	\$50,000	UNICEF
1.1.1 Establish and equip youth friendly centers	Consultants, sub contract to youth NGO, technical input and equipment, monthly running costs	\$ 300,000	UNICEF
1.1.2 Train facilitators from local youth NGOs on tolerance promotion, reconciliation and peace building activities	Consultants, , technical support and support material	\$15,000	UNICEF
1.1.3 Provide support to the development of a peer reference support network	Consultants, technical input	\$ 20,000	UNICEF
1.1.4 Provide life	Consultants,	\$ 20,000	UNICEF

skills training and safe practices	technical input and support material		
1.1.5 Organize activities within sports, arts, drama, music, photography, cooking, etc.	Sub contract with local NGO, technical input	\$ 40,000	UNICEF
1.2.1 Support to State Registration Services to ensure the registration and documentation of internally displaced youth	Stationary, office equipment	\$50,000	UNHCR
1.3.1 Organize training workshops in the youth centre for adolescents and youth to develop key messages on peace and tolerance and to identify specific strategies for dissemination of those messages	Consultants, technical input, support material	\$ 25,000	UNICEF
1.4.1 Support adolescents and youth in mobilizing their peers and communities by organizing activities in the youth centre and in the communities that promotes tolerance and trust, thereby contributing to peace and reconciliation.	Sub contracting to local/int NGO, support material, provision of community grants	\$ 50,000	UNICEF
1.4.2 Support to community to identify and implement community based	Sub-contracts with NGOs, necessary equipment,	\$50,000	UNHCR, Mercy Corps

projects			
1.4.3 & 1.5.1 Participatory workshops to identify confidence and peacebuilding activities and implement them	sub-contracts, provision of community grants	\$80,000	UNDP
1.5.1 Conducting public meetings with formal and informal youth leader together with local government authorities	Sub-contract with NGOs, technical inputs	\$55,000	UNHCR, Mercy Corps
1.6.1 Create opportunities through local radio networks for youth and adolescents to voice their concerns and educate their peers and communities on tolerance, trust and reconciliation issues.	Consultants, technical input, support material	\$ 66,000	UNICEF
1.6.2 Organize workshops/forums for journalists and media on youth issues	Consultants, technical input	\$ 15,000	UNICEF
1.6.3 Develop, produce and facilitate media and media coverage of positive inter-ethnic stories, tolerance and peaceful coexistence. (TV, Radio, or print media).	Sub-contract with NGOs, technical inputs	\$55,000	UNHCR, Mercy Corps
1.6.4 Supporting the Directorate to provide	Training workshop cost, hiring of communications	\$30,000	UNDP and UNDP Implementing partners

information to the public (especially youth) on reconstruction plans and reconciliation activities in a transparent manner	consultants & Communications Officer at the Directorate, printing of leaflets, website cost		
1.6.5 Production and broadcast of independent mass media outputs and communications (radio, TV, print media etc.) to discuss reconstruction plans	Sub-contracts to media firms/ NGOs to produce media outputs for broadcast; development and print of leaflets, consultants	\$50,000	UNDP and UNDP Implementing partners
1.7.1 Establish Youth focal point inside: Ministry of Labor. Migration and Employment, Ministry of Education and Science other identified stakeholders that UNICEF is already working with	Consultants and technical input	\$ 10,000	UNICEF
1.7.2 Sensitize and train government counterparts (police, military, local authorities, justice departments, etc.) on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and protection issues related to youth and adolescents	Consultants, technical input, support material	\$ 50,000	UNICEF

PBF Outcome 2: Youth in southern Kyrgyzstan are empowered to improve their livelihoods and overcome persistent and pervasive unemployment that pose an ominous threat to stability

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate	Person(s) responsible
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		(optional)	for mobilizing inputs
2.1.1 Organise specific training events on computer skills, language, multi-media software, etc.	Sub contracts with local NGO, technical input	\$ 40,000	UNICEF
2.2.1 Provisions of trainings on 'working together and common benefit'	Workshop cost, consultants	\$25,000	UNDP Implementing partner
2.3.1 Provision of vocational training	Vocational training stipends, training fees, tools, salaries for Master trainers	\$235,600	UNDP
2.4.1 Provision of business skills trainings and small business grants	Salaries of business mentors, small business grants	\$172,000	UNDP
2.5.1 Developing strategic partnerships with business and public leaders	Sub-contract	\$85,000	UNDP Implementing partner

PBF Outcome 3: Women and women's networks are empowered to effectively and meaningfully engage, influence and mobilize for peace, security and reconstruction

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
3.1.1 Establishment and on-going support to WPN	1 national coordinator, 2 regional coordinator (1 Uzbek, 1 Kyrgyz) in Osh and 2 regional coordinators (1 Uzbek, 1 Kyrgyz) in Jalalabad, secretary and office space for a secretariat in Bishkek. Monthly running costs	51,918 USD	UNIFEM
3.1.2 Institutional support and Capacity Building of WPN	Regular meetings with the WPN members, advocacy events, lobbying with the government and international community; International and local experts to train and provide on-the-job mentoring on gender, peace and security issues, UN SC resolutions, gender	66,500USD of which 16,500USD is UNIFEM contribution.	UNIFEM

	sensitiveness and reconciliation , food/ refreshments cost, travel costs.		
3.1.3 Establishment, capacity building and ongoing support of 20 WPCs	On-going support/advocacy/capacity building, daily activities done by the WPN	Contribution of WPN	UNIFEM
3.1.4 Peace Building/ Reconciliation Activities	Financial support for WPC meetings and activities, organization of community reconciliation events, community art project etc.	225,000USD	UNIFEM
3.2.1 Establishment and on-going support to 2 Information and Support Centres with Mobile Teams	Identification of lawyers, legal assistants and social workers of mixed ethnicity, identification of office spaces in Osh and Jalalabad to house the Information and Support Centres.	40,080USD	UNIFEM
3.3.1 Capacity Building of 60 representatives of Local Authorities and State Service Providers in Target Areas	Identification of trainers, event management, hires of venue, food/ refreshments cost, travel costs.	34,004USD	UNIFEM

PBF Outcome 4: Local conflict resolution mechanisms ensuring equitable access to water are strengthened to promote inter-ethnic coexistence along the Uvan canal

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
4.1.1 Team building and operational planning of project activities	Two months international staff and one national staff for project duration based in Osh. National support staff	US\$ 50,000	FAO, WFP,
4.2.1 Contracting of NGO	Contribution to Office costs in Osh	US\$ 5,000	FAO, Project manager NGO implementing partner
4.2.2 Initial awareness raising in the target area	One vehicle	US\$ 25,000	
4.2.3 Start of	Resources for LoA with	US\$ 35,000	

confidence building and conflict resolution activities	implementing partners for peace building		
4.2.4 Training of implementing partners and national institution.	Resources for workshops for peace building training, Technical training and training material	US\$ 7,500	
4.2.5 Engaging communities and water user associations in peace building and conflict resolution activities	National Project manager 1/3 of time	Costs reflected in 4.1.1	
4.2.6 Follow up activities to ensure that peaceful environment is maintained	International expert three weeks	Costs reflected in 4.1.1	
4.2.7 Additional training and peace building (if needed).			

PBF Outcome 5: Communities along the Uvan canal are empowered to improve their livelihoods and overcome persistent and pervasive unemployment that pose an ominous threat to stability

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
5.1.1 Detailed assessment of key irrigation infrastructure and definition of priority maintenance and rehabilitation intervention as may be recommended during the assessment	Resources for LoA with implementing partners for canal cleaning and small rehabilitation works	US\$ 20,000	FAO, WFP, National Project Manager, NGO State Committee for Water Resource Management, Water User's Union
	Cash to cover 8,000/person/day	US\$ 55,000	
5.1.2 Define a calendar of the works and selective closure of irrigation canals to allow for extraordinary maintenance and repair.	Supply of some construction material working tools	US\$ 55,000	
5.1.3 Selection of participants to be enrolled in the cash / food for work activities	Food commodities Logistic support	Provided by WFP	
	National project Manager 1/3 of time	Costs reflected in 4.1.1	
5.1.4 Procurement and distribution of construction materials to Water Users Associations (WUAs) for the immediate rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation canals through a demand-based approach	International expert three weeks	Costs reflected in 4.1.1	
5.1.5 Implementation of			

the cash-for-work program to urgently clean the irrigation and drainage canals. 8000 person/day of work made available to the community			
5.1.6 Follow up on water availability and equitable distribution and correct usage of water in the different sections of the irrigation schemes			
5.2.1 Training of irrigation managers and engineers from the concerned government institutions	Resources for workshops for technical capacity building building	US\$ 7,500	FAO, National Project Manager, NGO State Committee for Water Resource Management, Water User's Union
5.2.2 Capacity building of the staff involved in the extension activities	Technical training and training material		
5.2.3 Technical support to WUAs for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the irrigation canals;	National project manager 1/3 of time	Costs reflected in 4.1.1	
5.2.4 Participatory analysis of the constraints and opportunities in water management and agricultural practices	International expert 2 weeks	Costs reflected in 4.1.1	
5.2.5 Group based extension and training activities that enhance farmers' capacities and skills,			
5.2.6 Follow up and technical support for water use and farming activities to verify pick up of skills and good water management practices			
5.2.7 Final evaluation and lesson learned			

COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET (Consolidated)	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	550,526.00

2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) ⁹	570,742.00
3. Training of counterparts	461,204.00
4. Contracts	526,000.00
5. Other direct project costs	695,218.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	2,803,690.00
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	196,258.30
TOTAL	2,999,948.30

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UNIFEM	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNTS IN USD
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	4,100.00
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	47,718.00
3. Training of counterparts	84,004.00
4. Contracts	16,000.00
5. Other direct project costs	327,718.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	479,540.00
Project Support Cost (7%)	33,567.80
TOTAL REQUESTED UNDER THE IRF	513,107.80
UNIFEM contribution for Institutional Building of WPN	16,500.00
PBF PROJECT BUDGET – FAO/WFP	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNTS IN USD
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	80,000.00
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	50,000.00
3. Training of counterparts	15,000.00
4. Contracts	110,000.00
5. Other direct project costs	5,000.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	260,000.00
Project Support Cost (7%)	18,200.00
TOTAL REQUESTED UNDER IRF	278,200.00
PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UNICEF/UNDP/UNHCR	

⁹ Personnel cost include cost for UN Peace-building Advisor to be located in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to provide technical support to and coordination of implementation of the PBF IRF project.

CATEGORIES	AMOUNTS IN USD		
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	20,000 (UNHCR)	446,426 (UNICEF)	-
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	75,000 (UNHCR)	159,574 (UNICEF)	258,450 (UNDP with costs for 5 months of UN Peace-building Advisor incorporated into this sum)
3. Training of counterparts	25,000 (UNHCR)	79,600 (UNICEF)	257,600 (UNDP)
4. Contracts	105,000 (UNHCR)	75,000 (UNICEF)	220,000 (UNDP)
5. Other project activities costs	30,000 (UNHCR)	103,500 (UNICEF)	229,000 (UNDP)
Sub-Total Project Costs	255,000.00 (UNHCR)	864,100.00 (UNICEF)	945,050.00 (UNDP)
Project Support Cost (7%)	17,850.00 (UNHCR)	60,487.00 (UNICEF)	66,153.50 (UNDP)
TOTAL REQUESTED UNDER THE IRF PER UN AGENCY	272,850.00 (UNHCR)	924,587.00 (UNICEF)	1,011,203.50 (UNDP)
TOTAL REQUESTED UNDER THE IRF	2,208,640.50		

COMPONENT 5: Governance Structure and Management Arrangements

A distinction is made between the 'governance structure' that will steer the implementation of the PBF IRF project on the level of the UN Country Team (henceforth UNCT), and 'management arrangements', that describe day-to-day management of PBF IRF projects to be carried out by individual Participating UN Organizations and/or national implementation partners.

Governance Structure

United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

The UNCT is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and functions in a collegial and participatory manner. In the context of implementation of PBF IRF project, the UNCT will: (1) be informed on a six-monthly basis, through the Heads of Participating UN organizations on the progress with implementation of all project components, challenges encountered during the implementation process as well as ways of addressing the challenges and path forward; and (2) provide guidance on implementation of project components to ensure these address emerging national trends and most current challenges on the ground.

Project Joint Steering Committee¹⁰

A Project Joint Steering Committee will be established under the auspices of the UNCT to steer the project implementation, including monitoring the progress towards project outcomes, providing guidance to national component coordinators on project implementation (incl. annual work plans (and revisions) and other joint project policy documents). The Joint Steering

¹⁰ The Project Joint Steering Committee is a committee established under the auspices of the UNCT to assist the UNCT to monitor the progress in implementation of the projects. This is not a joint UNCT-Government Steering Committee required to be established for projects prepared for submission to the Peace and Recovery Facility.

Committee will be chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator will meet on quarterly basis. The composition will be agreed on at the first meeting of the Joint Steering Committee and will reflect the consensus of UN Participating organizations and partners.

Office of UN Resident Coordinator and Peace-building Advisor

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will act as Secretariat to Joint Steering Committee. The functions in this regard will include: preparation of background documentations for Committee meeting, consolidating proceeding and action points, ensuring follow up takes place, consolidating reporting to Peace-building Fund, etc.

The UN Peace-building Advisor will be recruited for period of one year (with possibility of extension). The Advisor will provide technical advice to the UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, Joint Steering Committee and PBF IRF project components on the peace-building design, coordination, analysis, monitoring and evaluation and thus guide the implementation of the PBF IRF proposal and preparation of subsequent joint UN peace-building proposals. The UN Peace-building Advisor will report to UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator.

Links to existing coordination mechanisms in-country

Under the auspices of the Development Partners' Coordination Council (henceforth DPCC), donor sector working groups have been established to improve donor coordination in key developmental areas in the country. Recently new DPCC sector working groups were established on 'youth' and 'reconciliation and peacebuilding'. PBF IRF project staff will seek appropriate linkages with DPCC working groups to ensure that activities to be undertaken under the PBF IRF projects are complementary to other donor initiatives.

Management Arrangements

The main management principle is that the 'implementation' of the PBF IRF components will be carried out by individual Participating UN Organizations and/or national implementing partners.

In case of the UNICEF, UNDP and UNHCR component, the component will be managed by national component coordinators recruited to manage each agency-specific part of the component. The national component coordinators will have a direct accountability to heads of Participating UN organizations or designated representatives. National component coordinators will be jointly responsible for finalizing a joint workplan that will detail each Participating UN organization's contribution (activities and timelines) towards achieving the goals of the joint project. In addition, national component coordinators will meet on a monthly basis (as a minimum) to discuss the progress in the joint project implementation, challenges encountered and the path forward.

In case of the UNIFEM component, the component will be managed by UNIFEM's national component manager reporting directly to UNIFEM's Regional Director for the CIS based in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The national project manager will be responsible for successful completion of component activities. The national project manager will receive technical guidance in process if implementation by UNIFEM Peace and Gender Advisor working on this particular component 30% of her overall time.

In case of the FAO/WFP component, the component will be managed by a national component coordinator recruited by FAO who will be reporting directly to the FAO Assistant Representative in Kyrgyzstan.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

All the implementing agencies will be required to submit quarterly reports evaluating the progress against the indicators provided in the respective log frames.

Overall and on-going project evaluation and monitoring will be carried out by the specific agencies using the following methodologies:

UNHCR, UNICEF and UNDP will jointly and individually carry out monitoring through qualitative surveys (KAP study – Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) and qualitative focus group discussions carried out at the beginning and end of the project. This will provide base line and end line data informing the selection of vulnerable youth and the measurement of impact with regards to changes in knowledge, attitude and practice. Skills assessment of youth at the beginning and end of the project will measure the impact that the project has had on the skills and capacity building of the targeted youth. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation will also utilise field monitoring reports; staff visits to the YFCs; activity reports from implementing partners; lists of workshop/training participants; and workshop/training agendas.

FAO and WFP

A progress reporting format specifying indicators and source(s) of verification will be developed to facilitate regular data gathering on project progress including issues/activities. A component for tracking the activities will be developed to provide as much as ex-ante and ex-post impact analysis with clear indications. Tools, approaches and mechanisms for monitoring will be developed in collaboration with the counterparts and partner organizations. Particular attention will be given to ensuring a harmonised approach for all the concerned communities and 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 will provide regular consolidated reports on project progress, indicators, and results and be alerted to any problems encountered in order to recommend solutions. At the end of project activities, FAO and WFP will undertake an assessment of project impact and evaluation. This information will be included in the final narrative report.

UNIFEM

Results from UNIFEM's Rapid Assessment on Early Recovery and Reconciliation and an assessment on GBV will be used to form the baseline of our project work. If necessary, the Women's Peace Network and Women's Peace Committees will conduct additional community consultations to establish sufficient baseline information. To evaluate the impact of our project, a Final Impact Assessment will be carried out. Monthly reports from the Women's Peace Network will summarise the activities that took place during the month, the outcomes of these activities, recommendations made, new members etc. Information and Support Centres monthly reports will outline the achievements of the centres, the number of new cases documented, the number of cases documented, progress made on existing cases, conclusion of cases, referral to courts as well as the court decisions. These reports will also include any recommendations made by the centres to the WPN to include in their policy recommendations/ advocacy efforts. Local Authorities and State Service Providers will take a skill assessment test on Gender and Conflict sensitivity before the start of the capacity building activities and again on completion of the capacity building activities.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

The key potential cause of failure for all outputs within the submission is a further significant outbreak of conflict nationally or within the target areas in southern Kyrgyzstan. This could be triggered by political events and coupled with political instability. The key assumption is that, thanks partly to the confidence building measures by the UN and partners, no such serious

outbreak of violence will occur during the project period. However, if serious violence and/or political instability were to occur, 'stop and go' methods of implementation and maintaining a low-profile would help to minimise the potential delays in the implementation and reduce security threats.

Another key issue to bear in mind is that government structures are likely to change significantly following the parliamentary elections in October. The UN has good contacts with all the significant political parties, and will work with the newly elected government to ensure that national counterparts for all projects, including the IPF submission, are clarified as soon as possible after changes to government structures take place.

Extreme climatic events such as floods and drought or natural disasters including mudflow or earthquakes could occur during the lifespan of the project. The extraordinary maintenance of the waterways and water control system should minimise the impact of most extreme events and enable the population to minimise the negative impact of most such shocks. The basic assumption based on middle term weather forecast is that no extreme climatic event will occur during the implementation period.

Economic shocks and increase of prices in the region could threaten the food security of the population in the project area. Increased economic activity should contribute to strengthening the resilience of the target communities to withstand an external economic shock. The basic assumption is that we will have a moderate to high increase in the food prices.

Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two

The completion of a standardised Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website (www.UNPBF.org). See Annex II.