

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

comes

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Kyrgyzstan	
Project Title: Strengthening capacity of young women and men in Kyrgyzstan to promote peace and security Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): N/A	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Saferworld (INGO) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: National NGOs: Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) Centre Interbilim (CIB) International Debate Education Association (IDEA)	
Expected project commencement date ¹ : 1 st December 2018 Project duration in months : ² 18 Geographic zones for project implementation: Batken, Jalal-Abad, Osh, Chui Oblasts (Provinces)	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

**Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
Saferworld: \$ 536,013**

Total:

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): The UNPBF funds will complement and augment an existing EC grant of EUR 1,0736478.7, which supports our youth programming in Kyrgyzstan, *Promotion of dialogue and collaboration among youth on democracy, tolerance and religion* by providing match funding of 159,596.79 USD. The UNPBF project will enable greater impact of our whole youth programme by spreading our activities, geographically, to a northern province and to additional communities in three southern provinces where we are currently working; multiplying the number of youth(age 14-25), who we seek to empower and connect through training and camps; and expanding our intervention approach to include participatory analyses and action-oriented research, innovative technology-based learning, and advocacy initiatives that have a global reach. There is no double-funding of staff, partners, office/operations costs, or activities.

Project total budget: \$ 536,013

PBF 1st tranche:	PBF 2nd tranche*:	PBF 3rd tranche*:	tranche
Saferworld:\$187,605 Total: \$ 187,605	Saferworld:\$187,604 Total: \$ 187,604	Saferworld: \$160,804 Total: \$ 160,804	

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The project will facilitate safe dialogue spaces for young women and young men in Kyrgyzstan to collectively identify and articulate their peace and security concerns, empower youth to advocate for action and accountability from their authorities, and create opportunities for meaningful youth participation in decision-making processes around peace and security. The project will pilot an innovative WhatsApp peacebuilding course, launch youth-led community peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns, and facilitate the first-ever youth-led report in Kyrgyzstan on youth perceptions of the Government's progress on the commitments made to the Agenda 2030 global goals related to youth, gender, peace and security. This unique project will amplify the voices of youth and promote inclusive processes in a context where youth have been largely excluded from local, sub-national, and national-level decision-making.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The process entailed a series of consultations by Saferworld and our partners with state partners, including Deputy Director Mirlan Parkhanov of the State Agency on Youth, Physical Culture and Sports (SAYPCS), and Director Saliev Bakhtiyar Usamonvich of the State Agency on Local Self-Governance and Interethnic Relations (SALSGIR), who expressed full support for our work in Kyrgyzstan generally and the project specifically. Saferworld also consulted the relevant country-based UN representatives, including the PBF manager, Mr. Ulan Shabynov, with whom we shared initial project ideas, as well as

<p>the final project proposal for him to hand over to the Resident Coordinator, Ms. Ozonnia Ojiello, for review and endorsement. Our Country Manager was in regular contact with both entities to update them on the proposal development progress.</p>	
<p>Project Gender Marker score: 2³ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 30% of the total budget, which is \$160,804.</p>	
<p>Project Risk Marker score: 0</p>	
<p>Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one): 2.2 ⁴</p> <p>If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: N/A</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: SDGs 16, 10 and 5</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months:</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of</i></p>

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

SAFERWORLD
 The Grayson Centre, 28 Charles Square
 London N1 6HT, UK
 Phone: +44 (0)20 7324 4646
 Registered Charity No. 1043843
 A company limited by guarantee No. 3015948

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁵ Name of Representative Paul Mokuo Signature [Redacted] Name of Agency Satar-uoc Date & Seal 18 September 2018</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities State Agency on Youth Affairs & Sports Name of Government Counterpart Mir-lan Parkhanov Signature [Redacted] Title Deputy Director Date & Seal 25.09.2018</p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team Name of Representative Yukie Mokuo Signature [Redacted] Title [Redacted] Date & Seal YUKIE MOKUO UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE DATE: 25 Sept 2018</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative [Redacted] Name of Representative Oscar Fernández-Taranco Signature [Redacted] Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal 26 Nov 2018</p>

⁵ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

i. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

Since its independence, Kyrgyzstan has been affected by violent conflicts, which have been limited in number but intense in nature. In June 2010, inter-communal violence in and around the multi-ethnic city of Osh claimed the lives of over 500 people, left 80,000 displaced, destroyed over 2,500 buildings and deepened divisions between Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities.⁵ Although there have been no substantial flare-ups since, tensions remain rife. In addition, the country is grappling with mass unemployment and limited access to services, weak governance and corruption, organised crime and a culture of violence, restricted civic participation and freedom of expression, harmful social and gender norms that perpetuate violence and insecurity, identity-driven divisions, border disputes and regional instability, as well as concerns around individuals leaving the country to fight for violent groups.

These tensions particularly affect young people, 14 to 25 year-olds, who make up 30.2% of Kyrgyzstan's population.⁶ Through our work, including community security assessments (CSAs), surveys of young people and conflict analyses carried out since 2010, we have found that young people in Kyrgyzstan have limited engagement with authorities at all levels (local, sub-national, and national). In particular, security and justice providers are perceived by youth as detached and corrupt, which increases their feelings of mistrust, leads them to avoid contact with the criminal justice system altogether,⁷ and reinforces their sense of isolation, vulnerability, and insecurity. These feelings are heightened by the fact that youth have limited purposeful interactions with their own communities, feel they lack opportunities to express their opinions, and are generally unrepresented and excluded from decision-making processes. This is compounded by poor education, limited social opportunities, mass unemployment and a culture of corruption. These experiences of injustice, both real and perceived, often go unresolved and drive some young people to alternative networks and narratives, some of which can be violent and divisive, in order to seek solutions to their grievances.⁸ Whilst both urban and rural youth share the same grievances, the latter (from villages and remote settlements) – who constitute the majority in Kyrgyzstan and whose numbers are above the global average⁹ – often face the double challenge of age-specific vulnerabilities and heightened underdevelopment, compared to the former (from cities and towns) who may have marginally more access to opportunities. As such, rural youth often have untapped potential as change agents.

This is especially acute for young women, who – as a result of traditional and religious gender norms – are particularly at risk of various forms of gender-based violence (GBV), including domestic violence, bride kidnapping and early/child marriage.¹⁰ One in five marriages in Kyrgyzstan originates in the abduction of a

⁵ *Everything can be tolerated except injustice*, Saferworld, 2016.

⁶ UNFPA website, accessed June 2018.

⁷ *Nobody has ever asked about young people's opinions*, Saferworld, 2012.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, Saferworld, 2016.

⁹ www.oecd.org/dev/the-future-of-rural-youth-in-developing-countries, p. 23.

¹⁰ Gender Study for Central Asia, https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/kyrgyzstan_final_report_09.01.2018_approved_workshop_final.pdf

bride.¹¹ Domestic violence is prevalent, and affects nearly one in three women. And whilst Kyrgyz law foresees women's right to access shelters, social services and justice, women have limited awareness and struggle to access these services.¹² In some rural communities in southern Kyrgyzstan, young women's access to education ends as early as 15 years of age, due to a variety of both deep-rooted cultural/social and more recent contextual factors, such as prejudice, conservative values, lack of information about tuition-free state education programmes, or families' preference to invest more in their son's' education and employment. These further push women away from meaningful participation and leadership roles and hinder their potential to contribute to Kyrgyz society as positive agents of change.

The perception of youth as perpetrators of violence, or at risk of perpetrating violence, also hampers their potential to positively contribute to change in Kyrgyzstan. In particular, the Kyrgyz government has reported in recent years that a number of citizens, including young women and men, have left the country to join violent groups to fight overseas in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan and initiated numerous prevention or countering 'violent extremism' (P/CVE) initiatives and programmes. However, Saferworld's upcoming research questions the extent of individuals leaving the country to fight for violent groups abroad or the significance these problems pose to the Kyrgyz state and to society more broadly. Research identified that the root causes for youth leaving are limited access to basic services (e.g., quality education, justice), employment, and recreational opportunities. Additionally, as the /CVE programmes target specific groups – in particular religious minorities, youth and women – and focus on 'anti-radicalisation' they result in increasingly divisive narratives around religion and the association of increased religiosity with 'violent extremism' and 'terrorism' in the public discourse and the mass media.¹³ There are real risks that these interventions will increase a culture of fear and discrimination, further stigmatise marginalised groups, especially youth, and increase alienation between state institutions and sections of the public.

Existing mechanisms for young people to air grievances and work on issues related to peace and security do exist in Kyrgyzstan, for example, the Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs), which are mandated in Kyrgyz law and provide a forum where local authorities, police and community members, including youth and women committees, can work together to identify and address their security concerns. However, the voices of young women and men are not always fairly heard in LCPCs, partially due to age and gender gaps between youth, youth committees and elder men's leadership. Even when young women and men have been supported to play peacebuilding roles in their communities – for instance in PBF's Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative (GYPI) or Saferworld's existing programme – they had limited space or opportunities to communicate or coordinate with one another, and were not able to share ideas, experiences and lessons that would increase their ability, confidence, and legitimacy to engage on issues of concern. This, in turn, has resulted in authorities' limited knowledge about youth's concerns and needs, limited capacity to address them and, occasionally, lack of will to effectively respond to them.

All of these dynamics have an impact on youth's participation in decision-making and contribution to peace and stability in their communities. As such, there is a need to bridge the divides between young women and men from different social, ethnic, regional and religious lines, and support youth to safely identify and articulate their security needs and effectively participate in peacebuilding and civic/political processes to affect change. As observed through our existing programming and research, these demands are coming from young women and men and are crucial for building a more peaceful, just and inclusive society in Kyrgyzstan

¹¹ *Gender in the Perception of Society: National Survey Results*, UNFPA, 2016.

¹² *World Report 2018*, Human Rights Watch 2018.

¹³ *Religion as a contribution to peace or driver of conflict? Youth perceptions in Kyrgyzstan*, Saferworld, 2018.

- a) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

The project supports important UN and Kyrgyzstan Government commitments, initiatives and processes. Most notably, the project is strongly aligned with *The missing peace: independent progress study on youth and peace and security*¹⁴ and the dedicated UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) on Youth Peace and Security – UNSCR 2250 (2015) and UNSCR 2419 (2018). Our project seeks to implement and build upon the following recommendations of the progress study: (1) establish safe spaces for youth and maintain regular and ongoing consultations with diverse young women and men to identify their peace and security needs and priorities; (2) Facilitate civic dialogue where young people engage with their communities to collectively identify peacebuilding priorities for action within their communities and partake in decision-making regarding the allocation of peacebuilding and accountability related funds; and (3) ensure synergies with national plans on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of UNSCR 1325 (2000), and define regular reporting and accountability mechanisms to monitor progress on implementation. This project will also follow key guidance included within the UN’s *Guiding Principles from 2016 on Young People’s Participation in Peacebuilding* and the *Practice Note on Young People’s Participation in Peacebuilding*, in particular, when it comes to engaging young people in conflict and gender analysis workshops prior to supporting them in peacebuilding initiatives.

In view of Saferworld’s long-standing track record working on the peacebuilding-development nexus, i.e., putting into action the goals and targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this project aims to localise the international framework in Kyrgyzstan. It will work to raise awareness about the commitments made towards peace, justice, and inclusion under the 2030 Agenda – increasingly referred to as SDG16+ to reflect the interlinked peace and security nature of the different goals.¹⁵ We will adapt an approach that has been successfully used by Saferworld in the Horn of Africa,¹⁶ by promoting national ownership of SDG16+ through inclusive processes in which young women and men, CSOs, and authorities are consulted to determine priorities for action.

This project strongly aligns with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2022. This is a formal commitment of the UN system and the Kyrgyzstan Government through the second of the four priorities identified by the UNDAF – “good governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality”, and its outcome – “by 2022, institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all”. As such, the focus on SDG16+ in the project directly relates to nationally-defined priorities, notably targets 16.1 (“significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”) and 16.7 (“ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”). The project also focuses on SDG 5 (gender equality) by working with young women and men to address the harmful gender norms that fuel conflict and violence in society.

¹⁴ *The missing peace: independent progress study on youth and peace and security*, A/72/761-S/2018/86, the UNFPA, 2018.

¹⁵ In 2015, UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which made “peaceful, just and inclusive societies” a global priority. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 – one of the 17 goals – includes targets that address drivers of conflict, such as injustice, corruption and political exclusion. Many targets under other SDGs, like those on inequality and gender, are also essential for realising peaceful, just and inclusive societies, so the term ‘SDG16+’ is increasingly used to describe these interlinked commitments across the 2030 Agenda.

¹⁶ *Building a peaceful, just and inclusive Somaliland: SDG16+ priorities for action*, Saferworld, 2018, <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/publications/1173-building-a-peaceful-just-and-inclusive-somaliland-sdg16-priorities-for-action>.

The project supports the UN Peacebuilding Support Office/Peacebuilding Fund (PBSO/PBF) Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) for Kyrgyzstan (2017-2020), notably priority outcome 1: “Justice and security sector institutions, national and local authorities apply socially inclusive approaches, participatory decision-making and guarantee increased civic space”. In accordance with Saferworld’s peacebuilding approach to address the drivers of violence and support for/recruitment into violent groups, including through community policing/security interventions, this project offers an alternative to mainstream, and often ineffective and highly securitised, ‘counter-terrorism’, C/PVE and ‘counter-radicalisation’ agendas. The project specifically contributes to advancing the objectives of PBF interventions designed to strengthen young women and men’s participation in peacebuilding initiatives, and aligns with the PPP for Kyrgyzstan on work related to SDG16+ to support young people to engage with authorities on the implementation of commitments to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

The project also supports UNSCR 1325 and related developments in the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, as well as the recommendations concerning gender and masculinities in the independent progress study on youth, peace and security.¹⁷ Member states were urged to create national action plans (NAP) to support the implementation of UNSCR 1325; Kyrgyzstan’s NAP includes five overarching goals that seek to address women’s insecurity and limited rights and was due to be implemented in 2013 and 2014. The NAP implementation, however, was stalled due to limited will, capacity and resources and a new NAP is now being developed by an appointed working group. This project looks to revisit the NAP – through engagement on SDG5 – and other gender-related commitments made by the Kyrgyz Government in recent years. Through advocacy plans and events, the youth project participants will work to ensure that young women’s needs are included in the new NAP and other government commitments.

Finally, the project builds on Saferworld’s prior successes and complements our existing community policing/security work in Central Asia, including our work with youth in the southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan whereby young women and men are engaging with the LCPCs, the local police, local self-governance (LSG) bodies¹⁸ and community members to identify and address local security concerns. An external evaluation of this project, conducted in March 2018, found that Saferworld’s work has resulted in a range of positive impacts, both on the participants and their broader communities. Our programme has demonstrated the need to further maximise young people’s potential to create change by supporting and funding creative activities that respond to their specific needs and put them in the driving seat. We will build on these and other lessons learnt and recommendations shared.

ii. **Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max + Results Framework Annex)**

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

In a context where youth are often marginalised within their communities and divided along ethnic, religious, gender and geographical lines, and where young men and women have limited opportunities to discuss and decide how their specific peace and security concerns should be addressed, Saferworld proposes an 18-month project to work with young women and men, youth leaders, communities, and local, sub-national, and national

¹⁷ *The Missing Peace: Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security*, United Nations, (A/72/761-S/2018/86).

¹⁸ LSGs are independent representative executive bodies that make decisions at the local level. They include the *ayil okmotu* (local municipalities/administration), *kenesh* (local parliaments), and the Mayor’s office.

authorities. The project will enable safe space for young women and men (age 14-25) to come together for learning and sharing and for collectively identifying, articulating and addressing their peace and security concerns and needs. It will strengthen youth's knowledge, skills, and capacities – through training, mentoring, and accompaniment – and empower them to develop and implement local peacebuilding initiatives, engage with other youth and wider communities (including LCPCs) to tackle conflict and insecurity, conduct action-oriented research and advocacy campaigns to influence peace and security policies and practices and to hold local (including LSGs), sub-national, and national authorities to account; the project will further support authorities to adopt more youth-sensitive approaches to inclusion, and in particular to ensure their meaningful participation in peace and security decision-making processes.

1280 young men and women from 10 selected communities (*ayil-okmutu* or local level) across Batken, Chui, Jalal-Abad and Osh *oblasts* (provinces) will participate in camps, trainings, and workshops that will strengthen their capacities as peacebuilders in their communities. Topics will include conflict and gender analysis and sensitivity; basic concepts related to conflict, violence, peace, security, and democracy; peacebuilding approaches, tools, and assets; problem identification and action planning; action-oriented research; meeting coordination and facilitation; partnership-building; and communications, networking, and advocacy. The activities will also serve as a mechanism to bring together youth from different backgrounds, many of them for the first time, to increase tolerance and understanding amongst youth and to collectively understand and articulate their peace and security concerns (outcome 1). Of these 1280 youth, 900 young women and men (age 14-17) will participate in democracy camps; 200 young women and men (age 17-25) will participate in training and workshops; and 180 young women and men (age 17-25) from more remote communities, who will not be able to join group trainings, will participate in a pilot WhatsApp peacebuilding course, which will also serve to connect them through this social media platform.¹⁹ Following these activities, 80 young women and men (eight from each of the 10 communities) will be selected by their peers to form 10 Initiative Groups (IG) (one per community). These IGs will facilitate Youth Safe Spaces, 'conceptual space' where youth can come together to learn, share and to discuss their security concerns. Meetings will take place in existing infrastructures, such as schools, community centres, and LCPCs. The IGs will be accompanied to lead 10 CSAs (one per community),²⁰ consulting with youth in their communities to identify issues of concern. IGs will be supported to facilitate youth debates (one per community) through which young can debate peace and security issues amongst themselves. WhatsApp course graduates will be remotely supported to facilitate 90 small-scale peace initiatives/learning events in their localities.

Building on the activities above, Saferworld and CSO partners will bring together and strengthen further the capacities of 100 Youth Leaders (YLs), representing northern and southern provinces, urban and rural communities; they will be comprised of the 80 IG members and 20 Youth Committee (YC) representatives²¹ (Outcome 2). The YLs will be supported through mentoring and accompaniment to implement 10 community talks (one per community), 10 youth-led community peace initiatives (at least one per community) and 10 youth-led local-level advocacy campaigns (one per community) using skills, tools, and plans they have acquired through training and focussing on issues they have identified through other activities (e.g., CSAs,

¹⁹ The WhatsApp course was designed and piloted by Saferworld to support the work of youth and gender activists, community initiatives and CSOs in Yemen, through harnessing local knowledge, creativity and expertise and offer new skills and materials to increase the impact of existing and future peacebuilding initiatives. The course aims at building the capacity of youth and supporting existing youth-led initiatives, engaging participants in collaborative activities and thought-provoking discussions, and supporting the development of a network among course participants, who otherwise would not have opportunities to participate physically in the project activities. This enables the inclusion of wider and more remote and excluded groups of youth in peacebuilding processes.

²⁰ CSA findings will inform peace initiatives, youth debates, community talks, peace initiatives, dialogue with authorities, wider research, and advocacy campaigns.

²¹ These are existing semi-formal youth groups who represent youth issues in the LCPCs.

community talks)²². In addition, YLs from the different provinces will come together to identify province-level security concerns and organise four province-level advocacy events with relevant authorities (at least one per province). Youth participants who have graduated from the democracy camps or trainings/workshops will be invited to participate in the different activities organised by the YLs in their respective communities. 30 YLs (three per community) will be selected by their peers to produce a report on youth perceptions of Kyrgyzstan's commitment to and progress on the achievement of SDG16+. These YLs will be supported to lead action-oriented research, analyse the data, draft the report, and present the findings to national and international policy-makers to ensure that the voices of young women and men are included in the official reporting process of the Kyrgyz government to the UN and are reflected in other commitments (e.g., the NAP). The report will draw on outcomes of the all project activities and engage project training graduates (from outcomes 1 and 2) through key informant interviews and focus group discussions with project training graduates.

Finally, to ensure synergies across the project activities, Saferworld, CSO partners, and project participants will enhance local, sub-national and national authorities' understanding of young women and men's peace and security concerns and the untapped potential youth have to play in peacebuilding processes. This will be done through training of 30 LSG representatives (three per community) on conflict and gender sensitivity, youth-sensitive approaches to inclusion, community security and advocacy at all levels. We will also facilitate opportunities for LSGs to engage more with young women and men on youth-specific issues through encouraging them to attend youth led peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns and support them to organise 10 inclusive dialogue events (one per community) and encourage LSGs representatives to earmark funds for activities that respond to youth needs and concerns (outcome 3)

- b) Project result framework, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use Annex B; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- c) Provide a project-level 'theory of change' – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

The proposed project assumes that the main obstacles to inclusive peace and security processes are interconnected at all levels and across multiple actors. They include: barriers to young women and men accessing basic services and resources (including quality education, security and justice provision) locally, their lack of knowledge, skills, and capacity, as well as limited safe space and opportunities for them to speak freely about their peace and security needs and concerns and to engage collaboratively with the wider community and authorities; the wider community's lack of awareness of the specific concerns of young women and men and restricted opportunities for youth to participate in community-based decision-making, partly due to traditional social and gender norms, which leads to distorted recognition of their value as key influential peace and security actors; authorities' limited understanding of conflict-, gender-, and youth-sensitive approaches and their importance for inclusive, responsive, transparent policies and practices, as well as limited incentive to share power with young men and women at all levels. Our Theory of Change therefore follows that: **If** we (a) support young women and men from different backgrounds to come together in a safe environment to understand, identify and articulate their peace and security concerns, needs and priorities,

²² The initiatives will be developed by the IGs and YLs with mentoring and accompaniment of Saferworld and CSO partners and whilst they will be led and "owned" by the YGs and YLs, to avoid complications, no funds will be directly transferred to the YGs and YLs. Instead, all administrative and financial procedures will be provided by CSO partners.

exchange ideas and experiences, learn from each other and engage with their wider communities and local, sub-national and national authorities to address these concerns and needs; and, at the same time, (b) support authorities from local, sub-national and national levels to increase their understanding of youth concerns and needs, and facilitate meaningful ways for them to engage with young women and men; **Then** (a) young women and men are empowered to act as positive agents of change within and beyond their communities, ensuring that authorities are more responsive to and accountable to addressing youth-specific concerns and needs; and (b) authorities from local, sub-national and national levels recognise the peacebuilding and leadership roles that young women and men can play and the value of including them in decision-making processes around peace and security, and prioritise addressing their needs and concerns through inclusive and consultative processes; **Because** (a) young women and men will have the necessary knowledge to identify youth peace and security concerns, as well as confidence and opportunities to voice these concerns and take part in decision-making processes at all levels; and (b) authorities will become aware of youth security concerns and will be supported to work collaboratively with young women and men in order to build a more peaceful, just and inclusive society in Kyrgyzstan.

- d) Project implementation strategy – explain how the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

Through implementing programmes in a range of fragile and conflict-affected contexts for nearly 20 years, including in Kyrgyzstan, Saferworld has developed a people-centred approach to building peace and human security, which is long-term and transformative, and which aims to improve the behaviour of and relationships between four actor groups: individuals and communities (including youth and women), civil society, authorities, and external actors. We do this by strengthening capacities and providing opportunities for actors to identify their concerns and to plan and implement collective responses to tackle issues causing insecurity and conflict and contribute to wider peace and development goals. It is context-specific and value-driven, placing a premium on full community inclusivity and participation to ensure that project activities reflect people's actual needs. This approach empowers communities to hold to account those who should be delivering services and guaranteeing peace and security. Moreover, Saferworld has pioneered the development of conflict- and gender-sensitive approaches since the early 2000s. This project proposes to use these approaches by focusing on systematic gender and conflict analysis whilst emphasising trust-building and collaboration amongst youth and between youth, communities and authorities to address the causes, consequences, and risks of insecurity, conflict, and violence among young women and men. The changes in behaviours of and relationships between three actor groups – communities (youth), civil society (youth leaders), and authorities (at all levels) – that our proposed project seeks will be achieved through:

Understanding what makes youth feel insecure and how they wish to be included in decision-making processes: (a) Importantly, the project was designed jointly by Saferworld, IDEA, CIB, FTI and through ongoing proposal design consultations with young men and women (12 male; 12 female) in Osh, Jalal-abad and Batken who expressed their sense of exclusion from local and national decision-making processes and their feelings of powerlessness, yet their desire to make a positive contribution to peace and security in Kyrgyzstan, locally and nationally. (b) Building on these initial consultations, IGs will lead CSAs amongst peers in their respective communities to gather young women and men's perspectives on their security needs and concerns and the responsibilities of duty bearers. (c) Safe spaces will be facilitated throughout the project to enable youth to debate and articulate their peace and security concerns and how they wish to engage in

decision-making processes. (d) A youth perceptions report on Kyrgyzstan's commitment to and progress on the achievement of SDG16+ will consult project participants and build on the outcomes and lessons learnt from the various activities throughout the project.

Strengthening the capacity and developing the agency of youth: (a) The project strengthens the capacities of 1280 youth (age 14-25), through a series of trainings to understand and discuss conflict, peace and security issues. (b) 80 graduates will form IGs and facilitate a series of youth-youth activities including Youth Safe Spaces and youth debates to articulate youth security concerns and needs. (c) IGs will facilitate youth-community talks to challenge perceptions, attitudes and behaviours. (c) WhatsApp peacebuilding course graduates will facilitate small-scale peace initiatives/learning events in their localities.

Strengthening the capacity and confidence of youth to lead: The project will support and further strengthen the capacities of 100 YLs from northern and southern, urban and rural areas of Kyrgyzstan (80 IG members and 20 YCs) to: (a) conduct action-oriented research; (b) mobilise their peers and communities; (c) design and implement inclusive community peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns; (d) work collaboratively with local authorities and their wider community to develop peacebuilding responses to youth concerns and needs; (e) consult with youth project participants to produce a youth-led report on youth perceptions of Kyrgyzstan's progress on the commitments on SDG16+; and (f) disseminate the report through a series of meetings and advocacy events with national and international decision-makers.

Engaging local, province and national authorities with youth so that they respond more effectively to youth needs and incorporate conflict- and gender-sensitive concerns into their policies and practices. To ensure that youth-led activities are well-received by authorities, alongside our work with youth and YLs, we will: (a) train 30 LSG representatives to increase their understanding of youth, peace and security issues, and strategise ways to better involve young people in their actions and decision-making processes; (b) encourage 75 authority representatives to attend youth-led peacebuilding and advocacy events at all levels; (c) support trained LSG representatives to initiate 10 inclusive dialogues in their communities; and (d) assist trained LSG representatives to earmark funds for at least four youth-inclusive initiatives, thus enabling systemic change.

The inclusive conflict and gender sensitivity approach is further reflected in our project through the following: (a) The 10 project locations will be selected in consultation with CSOs, state partners and UNPBF, with priority given to communities characterised by existing inter-ethnic/inter-religious tension (particularly in the south), social and cultural diversity, high level of youth migration in search of better life opportunities (particularly in the north), and rural areas where youth are further disadvantaged. (b) Youth will be invited to voluntarily join the project through an open application process; diversity will be ensured by taking into account age, gender, geographic, ethnic, religious and socioeconomic backgrounds. (c) A balanced representation and meaningful participation of young women will ensure that their specific security concerns and needs are reflected in all project activities. (d) Recognising that young women and men experience insecurity, conflict, and violence and have different needs, priorities and ways to address them, we will mainstream gender across all activities and challenge the gender norms that perpetuate insecurity. We will go beyond ensuring equal representation of young women and will empower them to take an active and meaningful leadership role in all activities.

iii. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will

coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

Saferworld will be the direct recipient organisation and will work closely with **FTI, CIB and IDEA** to implement the project. Saferworld is an independent international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives. We have been working in Kyrgyzstan since 2010 to improve cooperation and understanding between ethnic groups, communities, the police and local authorities, focusing particularly on women and young people who are often left out of decision-making processes at all levels. Together with our partners, we strengthen people's capacities and facilitate networks to identify and address issues that affect peace and security. We also work closely with civil society to advocate to authorities and external actors for improved policies and practices that conflict and gender sensitively respond to conflict-affected communities' peace and security needs. With a head office in Bishkek, a field office in Osh and, two international and nine local staff members, we are one of the few INGOs in the country working on community security. We have established partnerships with authorities at the local (e.g., LSGs, police) and national (e.g., Parliament, SAYPCS, Ministry of Interior (MoI) and SALS GIR), who support our overall vision to improve peace and security. With a wealth of experience working on peacebuilding and community security in Kyrgyzstan (and other countries), we are well-placed to provide technical assistance through training, mentoring and accompaniment on peacebuilding, conflict analysis and conflict and gender sensitivity through people-centred human security approaches, evidenced-based programming and advocacy, whilst working with numerous actors, at all levels, and inclusive of diverse groups, including women and youth.

FTI is one of the largest and most experienced CSOs working on conflict prevention and resolution in Central Asia. FTI holds expertise in conflict analysis and monitoring, building the capacity of state institutions and civil society in conflict transformation and conflict sensitivity, education in peacebuilding, mediation and negotiation, creation of platforms for dialogue and communication, and, advocacy and lobbying. Saferworld and FTI have worked in partnership since 2010, and are currently implementing a United States Government-funded community policing/security project to build trusting partnerships between communities, civil society, and authorities in order to jointly identify, prioritise, and address local community security concerns and a European Union-funded project to promote youth engagement and democracy-building; **CIB** is a strong CSO with 20 years of experience working to increase civic participation and the protection and promotion of civic rights through advocacy, supporting the development of leadership in the NGO sector and encouraging inter-sectoral interaction. Saferworld and CIB have worked in partnership since 2013, within the framework of the CSOs network "Civic Union for reforms and results", and facilitated joint initiatives to prevent community conflicts; **IDEA** is a youth-led organisation, established in 2014 to promote youth participation, leadership and activism through awareness-raising, capacity-building, debates and community dialogues. Saferworld has been cooperating with IDEA within the informal network on Youth & Religion, working on violence prevention and promotion of inter-ethnic and inter-religious tolerance and respect to diversity.

- b) Project management and coordination – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

As the lead applicant, Saferworld will have the overall project management responsibility and will facilitate and coordinate the work of CSO partners through on-going technical support, mentoring, accompaniment, and provision of expertise on thematic issues, such as peacebuilding, youth, gender and conflict sensitivity and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), and work closely with the state partners and local authorities to gain political buy-in and project involvement.

- A Project Manager (PM), based in Osh, will manage the project. The PM will travel up to 50% of his time and work closely with national- and local-level civil society and state partners and local authorities to provide on-going supervision, technical advice and guidance, ensure effective project coordination and facilitate an inclusive project implementation approach. The PM will maintain project documentation, draft project progress reports, identify lessons learnt and facilitate timely reporting in compliance with budgetary and programmatic requirements. Additionally, the PM will represent the project and maintain effective internal and external relationships. The PM will line-manage Saferworld's Youth Project Coordinator and Project Officer and report to the Country Manager.
- Two Youth Coordinators (YCs), based in Osh, will coordinate and advise on all youth-related technical support throughout the project life-cycle. The YCs will facilitate the coherent delivery of all youth-led initiatives and advocacy events, including the adaptation, coordination, and support of the WhatsApp peacebuilding course, and the coordination and dissemination of the youth perceptions research/report on Kyrgyzstan's commitments and progress on SDG16+. The YCs will report to the PM.
- A Project Officer (PO), based in Osh, will provide operational and logistic support to Saferworld's PM and YC. The PO will report to the PM.
- A Country Manager (CM), based in Bishkek, will provide managerial oversight, national-level representation and financial and programmatic quality control. She will engage 40% of her time with the project and line-manage the PM. She will report to the Regional Head (RH).
- A Finance Manager (FM), based in Bishkek, will provide day-today administrative and financial management support to the project team and guidance to the CSO partners on effective financial monitoring and reporting. She will report to the CM.
- A Regional Conflict and Security Advisor, based in Bishkek, will support the adaptation of Saferworld's WhatsApp peacebuilding course for young people; deliver training on SDG, YPS, and WPS agendas and conflict- and gender-sensitive research methods and advocacy and support with advocacy campaign plans and with the preparation of the youth perspectives SDG16+ progress report. She will report to the RH.
- A Regional MEL Coordinator, based in Osh, will oversee the monitoring and evaluation of the project and facilitate MEL activities, including support to the mini perception surveys, facilitation of the bi-annual outcome harvesting workshops, and oversight of the results matrix. She will report to the RH.
- A Regional Head will spend three months of her time in Kyrgyzstan during the project life-cycle to provide overall project management and quality control oversight, as well as technical support on peacebuilding, conflict and gender sensitivity, and MEL.

c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Mitigation strategy
Security situation in selected provinces deteriorates dramatically, putting staff, partners, project participants, or project at risk	Low	High	Continuously consult partners, communities, authorities and external security actors, monitor and analyse the context, and share the findings with UN staff in a timely manner; Regularly update the existing risk and mitigation plan and follow Saferworld's global and country safety and security policies and procedures; In close consultation with the UN, adjust project activities and implementation plan as necessary.
National government authorities do not support the aim of the project, limiting our	Medium	High	Maintain dialogue with authorities from the onset to seek their understanding and institutional support, building upon

Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Mitigation strategy
ability to achieve sustainable and systemic change			Saferworld and partners' relationships with local, regional and national authorities; Engage in policy dialogue/advocacy so that national policies encourage community initiatives/activities.
Communities are reluctant to engage in project activities	Medium	High	Conduct assessments to understand communities' reluctance and needs and identify ways that help improve relations; explain the project goal and provide previous successful examples to build an understanding of the potential long-term benefits of their involvement on issues affecting them.
Youthe leaders from different geographic, ethnic religious, social and gender backgrounds are unwilling to participate in joint trainings and other activities	Low	Medium	Proceed slowly and sensitively, and provide previous successful examples of dialogue and collaboration among youth, in order to build an understanding of the potential long-term benefits.
Young women are unwilling to participate in training or engagement activities due to gender norms, in particular in more traditional or conservative communities and groups	Low	Medium	Plan activities related to young women's involvement on the basis of analysis of cultural sensitivities and contextual realities; raise awareness on the importance of young women's participation in community processes.
Large sections of at-risk youth engage in either permanent or seasonal labour migration activities in Russia/Kazakhstan and are therefore not consistently able to participate in the project	High	Medium	Discuss labour migration patterns with partners and plan interventions and activities accordingly; Involve other youth who act as peer mentors on the others return.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

Internal Monitoring and Evaluation; Saferworld's organisational approach to MEL is based on outcome monitoring and harvesting – a simple and effective tool to monitor and evaluate programmatic impact in complex and conflict-affected environments. It is interactive and participatory, values adaptation and pushes us to regularly strengthen our theory of change. We see an 'outcome' as something that an individual, a group, an institution, or part of an institution does differently as a result of our work. We will collect outcome evidence and lessons learnt from project participants, staff, local partners and influential leaders on concerns affecting young women and men and how they are actively improving peacebuilding and security in their localities. This approach enables us to identify and record changes in attitudes, behaviours of and relationships between our core actors, and analysing the significance of those changes in relation to both the context, and Saferworld's and our partners' contribution to those changes. The MEL Coordinator in Osh and a project team member, with support from Saferworld's London-based Organisational Development Unit (ODU) and Regional Head, will facilitate outcome harvesting workshops every six months with all country programme staff and partners to update our context analysis, review our programme, identify and analyse the outcomes in relation to the context and the programme, and adapt our programme as required to influence greater change at all levels of programming. The workshops will also help us identify opportunities and assess any challenges that young women and men involved in this project are facing in the implementation of the project activities and to develop appropriate responses. Training, mentoring, and accompaniment will be provided to CSO partyners by the MEL Coordinator and project team throughout the project. Additionally, during the inception period findings from previous CSAs will be compiled and a short baseline survey will be conducted to establish baselines for

all outcome indicators, and endline surveys will be conducted to measure perception changes for both project participants and a selected control group of young women and men of similar age; **Monitoring activities:** Project activities, outputs, outcomes and expenditure will be reported internally on a monthly basis by Saferworld and partner project staff to ensure that delivery and expenditure are on-track and learning is fed into further project implementation and development. **External Evaluation:** Saferworld will commission an external evaluation at the end of the project to verify, substantiate and assess the intended and unintended outcomes of the project and determine the project's contribution to these outcomes. It will further help to establish the relevance, effectiveness and potential sustainability of the project after 18 months of implementation and identify good practices and lessons learnt related to the project operational context, actors engaged, strategies applied in the implementation and changes observed. \$36,500 of the total budget will be allocated to MEL activities: \$22,000 for internal MEL activities and \$14,500 for external evaluation.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

Saferworld will ensure sustainability primarily by: building analytical and leadership skills and capacities of youth, youth leaders, partner CSOs and local authorities; promoting long-term relationships by creating a network of like-minded, motivated youth who understand the roles they can play in furthering their communities' peace and security, and how these can constitute an essential building block for future peaceful development across the country; . Instigating and facilitating inclusive youth access to decision-making processes, increasing the trust between youth and the authorities and ensuring that knowledge and information generated are shared widely to inform policy-making at all levels will strengthen existing policies and practices and maintain relationships well beyond project completion. We intend to draw on this project's learnings to scale-up the programme to other parts of the country, and support local actors to do the same. This will feed into Saferworld's longer-term strategy of reducing our direct implementation, and, instead, offer technical support to actors in-country.

Project budget: Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. **Fill out two tables the Excel budget Annex D.**

Saferworld staffing costs on this project are consistent with those required for delivering similar work in Kyrgyzstan. As the UNPBF funds complement and augment an existing EC grant, staff costs, including staff travel and office running costs for Saferworld and FTI will be shared for the first 14 months when the projects will be implemented simultaneously. Over the remaining four months of the project these costs will be covered fully by UNPBF. We will recruit one new YC in the PBF project. We take mitigation measures against inflation by adding a 3% increase to staff salaries each year. This project requires substantial management and technical expertise of Saferworld staff in-country to both directly implement components of the project and to support our CSO partners. In addition to Kyrgyzstan-based staff, we will draw on support from regionally-based managers and advisors, who play an important role in overseeing project management and providing technical support. We have allocated \$7000 for an independent audit and \$36,500 for MEL activities, of which \$14,000 for an independent evaluation. And finally, although Saferworld has a policy of indirect support costs set at 17% we are charging only 7% for this project, per the UNPBF's requirements to ensure value for money.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the [signed Memorandum of Understanding](#) between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline:

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline:

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project²³
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

²³ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Young women and men from different geographic, ethnic, religious and socioeconomic backgrounds are empowered within their communities, and pro-actively and collectively contribute to peacebuilding solutions addressing youth concerns wat local, sub-national, and national levels.</p>		<p>Outcome indicator 1a</p> <p>Number and percentage of young women and men who feel that access to trainings, safe spaces and engagement with peers enabled them to collectively articulate their peace and security needs and priorities</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 768 / 60% (out of 1280 youth, age 14-25, with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)^{*24}</p>	<p>-Mini perception surveys -Outcome monitoring forms -Testimonies</p>	<p>12 Months:</p> <p>768 / 60% (out of 1280 youth, age 14-25, with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p>
		<p>Outcome indicator 1b</p> <p>Number and type of youth security issues addressed at community level (e.g., solutions derived from community talks)</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, type of security issue</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 14 (at least one issue addressed in each of the 10</p>	<p>- Activity reports - Outcome monitoring forms - Testimonies - Final evaluation</p>	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>14 (one issue addressed in each of the 10 communities and 4 issues addressed by WhatsApp course graduates)</p>

^{24*} Whilst the target is for project participants, we will triangulate the results with a control group composed of youth from a similar age group (at least 50% young women).

		communities and at least 4 issues addressed by WhatsApp course graduates)		
		<p>Outcome indicator 1c</p> <p>Number and percentage of youth participants who feel that their peace and security concerns and needs are reflected in the SDG16+ progress report</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 768 / 60% (out of 1280 youth, age 14-25, with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)^{*25}</p>	<p>-Mini perception survey</p> <p>-Outcome monitoring forms</p> <p>-Testimonies</p>	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>768 / 60% (out of 1280 youth, age 14-25, with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% youth aged 14-17)</p>
	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Youth (age 14-25) have improved their understanding of peace and security issues, and increased their connections with each other</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1.1: 900 school-age youth (age 14-17) from 10 selected communities participate in 10 democracy camps</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1.2: 200 youth (age 17-25) participate in 4 workshops on peace, security, democracy, inclusion, advocacy and conflict and gender sensitivity</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2.1:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Number and percentage of youth participants (age 14-25) from 10 communities report having increased knowledge and skills on peace and security issues as a result of the training provided through the project</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender, age and training topic</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1024 / 80% (out of 1280 youth participants with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<p>- Pre- and post-training assessments</p> <p>- Outcome monitoring forms</p>	<p>6 months:</p> <p>1024 / 80% (out of 1280 youth participants with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p>

²⁵* Whilst the target is for project participants, we will triangulate the results with a control group composed of youth from a similar age group (at least 50% young women).

	<p>Adapt WhatsApp peacebuilding course content (including peace concepts, peacebuilding approaches and tools, gender and conflict analysis/sensitivity, community needs assessment, problem identification, identifying and mitigating against risks, goal setting and action planning, ToT) and develop delivery strategy for Kyrgyzstan context</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2.2: 180 youth (age 17-25) from remote communities who are unable to attend other trainings participate in WhatsApp peacebuilding course</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p> <p>Number and percentage of WhatsApp course participants who network across geographic and other divides</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 144 / 80% (out of 180 participants in 10 communities with at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<p>- Online survey mechanism for WhatsApp course participants</p> <p>- Outcome monitoring forms</p> <p>- Final evaluation</p>	<p>12 Months:</p> <p>144 / 80% (out of 180 participants in 10 communities with at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>
	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Youth (age 14-25) engage with other youth to identify and address peace and security issues affecting them at community and national policy levels</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1.1 80 youth who complete the training (activities 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2) are selected to form 10 Initiative Groups (IGs) and facilitate 10 Youth Safe Spaces used by local youth to discuss peace and security issues affecting them</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>Number and percentage of youth participants who feel able to discuss sensitive peace and security related issues with their peers (including peers within the community and from other communities) and with wider communities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 768 / 60% (out of 1280 participants in 10 communities and WhatsApp graduates with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<p>- Outcome monitoring forms</p> <p>- Mini perception surveys</p> <p>- Final evaluation</p>	<p>12 Months:</p> <p>768 / 60% (out of 1280 participants in 10 communities and WhatsApp graduates with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p>

	<p>Activity 1.2.1.2 80 IG members participate in Youth Safe Space Facilitation & Debate Workshops</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1.3 IG members organise 10 local debates in 10 communities (one debate in each community) on youth participation in decision-making for peace and security, engaging at least 500 youth participants</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1.4 IG members facilitate Youth Safe Space meetings across 10 communities</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1.5. 80 IG members are trained in Community Security Assessment (CSA) methodology</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1.6 80 IG members conduct 10 CSAs (one CSA in each community), engaging youth project participants and other youth, to inform development of youth-led initiatives</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1.7 WhatsApp peacebuilding course graduates share learning from the WhatsApp course and lead on local-level peace initiatives, with other youth in their communities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Number of peer learning and/or peacebuilding activities led by WhatsApp course graduates</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 90 (at least 50% led by young women, and at least 50% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity reports - Photos - Outcome monitoring forms 	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>90 (at least 50% implemented by young women, and at least 50% of youth aged 14-17)</p>
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<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Youth Leaders (YLS) (comprising 80 IG members and 20 semi-formal Youth Committee representatives) facilitate inclusive peacebuilding processes at local, sub-national and national levels, advocate for youth peace and security needs to be addressed by authorities, and ensure meaningful participation of youth in relevant policy processes</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>Number and percentage of all trained youth participants (at least 50% young women) who reported their identified peace and security concerns have been successfully addressed at community and sub-national levels</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1024 / 80% (out of 1280 youth participants, at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome monitoring forms - Mini perception surveys 	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>1024 / 80% (out of 1280 youth participants, at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p>
	<p>Outcome Indicator 2b</p> <p>Number and percentage of YLS who report that local, sub-national and/or national level authorities have invited/engaged them in decision-making processes</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60 / 60% (out of 100 YLS with at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity reports - Photos - Outcome monitoring forms 	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>60 / 60% (out of 100 YLS with at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>

		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c</p> <p>Number and percentage of YLs who report local, sub-national and national national-level authorities have been responsive to their advocacy messaging, specifically with regards to recommendations for the SDG16+ progress report on Kyrgyzstan's commitments to peace, security, gender, and inclusion</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60 / 60% (out of 100 YLs with at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity reports - Photos - Outcome monitoring forms 	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>60 / 60% (out of 100 YLs with at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>
	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>YLs have increased understanding of peace and security issues, democracy, inclusion, conflict and gender sensitivity, methodologies to develop community peace initiatives and on skills to connect youth and to advocate with authorities on these issues</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1.1 20 Youth Committee representatives participate in 1 workshop on peace, security, democracy and inclusion</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1.2 100 YLs participate in advocacy training and planning workshops</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>Number and percentage of trained YLs who report having increased knowledge of peace, security, democracy, inclusion, conflict and gender sensitivity, methodologies to develop community peace initiatives and skills to connect youth and to advocate with authorities on these issues</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location/community, gender and age</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 90 / 90% (out of 100, at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre- and post-training questionnaires 	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>90 / 90% (out of 100, at least 50% young women, and at least 30% of youth aged 14-17)</p>

	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>YLS collectively address the identified peace and security needs through community peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1.1 YLS organise 10 community talks (1 talk in each community) on peace and security issues affecting young women and men</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1.2 YLS develop and implement youth-led community peace initiatives</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1.3 YLS develop and implement youth-led advocacy campaigns</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Number and quality of community talks, community peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns developed and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 community talks</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 community peace initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 14 advocacy campaigns (10 at community and 4 at sub-national level)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace initiative plans - Activity reports - Photos - Outcome monitoring forms - Advocacy plans - Meeting reports - Testimonies 	<p>6 months:</p> <p>10 community talks</p> <p>12 Months:</p> <p>10 community peace initiatives and 10 community-level advocacy campaigns</p> <p>18 Months:</p> <p>Four sub-national level advocacy campaigns</p>
	<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>30 selected YLS facilitated action-oriented research on progress towards SDG16+ aimed at policy change and use findings for national- and international-level advocacy</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1.1 30 YLS participate in 1 workshop on SDG16+ and action-oriented research methodology</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1.2 YLS lead on data collection, analyses, and report development and validation</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1.3 YLS coordinate 1 national-level sharing and learning event on the SDG16+ findings</p>	<p>Output indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Number and percentage of trained youth participants (with at least 50% young women) who contributed to the SDG16+ progress report</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1024/ 80% (out of 1280 youth, age 14-25, with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p> <p>Output indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>Number and percentage of authority representatives who provide positive feedback on the SDG16+ progress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activity reports -Meeting minutes -Social media evidencing 	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>1024 / 80% (out of 1280 youth, age 14-25, with at least 50% young women, and at least 60% of youth aged 14-17)</p> <p>18 Months:</p> <p>10 / 4 / 3</p>

	<p>Activity 2.3.2.1 YLS present the report to national and international policy-makers through a series of meetings in Bishkek (and through the official reporting process of the Kyrgyzstan government to the High-Level Political Forum at the UN) and disseminate the report widely.</p>	<p>report verbally, publically or through social media</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 local-level authority representatives Target: 4 sub-national level authority representatives Target: 3 national-level authorities</p>	<p>- Mass media evidencing</p>	
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Local and national authorities recognise young women and young men as key actors, participate in youth-led activities, include them in dialogue and decision-making processes around peace and security, and take steps, including through the provision of funding, to address their specific concerns and needs</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a</p> <p>Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who understand that young women and men have specific peace and security concerns and needs and recognise them as key actors in peacebuilding solutions</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location, gender and type of participant (local, sub-national, national level authority)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 21 / 70% (out of 30 participants)</p>	<p>-Mini-perception survey -Outcome monitoring forms</p>	<p>12 Months: 21 / 70% (out of 30 participants)</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b</p> <p>Number and description of local, sub-national and national authority representatives who attended the youth-led initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50 local-level authority representatives Target: 20 sub-national level authority representatives</p>	<p>- Attendance sheets - Activity reports - Photos - Social media evidencing</p>	<p>12 Months: 50 / 20 / 5</p>

		<p>Target: 5 national-level authorities</p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c</p> <p>Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who involve youth in decision-making processes</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location, gender and type of participant (local, sub-national, national level authority)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6 / 20% (out of 30 participants)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity reports - Photos - Social media evidencing 	<p>12 Months: 6 / 20% (out of 30 participants)</p>
		<p>Outcome indicator 3d</p> <p>Number and percentage of engaged local and sub-national level authority representatives who take steps to address peace and security issues which YLs brought to their attention in advocacy campaigns/events and support peace initiatives, including through funding</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location, gender and type/level of authority.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6 / 20% (out of 30 local authority representatives)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activity reports - Photos - Social media evidencing - Outcome monitoring forms 	<p>18 Months: 6 / 20% (out of 30 local authority representatives)</p>

	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>30 Local Self-Governance (LSG) representatives in 10 communities (3 per community) participate in a training on the national and international youth policy frameworks, peace and security issues affecting young people and the mechanisms for involving young people in related dialogue and decision-making processes</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1.1 30 LSG representatives participate in training on youth inclusion</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p>Number and percentage of trained LSG representatives who report having increased knowledge of peace and security issues affecting young people and skills to involve them in dialogue and decision-making processes</p> <p>Disaggregated by: location, gender and type of participant (local, sub-national, national level authority)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 27 / 90% (out of 30 participants)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attendance sheets - Agenda - Pre- and post-training questionnaires - Activity reports - Photos - Outcome monitoring forms 	<p>Six Months:</p> <p>27 / 90% (out of 30 participants)</p>
	<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>LSG representatives in 10 communities organised events (at least one per community) to dialogue with youth on issues related to their peace and security concerns and needs</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1.1 LSG representatives organised 10 youth inclusion events</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1</p> <p>Number of inclusive dialogue initiatives organised and facilitated by trained authority representatives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attendance sheets - Activity reports - Photos - Social media evidencing 	<p>12 Months:</p> <p>10</p>

	<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>LSG representatives in 10 communities developed funding requests and encouraged their respective local authorities to fund youth initiatives (at least one per community) responding to young women and men's concerns and needs.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 3.3.3.1 LSG representatives, supported by Saferworld, develop and submit funding requests for youth initiatives</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1</p> <p>Number of funding requests submitted to local government by trained LSG representatives for youth-inclusive peace and security initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting minutes - Official requests/ letters to the local authorities (local Kenesh, i.e., local parliaments) 	<p>18 Months:</p> <p>10</p>
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question		No	Comment
Have all implementing partners been identified?	x		
Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	x		
Have project sites been identified?	x		
Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	x		
Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	x		
Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	x		
Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		
Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Estimated budget for outcome 1: USD \$161,587 with 50% to gender equality and women's empowerment

Estimated budget for outcome 2: USD \$113,015 with 50% to gender equality and women's empowerment

Estimated budget for outcome 3: USD \$9,600.00 for direct engagement, with part of the budget of Outcomes 1 and 2 allocated to actively engage local authorities, and with 50% to gender equality and women's empowerment