**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Kyrgyzstan

**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL** Final

**DATE OF REPORT:** Nov., 15/2018

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| **Project Title:** Youth as Agents of Peace and Stability in Kyrgyzstan (#JashStan)  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **PBF project modality:**  ☒ IRF  ☐ PRF | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  ☐ Country Trust Fund  ☐ Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):**    **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**  State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic | |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-1):** April, 4/2017  **Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-2)**18 | |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**  ☐ Gender promotion initiative  ☒ Youth promotion initiative  ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  ☐ Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**       :$ 995,000        : $        : $        : $  Total: 995,000  *\*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*  **How many tranches have been received so far:** 2 | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Search for Common Ground - Kyrgyzstan  Project report approved by:  Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:  Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:  Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

18-month project started on April, 4, 2017. To date project activities have been fully completed including (a) Youth Conflict Mapping; (b) Three rounds of Leadership Development Trainings; (c) Mentorship; and (d) Promotion of best practices with two national level symposiums and two rounds of experience exchange visits among the target youth under the Stream 1: “Increased capacity and opportunities for youth in community peacebuilding efforts as a better alternative pathway from violence”. Under the Stream 2: “The targeted youth through the evidences of their successful transformation contribute to community resilience towards conflicts and violence”, the project team has implemented (a) Institutional Support to Youth Clubs through Action Grants; (b)Community Outreach & Civic Engagement Workshops; (c)Tolerance Roadshows; (d) Local Stakeholder Dialogues and Town Hall Meetings; and (e) Reality TV Series.

Project received one-month Non-Cost Extension until October 31, 2018. Project partners Public TV and Radio Corporation of Kyrgyz Republic (KTRK) and Yntymak Regional Public TV and Radio Company (Yntymal) initiated rebroadcast of Reality TV Series to maximize the coverage of viewers. Rebroadcasting of Reality TV Series is aired on two country wide TV Channels (KTRK and Yntymak)and on 13 local community-based TV Channels.

In addition, the final round of institutional support the Youth clubs is being actively run by Canvassing Campaigners since April 2017 were able to finalize their project activities by demonstrating their excellent results as the majority of the youth led and youth-oriented peacebuilding initiatives are working despite of the termination of the project. Thus the Non -Cost extension let to the project to maximize the intervention. However, the project team are preparing the close out event of the JashStan project to be held on October 26, 2018 where it would be possible to share the project results, lessons -learned, the recommendation at the same time the ingredients of achievements within the project; as well as to demonstrate the developed Toolkit - programming for youth at risk for implementers of youth program in the country and for the state and non-state stakeholders.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country’s sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

Project intervention activities continue to be relevant in accordance with context-based evidences JashStan collected during its implementation period:

- Peacebuilding:

a) An inter-ethnic tensions in the south of the country: project has contributed to reconciliation between Kyrgyz and Uzbek youth;

b) Threat of growing influence of religious groups with radical incentives to youth. The most isolated youth from prone-to-conflict communities have been equipped with alternative narratives via knowledge and experience provided by the project. Those alternative narratives increase resilience of target youth towards radical and extremist i groups;

c) Spread of violent narratives among youth: project has provided an alternative peacebuildling pathway, which is away from violent approaches. For instance, young boys who used to romanticize criminals now dream about to get an education, take responsibility for their community. They are leaders for other youth now; not by fighting but through peacebuilding;

d) Lack of collaboration between youth and their elder counterparts: project interventions improved such collaboration gap.. As a result, 4 local governments provided a room in their office to youth; almost all provided support to implement their projects.

e) Weak social fabric of youth: Youth have exercised a peacebuilding role in their communities and became civically engaged via implementation of their initiatives.

- Political:

1. the priorities of the newly elected President, match the ones of the project, especially on working with remote areas. By his ordinance, the priority of 2018 was announced as "development of regions".
2. Partnership around strategic issues: The State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture – the partner entity from the government of Kyrgyz Republic has enhanced its collaboration with Search via this initiative.

* Needs in the country:

a) Though Kyrgyzstan has accepted the UNSCR Resolution 2250 on “Youth, Peace and Security” in 2015, the government and key stakeholder actors have no joint action plan to implement the norms of it. However, the State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture has attempted to address the issues of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and included a set of activities into its annual plan.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

Project employed both unique and innovative approaches of programming. Targeting unheard youth from conflict prone communities through providing alternative peacebuilding programming which was innovative for more than 90% of participants. In particular, cascade model of community mobilization for civic engagement and capacity building for youth enabled reaching wider group of participants and maximize input. Activities like Tolerance Road Show and Reality TV Series brought a “fresh air” to communities and media content; increased inclusivity principle of programming and promoted youth participation in sustaining peace in the country.

Moreover, Mentorship Program was a groundbreaking tool to build capacity of youth which affected their self-esteem and confidence.

Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please **rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date**:

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project served as a pathway from violence to peace for 162 unheard young people from 27 vulnerable communities. Within a year of this intense program youth become a new growing power for peace in Kyrgyzstan - the #JashStanis. They have accepted challenges to learn new concepts and approaches to strengthen peace, collaborated with elder counterparts, and contributed to peaceful development of their homes. As a result, youth have championed positive changes in themselves and in their home communities and increased number of supporters among local youth. Though long-standing effects to peaceful development are yet more to come, the seeds of resilience against violence have been rooted via these young people, their experience and supporters among local government, youth, and community members.

JashStani young women have become a source for hope to many of their fellow peers and girls. They have shared a groundbreaking model of women's roles and leadership in fostering peace not only at home but in the community as well, harmoniously combining both. From indifference and lack of self-esteem they have transformed into confident women setting concrete goals and raising confidence.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

In 27 communities there are 6 young people, each with their own life story. Usually they describe their story by dividing their life "before #JashStan" and "after". For instance, Muhaiyo, 15 y.o. ethnic Uzbek girl states: "I never even dared to think I would be a leader in my community. But in reality, now I am a leader. And the local government office where I had never been before became my team's office”.

Another story of Kalys, 28 y.o. ethnic Kyrgyz man: "I thought I would never have a chance to study after I graduated school. I felt too old for everything. I thought this is it: youthfulness is gone. #JashStan is my new breadth".

There is one more story of Samandar, 17 y.o. ethnic Uzbek boy: "Before I used to be a “bad guy” fighting at school and I thought it was cool. Now I don’t think so. It was a challenging experience though. I was reluctant and sometimes rude to my peers in my team. But in #JashStan team I was accepted as I am and it motivated me to want to come back. Now I am known as a peacebuilder, not a fighter".

Parents of #JashStanis are the first who witnessed the changes. They confess their children are more open, sociable and confident now.

In addition, the local government officials are impressed at how those young people they were sceptic about changed. Maksatbek head of Lenin Jolu village: "I came across many projects but #JashStan is one of the successful youth projects left an obvious footprint in the lives of youth, especially for those who were in need".

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

- Turnover Keeping participants throughout the project was challenged by turnover rate among youth. In general, youth in rural areas tend to leave their communities for education purposes or for labor migration causing one of the turnover reason. In addition, participation of girls from Uzbek communities is another challenge. Conservative parents based on their religious views do not let their daughters participate at project activities. Parents also expressed their distrust to the project. Project team addressed these challenges through involving local leaders who were trusted by parents and community to convey project goals. Moreover, female school teachers and some mothers escorted girls for trainings and other activities to be sure if girls are in safe environment.

- Maintaining partnership: In the middle of the project, the partner institute lost its dynamic in partnering with project. The project team then could reach an agreement of assigning one person from the Agency that then was maintaining the partnership;

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

N/A.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

1. Annex A: Youth initiatives\_First Round;

2. Annex B: Youth initiatives\_Second Round;

3. Annex C: Youth Conflict Mapping Report;

4. Annex D: Toolkit on Art-based peacebuilding program;

5. Annex E: Stories of Canvassing Stories;

6. Annex F: Stories of Mentors.

* 1. **Result progress by project outcome**

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** **Increased capacity and opportunities for youth in community peacebuilding efforts as a better alternative pathway from violence.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

The achievement of expected outcomes is under evaluation.

**Outputs:**

**1.1** Reported in Nov., 15/2018

**1.2** Reported in Nov., 15/2018

**1.3 Best practices on community peacebuilding and local collaborative decision making culture are shared** During reporting period 27 good practices shared by Canvassing Campaigners at the Second National Symposium of young peacebuilders 187 people have participated (51% - women; 49% - men): 162 of them are the project participants and the rest were the guests and journalists. Three-day-long platform opened a space for exchange of ideas among young peacebuilders, government representatives, NGOs and media. The program of the Second Symposium differed by meetings with diverse stakeholders: one group of youth have voiced their grievances and suggested their solutions to Parliament members, another group visited the UN house to present their progress and share their further plans, one more group was hosted by the US Embassy where youth have learned about development, cultural and educational programs. As long with that, Ex-President of Kyrgyzstan HE Roza Otunbayeva has met peacebuilders to encourage for further endeavors. of local governments from target communities participated at the presentation of initiatives which was effective in terms of providing support to youth communities and agree on further support, including financial support, at the local level. The event was widely covered on social media and news outlets raising youth interest nationwide One of the most frequent comment on social media was: “I really want to be part of such platform. How can I join these peacebuilders?”

**1.4 Canvassing campaigners (youth at risk) learned about alternative pathway from violence**

During reporting period a) 47 mentorship events were held; b) 1001 of youth participated (72% - women; 28% - men) in mentorship during the 2nd year, including 4 months of the reporting period by this report. The third training (out of three) was provided in January, 2018. 162 young men and women were trained by 21 mentors in art-based peacebuilding approaches. The program designed to meet diverse interests and needs of participating female and male youth. The first day of the training designed to promote tolerance and the ways of violence transformation. Participants learned core values and principles of peace from daily life in local community to the longstanding future in a broader sense. During the second and third days, few mentors were delivering different skills in parallel, so that young participants have had a choice to select the sessions they were interested in. Beyond the trainings, mentors are in touch with their mentees. As ae result, at least one mentee from the club is in contact with a mentor to collaborate around specific project. For instance, Shohruh from Arstanbap initiated construction of a football field. He could achieve this by the help of his mentor Bakhadyr Kochkarov, a FIFA referee.

**Outcome 2: The targeted youth through the evidences of their successful transformation contribute to community resilience towards conflicts and violence.**

Rate the current status of the outcome progress:

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outputs:

**2.1 Increased community awareness and understanding on diversity, tolerance and peace issues via action grant projects**

There were two rounds of open selection of youth initiatives. Around 35 initiatives were selected and supported by project. At the first round, Canvassing campaigners worked with local government and community members to gain extra support. As a result, 27 youth clubs have raised additional funds up to 20, 000 USD during the whole life of the project. Sustainability of the projects of nine youth clubs from the first round was enhanced during the second round by expanding. All projects were designed to channel the values of sustainable peace and promoted tolerance and implemented through creating workplaces, one-off events and construction. For instance, the Quiz in Kara-Balta brought together youth from confronting sides and served as a platform to know each other more; and another similar project in Uzgen promoted education among girls from isolated religious communities.

**2.2 Increased knowledge and skills of at-risk youth on professional development traits**;

At-risk youth in target areas increased the skills on career development, public speaking, effective communication and arts. - More than 90% of youth acknowledged that knowledge and skills they gained were new to them. The curriculum of leadership development trainings designed by 21 mentor based on needs of at-risk youth. To learn so, the project was assessing the mentor’s performance among project participants via surveys and interviews. Moreover, the team of mentors were assisted by the project staff on result-oriented program, to make the program theory-and-practice-balanced.

**2.3 Innovative Tolerance Roadshows Organized**

The Tolerance Roadshows were organized in 26 locations in April, 2018 and in June, 2018 reaching out up to around 53,000 people in total. The program let local people to learn from professionals in business, cuisine, handmade and other by attending master classes. At the same time there was an exhibition of local talents as artisans works. The event brought diverse people in one place to celebrate peace. "I had no idea that we had so many talented youth", - said local government representative in Kerben, Jalal-Abad. The turnout was unprecedented high for all locations. During event in Aravan a UN Women specialist wondered how #JashStan mobilized such significant number of participants: "How did you manage to reach them all out? We hardly reach up to 20 people during the first round!"

“Before #JashStan our local youth were afraid of us (local governance). We have never had a chance to work together with youth. Now it is vise versa; we are like friends. For instance, Ainazik (one of Canvassing Campaigner C) would send late messages in case of urgent matters related to the project. I tried to help on time. I value the efforts of our youth. Cooperation is one of the most important tool in fostering peace” says Head of local government in Saruu, Naryn.

**2.4 Local stakeholder dialogue sessions and town hall meetings**

5 dialogue sessions for local decision makers and at-risk youth groups were successfully carried out. Facilitating discussion during these meetings was difficult for many of Canvassing Campaigners. However, it was a good learning process for youth to improve their facilitating skills and familiarize with decision making process at the local level. While for decision makers such dialogue sessions served as market of ideas on solutions of issues voiced out by youth. . But for some young facilitators it was an opportunity to apply their public speaking skills into practice.

**2.5 Production and broadcast of nationwide TV series promoting youth positive role models and constructive intergenerational engagement**

The first media content of its kind produced and broadcasted from May to July 2018 on biggest TV channels. On September, 2018 16 episodes from first and second seasons re-broadcasted on 13 TV Channels: KTRK Muzyka, ElTR, STV, NextTV, NurTV, Channel 7, OshTV, JTR, UTS, Batken TV, Yssyk-Kol TV, Yntymak and Talas TV. Moreover, project team received request for broadcasting from the two another country wide TV channels which demonstrates high demand in youth-related media content. The actuality and importance of 16 episodes content (the official requests are in the annex). Search negotiates the possibility to broadcast in November, 2018.

* 1. Cross-cutting issues

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| National ownership: How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit) | The State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture as the main partner was supportive and collaborative in the beginning of the project. Then due to the priority changes (mostly to sport) the agency was less dynamic in partnership. In this regard, Search has reached an agreement of assigning a specialist from the Agency that would keep in touch with the project and support it. Thus, the Agency participates in project activities, advises project team, motivates young people, invites our beneficiaries, targets communities in state programs, events. In addition, in the framework of UNSCR 2250 the cooperation was built and discussed possible policies for compatibility norms of UN resolution 2250 in Kyrgyzstan.  The State Agency on Multi-Ethnic relations and Self-Governance and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are other institutes collaborating with the project. The first provided us with all contacts of their representatives working in 27 target communities for entry point means. They then helped us to mobilize target youth and hold the meetings. The second one was providing informational support to Canvassing campaigners on P/CVE literacy. |
| Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?* | The M&E activities are carried out in line with plan.  Within the last six months Internal viewership survey has been conducted and the results were shared with the project team and partners (TV companies) with recommendations to improve reality shows during the next broadcasting.  There were on-site monitoring during the Tolerance Roadshows and reflection meetings to consider lessons learned.  Local DM&E Specialist held meetings with with implementing partner organizations to discuss the status of grant actions taken by the project youth. In addition internal review of project documents with specific focus on reports of implementing partner organizations and mentors was carried out.  Implementation of youth initiatives (grant actions) were monitored by the project coordinators and implementing partners and reported based on which there was reflection meeting. |
| Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)* | ToR for the final evaluation has been finalized in consultation with donor. External evaluation team has been selected based on open Call and the contract has been signed. The budget available for conducting final evaluation is 40,000 USD and out of this amount 34, 610 was tendered for the external final evaluation team and the rest goes for regional for ILT services. It is expected that Regional DM&E Specialist from ILT will make visit during the final evaluation and attend validation workshop.  Up to date the external evaluation team is carrying out inception phase i.e. reviewing project documents and designing data collection tools. |
| Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)* | In the first round (2017) of mini-grants, additional funds were received by Canvassing Campaigners from Local Government, Businessmen, Activists and Community members to implement their initiatives (in USD): Kashgar-Kyshtak - 370; Lenin Jolu - 7000; Toktogul - 590; Chek-Abad - 220; Yrys: Local Government - one computer, furniture, room. Seidikum - 300. Aktam - 300; Kajar - 150.  In the second round (2018):  Aktam - 370; Kerben - 300; Bek-Abad - 300; Seidikum - 350; Mirmahmudov - 480; Gulistan - 300; Kashkar -Kyshtak - 140; Kyzyl-Kyshtak - 220. Nariman - gifts for sport competition; Paski-Uzgon - 1 computer City Hall - 960; Lenin-Jolu -150; Toktogul - 170; Chek-Abad - 450; Allya-Anarov - 450; Tokmok - 300; Iskra - 1440; Kara-Balta - 460; Saruu - 150; Jeti-Oguz - 630; Min-Kush- 660; Kochkor - 4410;  In total: 21, 320 USD was raised by Canvassing Campaigners to implement their initiatives apart from funds they have received from the project. |
| Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)* | Local Government: During the reporting period many mini- projects and initiatives were supported by local authorities and community activists through providing support of со-funding, human resources, mobilizing local community. Local governments trust to Canvassing Campaigners and consider them as partners who contribute to address community problems. Canvassing Campaigners were involved into local level youth policy actions implementation and strategic community planning  The Ministry of Internal Affairs approached #JashStanto recommend them Canvassing Campaigners for a training on P/CVE. Besides, International Alert, Safer World and Foundation for Tolerance International have been mobilizing Canvassing Campaigners for their peacebuilding activities as well. |
| Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)* | Search developed the project to the new call of UNPBF that plans to work with the developed youth clubs and its members. As the project was approved and extended to the next a year and a half, Search will engage the group of JashStanis to mentorship program and will source from the existing experience to unfold the program reaching the groups of even more hard-to-reach youth and adding Batken oblast, thus running it on country-wide level. |
| Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. *(1500 character limit)* | - Conflict Escalation: During Tolerance Road Shows project team encountered a risk of conflict between young males from confronting villages. Therefore, the local government representatives and police were mobilized for cooperation beforehand. No security concerns occurred during events.  - Detached project implementation: Since both youth centers are located far from each other, and independently running activities from their sides, the project team has initiated to bring both for planning session held twice: one in February, another in May. These meetings were fruitful for all sides to understand the principles of running the activities and make sure all partners are on the same page. |
| Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? *(1500 character limit)* | During reporting period activities with gender focus included topics on women’s reproductive health, gender equality, and improving young women’s capacity on income generations skills. In particular, mentor Aida Kasymalieva, Member of Parliament, member of Committee on social issues, education, science, culture, and healthcare conducted three sessions on reproductive health inviting gynecologists to address girls questions on women’s health. Besides, Aida demonstrated her documentary on girls early marriages and their rights for choice. E-copies of the documentary was shared with local leader women for further dissemination in the communities to raise girls’ awareness on their rights for reproductive health and rights for choice.  - Gender equality was an integral part of the training sessions. Mentor Aliya Suranova facilitated a session on traditional norms of violating gender equality towards women. Her session made some male participants feel uncomfortable; however, men shared being more tolerant on the subject matter.  - Tailoring courses at madrasah in Mirmakhmudov community equipped girls with sewing skills and also increasing their economic opportunities by selling their products. This courses also created a space to discuss women's rights, reproductive health, and community news;  - Computer courses were launched for girls with an access to Internet in Madrassah in Uzgen. |
| Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The intensive schedule of the project left no room for reflection exercises with all implementing partner organizations that would help us to learn lessons from each other and have a better planning. |

**INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

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|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay** **(if any)** |  |
| **Outcome 1:**  Increased capacity and opportunities for youth in  community peacebuilding efforts as a better alternative pathway from violence | **Indicator 1.a:**  Number of youth capacitated by the project who 1) identified and presented youth grievances in public meetings; 2) influenced the decision-making process of local government  Baseline: 0  Target: at least 90 youth | Baseline: 0 | At least 90 youth | Over 91% out of 162 participants increased knowledge and skills in peacebuilding and conflict transformation; and applied during the life of the project.  (53% - Women, 47% - Men; 71% - Kyrgyz, Uzbek - 25%, 4% - other ethnic minorities in 27 target communities) | No variance or delay occurred. |  |
| **Indicator 1.b:** % of youth surveyed who confirm that their grievances related to youth marginalization has been addressed by local decision making mechanisms  Baseline: 0% and no such mechanism available  Target: a) 50% of youth surveyed and 27 mechanisms (one per community) | Baseline: 0 | Target: a) 50% of youth surveyed and 27 mechanisms (one per community) | The results of the survey will be defined by the Final Evaluation | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 1.1**  Identification of target ‘youth at risk’ (‘canvassing campaigners’) and their engagement in community peacebuilding. | **Indicator 1.1.1**  # ‘youth at risk’ identified to participate in the project from each target community  Baseline: 0  Target: 162 (50% women) | Baseline: 0 | Target: 162  (50% women) | 162  (both genders are equally represented) | No delay or variance occurred. | During the life of the project, the formed Youth Clubs mobilized additional members among their peers from their communities, so that there was no shortage. Canvassing Campaigners were leading this process, so that it was one of the exercises for practicing leadership. |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**  # of Youth Clubs formed in each target community  Baseline:0  Target: 27 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 27 | 27 | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 1.1.3.**  # of orientation sessions held on “how to run a community mapping for community resilience”  Baseline: 0  Target: 4 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 4 | 4 | No delay or variance occurred for two. For another two there was a delay with variance up to 10 days, as the process of forming the Youth Clubs took two months, instead of one planned initially. | 162 CCs participated in youth mapping training in Bishkek, Osh, Karakol and Jalal-Abad. Topics included collecting data on dividing lines and analyzing influential people in their communities. |
| **Indicator 1.1.4**  # of key community influencers (such as civil society leaders and religious leaders) are identified by participating canvassing campaigners  Baseline: 0  Target: 324 from 27 target communities (50% women) | Baseline: 0 | Target:  324 from 27 target communities  (50% women) | Total:  1120 people from 27 communities  (56% - Women) | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 1.2**  Selected Canvassing Campaigners (CC) learned youth mapping, network formation and management and community-based peacebuilding and applied their learnings | **Indicator 1.2.1**  # of Canvassing Campaigners trained (disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and district)  Baseline: 0  Target: 162 (50% female) | Baseline: 0 | Target: 162  (50% - female) | 162 (53% - Women) | No delay and variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 1.2.2**  % of training participants with increased knowledge and skills on youth mapping, network culture, youth leadership and community-based peacebuilding  Baseline: 0  Target: At least 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target:  At least 50% | More than 80% according to survey | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 1.2.3**  Number of non-project youth were informed about the project and questioned by the training participants to contribute to youth conflict mapping  Baseline: 0  Target: 540 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 540 | 2385 | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 1.3**  Best practices on community peacebuilding and local collaborative decision making culture are shared. | **Indicator 1.3.1**  # of good practices shared by Canvassing Campaigners from different regions in 2 National Symposiums  Baseline: 0  Target: 27 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 27 | 27 | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 1.3.2**  Total # of people participating in the national symposiums  Baseline:  Target: 320 (50% female) | Baseline: 0 | Target: 320  160 by year 1  160 by year 2  (50% female) | For the 1st year the Total number of participants coming from 27 target communities was 162 (56% - Women);  For the 2nd year the total number of participants coming from 27 target communities was 187  (51% - Women). | No delay occurred. The variance in the proportion of gender is due to the complementary number of members who joined the Youth Clubs after dropouts. | N/A |
| **Output 1.4**  Canvassing campaigners (youth at risk) learned about alternative pathway to violence. | **Indicator 1.4.1**  # of mentorship events facilitated  Baseline:0  Target: at least 35 events facilitated at 11 district level | Baseline: 0 | Target: at least 35 events facilitated at 11 district level  Year 1:20  Year 2:35 | 47 events in 27 communities were facilitated by mentors. | No delay or variance occurred | N/A |
| **Indicator 1.4.2**  # of youth participating in the youth mentorship programs  Baseline: 0  Target: 120 (50% female participants) | Baseline: 0 | Target: 120  (50% - female participants)  Year 1: 60  Year 2: 120 | Year 1:  162 Canvassing Campaigners  (53% - Women)  Year 2:  1597 youth participants (72% - Women) | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output indicator 1.4.3**  % of mentorship participants who report of drawing inspiration for positive role model from the program.  Baseline: 0  Target: 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target: 50% | 82% from 162 participants increased their knowledge after attending the sessions run by the mentors. | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Outcome 2:**  The targeted youth through the evidences of their successful transformation contribute to community resilience towards conflicts and violence. | **Outcome Indicator 2a**  % decrease of youth who involved in conflicts and/or violent acts in target areas and decline in frequency of the conflict with the involvement of youth  Baseline: 38% of youth respondents had experienced at least one conflict in the last six months  Target: 10% less that baseline values | Baseline: 38% of youth respondents had experienced at least one conflict in the last six months | Target: 10% less than baseline values | TBD from Perception study; Secondary data from Local Youth Police Unit on Youth Issues | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 2.1:** Increased community awareness and understanding on diversity, tolerance and peace issues via action grant projects | **Indicator 2.1.1**  # of action grants projects selected and implemented  Baseline: 0  Target: 50 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 50 | Total: 57 | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**  # of people who participated/benefitted from the action grant projects.  Baseline: 0  Target: 25, 000 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 25, 000 | More than 20 000 of the people who participated from action grants in 27 target communities | No delay or variance occurred | N/A |
| **Indicator 2.1.3**  % of community members participating in action grants project who report having better understanding of diversity, tolerance and peace issues as a result of this project  Baseline: 0  Target: 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target: 50% | Over 70 % participants | No delay or variance occurred | N/A |
| **Output 2.2:** Increased knowledge and skills of at-risk youth on professional development traits; especially career development, public speaking, effective communication and arts | **Indicator 2.2.1**  % of participating youth who show increased knowledge and skills on professional development traits; especially career development, public speaking, effective communication and arts  Baseline:0  Target: at least 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target:  at least 50% | 92.09% out of 162 Canvassing Campaigners in the 27 committees show increased knowledge on public speaking, effective communication and arts | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 2.2.2**  % of participating youth who applied the knowledge and skills gained from the life skills workshops to enhance their professional development  Baseline:0  Target: 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target: 50% | 98% of 162 Canvassing Campaigners who applied knowledge and skills gained from the Life Skills workshops to enhance their professional development. | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 2.3:** Innovative Tolerance Roadshows Organized | **Indicator 2.3.1** # of tolerance roadshows organized    Baseline:0  Target: 54 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 54  Year 1: 27  Year 2: 27 | 53 Tolerance Roadshow were conducted in 27 communities in Kyrgyzstan. | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 2.3.2**  # of people from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds participating in the tolerance roadshows.  Baseline: 0  Target: 34, 000 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 34, 000  Year 1: 17, 000  Year 2: 17, 000 | 41,121 people from diverse ethnic and religious background participating in the Tolerance roadshow. | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 2.4:**  Local stakeholder dialogue sessions and town hall meetings between local decision makers and the excluded youth groups organized | **Output Indicator 2.4.1** # of dialogue sessions and town hall meetings facilitated among youth and local decision makers  Baseline:0  Target: At least 3 town hall meetings in each of the 27 locations | Baseline: 0 | Target:  At least 3 town hall meetings in each of the 27 locations | 5 rounds of local stakeholder dialogues and town hall meetings in each 27 target communities. | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output Indicator 2.4.2** # of key stakeholders participating in the dialogue sessions and town hall meetings  Baseline:0  Target: 2,000 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 2,000  Year 1: 800  Year: 1200 | 4279 of the key stakeholders participating in the dialogue sessions and town hall meetings  Year 1: 1486  Year 2: 2793 | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 2.5:**  Production and broadcast of nationwide TV series promoting youth positive role models and constructive intergenerational engagement | **Output Indicator 2.5.1** # of episodes of reality TV series produced and broadcast  Baseline: 0  Target: 16 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 16 | 16 | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output Indicator 2.5.2** % of audience share of the Reality TV series  Baseline: 0  Target: at least 15% | Baseline: 0 | Target: at least 15% | **TBD** | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output Indicator 2.5.3** % of viewers who said that they are inspired by the Reality TV series to engage in civil engagement.  Baseline: 0  Target: 25% | Baseline: 0 | Target: 25% | **TBD** | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |

**PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

* 1. **Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures**

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization:

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit):SFCG has received 2 tranches so far. First tranche 50% of the budget in advance, 2nd tranche was received on 75% burn rate on project expenditures.

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: As per terms of agreement when 75% of the second tranche will be consumed we may seek the final tranche advance. Planning to make it in July 2018.

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): Not applicable, all expenditures as per plan and on track.

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: N/A.

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

1. Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)