



## United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<b>Project Title: “Peace and reconciliation through strengthening the rule of law and human rights protection”</b>	<b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b> Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Regional Office for Central Asia (OHCHR)
<b>Project Contact:</b> Mr. Armen Harutyunyan, Regional Representative, OHCHR Address: 41, Usenbaev Street, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan Telephone: +996 312 388249 E-mail: aharutyunyan@ohchr.org	<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> - Department on Judicial Reform and Rule of Law of the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic - Coordination Council on Human Rights under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>Project Number:</b> <i>(To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office)</i>	<b>Project Location:</b> Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Some project components will be implemented in Osh City, Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces.
<b>Project Description:</b> The aim of this project is to contribute to the durable peace and reconciliation process in Kyrgyzstan through strengthening the rule of law and human rights protection. Planned activities will target key reform areas, which contribute to pro-peace change in line with national priorities	<b>Total Project Cost: 973,753 USD</b> <b>Peacebuilding Fund: 973,753 USD</b> <b>UNDP BCPR TTF:</b> <b>Government Input:</b> <b>Other:</b> <b>Total: 973,753 USD</b>
<b>Gender Marker Score<sup>1</sup>:</b> ____ <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
<b>PBF Outcomes<sup>2</sup>: Rule of Law and National Reconciliation</b>	
<b>Project Outputs and Key Activities:</b> The project foresees the following specific activities to reach its outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting the Secretariat of the National Council on Judicial Reform (NCJR) on monitoring and evaluation of progress of the judicial reform process; providing support to the Expert Working Groups on drafting key legislation in the area of administration of justice in line with international human rights standards;</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1612, 1888, 1889.

<sup>2</sup> PBF specific outcome areas: 1 Security Sector Reform; 2 Rule of Law; 3 (DDR); 4 Political dialogue for Peace Agreements; 5. National reconciliation; 6. Democratic governance; 7. Management of natural resources (including land); 8. Short-term employment generation; 9. Sustainable livelihoods; 10. Public administration; and 11. Public service delivery (including infrastructure)

- Providing support to the Supreme Court on unification of judicial practice on criminal cases.
- Updating training curricula of the Supreme Court's Judiciary Training Center (JTC) and the Center for the Professional Training of Prosecutors (CPTP) under the General Prosecutor's Office according to the new criminal legislation, and providing experts of JTC and CPTP by manuals and ToT on conducting trainings on new legislation and human rights for judges and prosecutors.
- Providing advisory, institutional and technical support to the newly established NPM.
- Providing advisory, institutional and technical support to the Coordination Council on Human Rights under the Government on follow-up to UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations.
- Supporting national human rights NGOs to conduct human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy in Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan.
- Providing expert advises and conducting trainings on human rights protection and conflict mitigation for groups of young lawyers from multiethnic towns and.
- Organizing expert workshops, round-tables, consultations with rights holders, including women activists and women's rights NGOs, and a national conference to raise the awareness of duty bearers and rights holders on justice mechanisms and tools to address human rights violations committed during and in the aftermath of June 2010 violence.

### PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for PRF-funded projects)	
<b>Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee</b>	
<b>Name of Senior UN Representative:</b> <b>Mr. Alexander Avanesov</b>  <b>Signature</b> _____  <b>Title</b> <b>United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>  <b>Date &amp; Seal</b> 27.12.2013	<b>Name of Government Representative:</b> <b>Mr. Daniyar Narymbaev</b>  <b>Signature</b> _____  <b>Title</b> <b>Head of the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>  <b>Date &amp; Seal</b> 15.01.2014
<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)</b>  <b>Mr. Armen Harutyunyan</b>  <b>Regional Representative, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</b>  <b>Date:</b> 26.12.2013 <b>Seal</b>	<b>National Implementing Partner(s)</b>  <b>Mr. Tokon Mamytov,</b>  <b>Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the Coordination Council on Human Rights under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>  <b>Date:</b> _____ <b>Seal</b> 26.12.2013
	<b>Ms. Indira Djoldubayeva</b>  <b>Department on Judicial Reform and Rule of Law of the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic</b>  <b>Date:</b> 26.12.2013 <b>Seal</b>

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## **1. Background**

### **1.1. Key Challenges and Critical Peacebuilding Needs**

Widespread human rights violations and the lack of accountability for such violations along with institutional weaknesses of law enforcement bodies were among the root causes of the April and June 2010 violence in Kyrgyzstan. Three years later, serious challenges remain to address these root causes. As acknowledged in the Peacebuilding Needs and Priorities Assessment (PBNPA), these, *inter alia*, include *“Lack of justice and reconciliation: A number of the interviewees expressed that lack of justice and reconciliation, and a prevailing culture of impunity over past violence, is a hindrance for ensuring protection of human rights, reconciling and bridging the divide between different ethnic groups. The memory of the conflicts is significantly affecting people, especially in the South of the Kyrgyz Republic. It compounds lack of trust and increases the sense of insecurity. Past justice issues have not been adequately addressed and there was no widely accepted reconciliation process, lacking the sense of closure over past conflicts.”* Unless these challenges are effectively addressed in the immediate future, the country faces a risk of yet another wave of public discontent. Indeed the very much needed positive changes in the rule of law have not materialized, despite repeated proclamations and public commitments by the new government, following the constitutional change in 2010. The Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) therefore identifies as a key priority the need *“to raise capacities of national and local state bodies and civil society to ensure equal access to justice and rights, in accordance with human rights standards, uphold the rule of law, and empower the civil society to demand from duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfill human rights”*.

### **1.2. Donor Mapping and Gap Analysis**

Although several donors are engaged in the area of strengthening the rule of law in Kyrgyzstan, including through support to the judicial reform, the pressing need of building the Government's capacity to ensure a holistic and coordinated follow-up to recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms is clearly left to OHCHR – due to the fact that it simultaneously functions as the secretariat to these various mechanisms. Another area that requires significant investment where OHCHR is also considered as the organization that should take the lead due to its expertise (again due to the fact that it services the Committee Against Torture) is the prevention of torture, namely support to the newly established National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). OHCHR – by virtue of its mandate – has been in the lead of the international community regarding advocacy efforts to ensure justice for serious human rights violations committed during and after the June 2010 violence.

The judicial reform process in Kyrgyzstan includes the elaboration of a variety of key legislation in various areas of the administration of justice. As such it is being supported by several donors and organizations including UNDP, UNODC, USAID, OSCE, FSK, GIZ, and IDLO. A division of responsibilities has been reached. OHCHR's unique role – due to its comparative advantage – in supporting various expert working groups with expert advice on international human rights standards is recognized by all and further requested still. OHCHR maintains excellent cooperation with its partners. Testimony to that is that this project proposal was developed in close consultation with partners including UNDP and UNODC.

In recognition of its leadership role, OHCHR co-chairs with USAID the Working Group on Rule of Law of the Development Partners Coordination Council (DPCC). The Working Group on Rule of Law ensures exchange of information and coordination on various issues covered in this project proposal.

## **2. Project Concept and Theory of Change**

### **2.1. Relevance to Peacebuilding**

Human rights violations are both a cause and a consequence of conflict, hence its centrality in peacebuilding. The President of the Kyrgyz Republic recognized this when he wrote on 26 September 2012 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting the support of the Peacebuilding Fund. Indeed, the first national priority highlighted in his letter was: "Actions, related to ensuring the rule of law, respect to human rights and expansion of participation of the citizens and NGOs in undergoing reforms, at the same time capacity building of the state institutions and mechanisms of partnership.

It is also noteworthy that, at the same time, the project will support implementation of the following four priorities outlined in the National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2013-2017: **(1) To** strengthen the legal system as a basic prerequisite for creating a country governed by the rule of law; **(2) To** ensure stability of the Constitution and laws, as well as implementation of provisions; **(3) To** respect for the law and increase in legal culture of citizens; **(4) To** reform the judicial branch, ensuring that its activities are governed by the rule of law. The government has sought assistance of the international community in implementing the judicial and legal reforms affecting criminal justice, including through capacity building of the renewed judicial corps and prosecutors on the new criminal legislation that is to be adopted in line with human rights obligations.

The June 2010 events and their aftermath clearly demonstrated serious flaws in the criminal justice system. People have high hopes that the ongoing judicial and legal reforms will bring positive changes to the administration of justice. Lack of trust in the justice sector was already a reality before 2010, the violent events and the lack of adequate response only helped increase this feeling amongst the population. As a result there is a real fear that new tensions or conflict would easily be exacerbated by an accumulation of past grievances. Therefore, it is critical to provide technical support to these reforms to ensure compliance of the new legal framework with international human rights standards. It is believed that an increased trust in the laws of the country and the administration of justice can help prevent the recurrence of conflict.

Assisting societies devastated by conflict or emerging from repressive rule to re-establish the rule of law and come to terms with systematic human rights violations, especially within a context marked by lack of trust in state institutions, limited resources, diminished rule of law, remaining tensions amongst the population which have not been fully resolved presents a daunting challenge. Over the years, the UN has acquired significant experience in developing the rule of law and pursuing justice in States moving on from violent disturbances. As the lead entity within the UN system in the area of improving the administration of justice, particularly as relates to human rights violations, OHCHR has assisted developing standards and operational rule of law tools as well as with the design and implementation of mechanisms for addressing and resolving past human rights violations. The project foresees conducting awareness raising, advocacy and inclusive discussions on available mechanisms to address past human rights violations with duty bearers and rights holders to facilitate returning the sense of justice to the affected population and increase their trust towards the state.

### **2.2. Catalytic Effects**

As it is outlined in the project's theory of change below, the project will focus on elaborating key legislation related to justice administration in accordance with international human rights standards, capacity building of state and non-state actors to implement the legislation and recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms and promoting open dialogue in the society to address past human rights violations, an issue that remains a serious obstacle to public trust to state institutions.

The project will ensure women's representation in all activities, and mainstream the rights of women in tools developed. The project seeks to bring lasting solutions through facilitating the creation of a sound legislative and institutional framework for equitable access to justice and non-discrimination, where the needs of victims of 2010 events will be prioritized to achieve durable solutions in the aftermath of the violence. Protecting human rights in conflict affected areas through NGOs monitoring and strategic litigations by lawyers will be an added-value to implement the UN Secretary-General Decision No 2011/20 on Durable solutions, which will enhance people's feelings of safety and protection to continue residing in their communities and areas of habitation.

## 2.5. Theory of Change

This project is based on the theory of change that “*If*: 1. Legislative drafters<sup>3</sup> are aware about international and constitutional human rights standards relevant to new legislation on justice administration, and judicial actors are capacitated to ensure an equal application of such standards in practice; 2. Effective coordination between the state structures to promote an holistic implementation of UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations is built, and the capacities of independent monitoring mechanisms are strengthened; 3. A dialogue between duty bearers and right holders about the root causes of the June 2010 violence can take place, access to justice for victims of human rights violations that have occurred during and in the aftermath of the violence is strengthened, *then* the level of public trust in state institutions will increase, which is essential for achieving stability and durable peace in Kyrgyzstan.

## 3. Implementation Strategy

### 3.1 Target Groups

The key beneficiaries are:

Duty-bearers: judges and prosecutors; Judicial Training Centre and the Center for Professional Training of Prosecutors; parliamentarians; the National Council for the Judicial Reform; the National Preventive Mechanism; the inter-ministerial coordinating entity to follow up on implementation of recommendations from international human rights mechanisms;

Rights-holders: defense lawyers; Bar Associations; civil society organizations working in the field of human rights and criminal justice; and victims of human rights violations, in particular those related to the 2010 conflict.

Consultations have been held with representatives of all the groups mentioned above, at the decision making or working level. OHCHR will continue to consult the key beneficiaries of this project, including through planned briefing sessions on the Office's planned work in project areas to seek input and comments ahead of implementation.

### 3.2 Geographic Locations

This project is targeting changes both at the central and local levels. Typical changes sought at the central level concern changes in law, policy and behavior (that is respect for laws and policies). The later type of change is also sought at the local level. While field locations for the implementation of certain activities remain to be determined (and will be in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders) particular attention will be paid to the south of Kyrgyzstan especially the areas affected by the 2010 conflict. Both duty-bearers and right-holders are targeted at the central and local levels.

Province	District/City	Municipality
Osh		
Jalalabad		
Batken		
<i>Bishkek</i>		

<sup>3</sup> By “law drafters” the project refers to MPs, members of the National Council on Judicial Reform and members of its Expert Working Groups.

### 3.3 Description of activities and Implementation Approaches

The project foresees the following specific activities to reach its outputs:

**Output 1.1:** Supporting the Secretariat of the National Council on Judicial Reform (NCJR) to monitor the progress of the ongoing judicial reform process; providing technical support and expert advises to the NCJR's Secretariat and EWGs on drafting legislation in line with international human rights standards; Co-organizing sessions of three EWGs on elaborating new Criminal, Criminal Procedure and Criminal Executive Codes, expert round-tables (including with experts on women's rights) and national expert forums under the National Council on Judicial Reform (NCJR) to elaborate and discuss new law drafts and providing with expertise on international human rights standards and recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms.

**Output 1.2** Co-organizing workshops with the participation of judges of the Supreme Court and its administrative staff and a national conference on unification of judicial practice on criminal cases.

**Output 1.3** Updating training curricula of the Supreme Court's Judiciary Training Center (JTC) and the Center for the Professional Training of Prosecutors (CPTP) under the General Prosecutor's Office according to the new criminal legislation, and providing experts of JTC and CPTP are by manuals and ToT on conducting trainings on new legislation and human rights for judges and prosecutors.

**Output 2.1** Providing institutional support to the newly established NPM and conducting trainings on monitoring of places of deprivation and limitation of liberty for its staff, members of coordination council and experts.

**Output 2.2** Providing institutional support and conducting trainings on human rights and strategic planning for members of the newly established governmental inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism on follow up to the UN human rights mechanisms (UPR, treaty bodies, special procedures).

**Output 2.3** Supporting national human rights NGOs to conduct human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy in Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan.

**Output 2.4** Providing technical and expert advises, and conducting trainings on protecting human rights during criminal proceedings for groups of young lawyers from multiethnic towns and districts in the south of Kyrgyzstan.

**Output 3.1.** Organizing expert workshops, round-tables, consultations with rights holders, including women activists and women's rights NGOs, and one national conference to raise the awareness of duty bearers and rights holders on justice mechanisms and tools to address human rights violations committed during and in the aftermath of June 2010 violence.

The Project will also contribute to realization of the Kyrgyz Government's Action Plan for the implementation of **UN Security Council Resolution 1325** on Women, Peace and Security. In particular, project will focus on its objectives 1.1. and 5.2. by promoting the compliance of targeted legislation with the Action Plan and incorporating sessions on "Women, Peace and Security" to the curricula of Judiciary and Prosecutors' Training Centers.

The implementation methodology includes detailed planning phase of the each activity, implementation/monitoring phase and evaluation.

### 3.4 Sustainability, Exit Strategy and Replicability

The ownership of the activities planned within the project and their sustainability would be ensured through partnership with national state and non-state institutions. The project focuses on supporting relevant national actors – duty bearers and rights holders to achieve sustainable changes to increase the public trust towards the state. Changes sought are at the legal and policy level will result in long term and entrenched benefits including include new legislation on criminal justice, improved practice in the area of administration of justice, as well as enhanced dialogue to ensure the accountability and justice for human rights violations.

Sustainability of training and other capacity development work will be ensured by partnering with national partners including the Supreme Court's Judiciary Training Center and the General Prosecutor's Center for the Professional Training of Prosecutors. Also training programmes, including revised manuals and other educational materials, will be integrated in the updated curricula of these training institutions and the trained trainers will retain skills for training judges and prosecutors after the project finishes. Civil society will benefit from capacity building and will be able to carry out activities following the end of the project. Regarding improving the justice, in particular for the past human rights violations, awareness will be raised and national expertise enhanced so that the foundations for dialogue on this critical issue to sustain peace can take place in the future. At a thematic level, the activities to be carried out by the Project will be included in OHCHR's 2014-2017 Subregional Note. Therefore the focus areas to be addressed by this project will remain as a priority for the Office beyond the PRF project implementation timeline, thereby ensuring sustainability of the work done by the project.

### 3.5 Cost Efficiency

The project will recruit personnel whose experience and knowledge will be key for the implementation of the planned activities and contributions towards results. A staff costs ratio of OHCHR can be explained by the in-kind nature of human rights work which is done mainly through human resources. Human rights work, by its nature, is done through staff in order to advocate, advise, analyse legislation and policy against human rights standards, train, monitor, report and providing advice and support on HRBA. OHCHR's added value is its expertise in human rights (including rule of law standards) that is provided through its human resources. As the leading UN entity focused on the promotion and protection of human rights, the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA), located in Kyrgyzstan, covers four countries in the region: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Its team based in Bishkek comprises 5 substantive staff including the Regional Representative. OHCHR has limited core resources which are finite and for the region. Since 2010 violence, OHCHR has been able to provide significant technical cooperation assistance to promote and protect human rights in Kyrgyzstan through external funds. OHCHR's current capacity and project in Kyrgyzstan finishes at the end of 2013. As a regional office, OHCHR is in a position to continue playing an active and dedicated role in the area of rule of law in Kyrgyzstan in the peacebuilding context only if further resources are available.

The recent UN Policy Committee Decision on Central Asia places notable emphasis on human rights protection and requests OHCHR to take action in promoting the implementation of the human rights obligations and recommendations of the human rights mechanisms as well as in monitoring human rights violations in the region as a key aspect of early warning.

As advised by PBSO, OHCHR allocated 50,000 USD M&E related tasks and activities and 15% of the budget for supporting gender equality, which will be promoted through ensuring women's participation in the project activities in the rate of minimum 30%.

### 3.6 Risk Management

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Severity of impact on project	Mitigating Strategy/Measures
The main risks associated with the project could be a lack of political willingness to implement human rights standards, corruption and turnover amongst decision-makers and criminal justice practitioners, as well as a lack of state funding for the criminal justice system and the NPM.	Medium	Medium	This risk will be mitigated through political advocacy, public awareness raising and a step by step approach that the government has committed itself to adopt in order to implement its proclaimed national priorities in the area of rule of law, judicial reform and human rights promotion and protection.



Risk	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Severity of impact on project	Mitigating Strategy/Measures
There is also a certain risk that middle and low level authorities would not accept the concept of improving the administration of justice, particularly as relates to human rights violations as well as project activities directed at increasing accountability for human rights violations. Initiatives aimed at low-key grassroots consultations with the conflict affected communities may also not be accepted by victims and their families, who strive for immediate results.	Medium	Medium	The project will address those risks by adopting a step-by-step approach towards raising awareness of both authorities and victims about the concept improving the administration of justice by firstly unpacking the definition and then gradually introducing more complicated concepts, and by encouraging the participation of victims in consultations on justice for the past through a targeted approach designed in partnership with the civil society organizations that are grassroots based and have already gained trust of the local communities, plus carried out various sorts of consultations with the conflict affected groups in the past.

### 3.7 Results Framework and M&E Systems

OHCHR will carry out internal monthly results-based monitoring and reporting; collect and incorporate feedback from relevant government and civil society partners; carry out mid-term and annual reviews of implementation and context, assessing progress against indicators at project outcome level, making appropriate implementation adjustments as necessary to meet results. Contribution towards results (and progress of project activities) will be discussed by stakeholders – OHCHR suggests that a “task force” should be created to monitor progress under each of the PPP outcomes. All OHCHR staff members are trained to regularly apply results-based management principles, which pertain to M&E. OHCHR will cooperate fully with the PRF Secretariat which it understands will contain an M&E component, including external monitoring and evaluation assessments. For more detail, see the corresponding Annex.

## 4. Management Arrangement and Partnership

### 4.1 Implementation Capacity and Comparative Advantage

OHCHR is uniquely mandated by the UN General Assembly “to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people of all rights established... in international human rights laws and treaties.” This includes preventing human rights violations, securing respect for all human rights, and encouraging engagement with international human rights mechanisms.

The comprehensiveness of OHCHR’s mandate, access to authorities, existing partnerships and working relationships, and expertise explain its comparative advantage. OHCHR plays therefore a critical role in contributing to the creation of stable environments and encouraging respect for the rule of law. This role is widely recognized by the international community.

OHCHR initiatives are in line with ongoing and forthcoming national processes and commitments, as well as in response to requests from the state authorities to provide expert advice and other technical assistance including capacity building support. OHCHR, which was established in 2008, is a trusted partner with recognized expertise in the outputs and activities within this project.

OHCHR’s previous and recent work in Central Asia on administration of justice, namely under the Peacebuilding Fund for Kyrgyzstan in 2012, has produced direct results leading to positive and constructive engagement with international human rights mechanisms. This project will enable OHCHR to continue remain actively engaged in Kyrgyzstan, which otherwise cannot be guaranteed by OHCHR core resources only.

## 4.2 Effective Partnership

The project was initially designed as a joint initiative of three UN agencies: OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC. However, due to multifold reasons OHCHR had to opt for a separate proposal. Following this decision, three agencies continued to coordinate their proposal drafting and future activities to avoid duplication and enhance synergies. Future activities envisaged under this project will continue to be closely coordinated with UNDP and UNODC, and given the ongoing partnerships in the area of judicial/criminal justice reform and NPM promotion, there will be close synergies in implementing activities in these areas. The added value of each organization will be ensured when implementing closely coordinated activities, with OHCHR contributing with its human rights expertise and fulfilling its role as the primary UN entity in charge of promoting compliance of states with their human rights obligations under UN human rights treaties. Moreover, the project staff of the three RUNOs will cooperate on permanent basis through regular meetings and joint events. To ensure effective coordination and cooperation between all RUNOs working towards similar results, OHCHR has advocated for the establishment of a regular coordination forum per PPP outcome. OHCHR will also continue close co-ordination and co-operation with other UN and non-UN international organizations working in related field, such as UNHCR, OSCE and the EU delegation.

<b>RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others</b>	<b>Roles and Contributions</b>	<b>Duration/Period of Engagement</b>
Presidential Office's Department on Judicial Reform and Rule of Law that is also appointed as Secretariat to the National Council on Judicial Affairs.	Management, coordination and monitoring in area of Judicial Reform, including the elaboration of new legislation according to the Presidential Decree from August 2008.	24 months
Judicial Training Center under the Supreme Court	Cooperation and ownership on activities related with updating its training curricula and conducting ToT	12 months
Center of Professional Training of Prosecutors under the Prosecutor General's Office	Cooperation and ownership on activities related with updating its training curricula and conducting ToT	12 months
UNDP	Close coordination through regular meetings of working group meetings that will consisted of project staff of OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC, and cooperation through implementing joint activities under the Outcomes 1-2.	24 months
OSCE Centre in Bishkek	Coordination under the Project Outcomes 1-2	24 months
Soros-Kyrgyzstan Foundation	Coordination under the Project Outcomes 1-2	24 months

## 4.3 Management and Coordination Arrangements

The results framework of this project will be fully integrated into OHCHR's Annual Work Plan for all years of project implementation. All outcomes, outputs and activities for this project will be directly included into OHCHR's online "Performance Management System" through which project progress towards results will be monitored.

OHCHR plans to hire the following staff to ensure the project's effective implementation:

- Human Rights Officer – will be responsible for project's overall results and implementation at the level of outcomes, outputs and activities;
- Two National Specialists (Programme and Legal) – will be responsible for providing programme, legal and technical support in implementing project's activities;
- Administrative Assistant – will be responsible for providing administrative, financial and logistic support in implementing project's activities.

Other aspects of management and coordination can be seen in the corresponding Annexes.

#### **4.4 Administrative Arrangements (standardized paragraphs – 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 Participating 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)<sup>4</sup>, 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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- 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:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than July 31st;
- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the completion of the activities. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the PBF; and
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been 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.

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<sup>4</sup> Available at: <http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc>

**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>).

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Donor Mapping and Gap Analysis

The table below on donor mapping and Funding Gaps Mapping is taken from the UN Peacebuilding Priority Plan for Kyrgyzstan:

PBF Outcome Area	Key Donor	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/ activities	Budget in \$	Description of the area facing a gap and how funds will be used for covering the gap
Rule of Law <sup>5</sup> (including human rights) and Democratic governance  (mainly related to PPP outcome 1)	1) United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	1) Judicial Strengthening, Legal Defense Community Program,	1) 2011-2016	1) 6.6 Million	- Larger financing by other donors in the area of rule of law, human rights (EU, USAID etc.) and democratic governance but mainly focused on ongoing reforms (judiciary reform), not new ones.  - Lack of funding exists in areas that involve a great level of risk (e.g. law enforcement reform, other new government reforms, justice for the past, participation of minorities etc.). This will be the area PRF interventions will focus on to fill existing gaps  - UN agencies have contributed significantly to interventions for the protection of human rights and democratic governance/ rule of law but have difficulties to secure funding to meet UNDAF pledges for 2013-2016. According to the UNDAF annual report 2012 the funding gap in this area is USD 12,078,927. The PRF would contribute to cover those interventions related
	2) Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	2) Promoting Rule of Law in Central Asia	2) 2012-2014	2) no amount available	
	3) European Union (EU)	3) Oversight Mechanisms and Judiciary Reform, Civil Society and Media	3) Indicated under sector development assistance under consideration for 2013-2017	3) 17 Million to be confirmed	
	4) United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic <sup>6</sup>	4) Protection of human rights, rule of law, civic engagement, provision of services (UNDAF outcomes 2 and 3 under pillar I)	4) 2013-2016	4) 13,121,275 pledged	
	5) Government of the Swiss Confederation	5) Capacity Building in Public Finance Management Reform	5) 2008-2013 (extended to the end of 2014)	5) Overall budget: 7,500,000 Swiss contribution: 570,000	
	6) Government of the Swiss Confederation (through SDC – Swiss Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	6) Strengthening Voice and Accountability: Citizens' participation and oversight of budget processes	6) 2011-2015 (phase I)	6) 6,133,020	

<sup>5</sup> The information is based on the background paper that was prepared by the Sectorial Working Group on Judicial Sector/Judicial Reform for the High Level Conference with Donors that will take place in Bishkek in July 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Based on information provided in the UNDAF annual report 2012.

	7) World Bank	7) Transparency and Accountability	7) 2010-2014	7) 1,043,000	to human rights, democratic governance and rule of law that are difficult to cover from other donors (see explanations above)
	8) European Union	8) Support to the Education and Social Sector	8) 2013-2015	8) 25,092,200 (Budget support)	
	9) USAID	9) Parliamentary Strengthening and Human Rights	9) 2010-2015	9) 8,623,529	

## Annex 2: Project Budget Tables

### Annex 2: a) Detailed Project Budget by Outcome

Project Budget Agency: OHCHR ROCA									
Insert PPP Outcome (...)									
Project Outcome 1									
Project Outcome 1	Output 1.1								
	Activity 1.1.1 Support to the NCJR Secretariat to conduct monitoring of progress of the Judicial reform	\$0	\$0	\$28 800	\$1 200	\$0	\$1 600		\$136 500
	Activity 1.1.2 Technical & expert support to the NCJR's Secretariat and its EWGs	\$300	\$0	\$23 000	\$3 000	\$0	\$5 000		\$95 800
	Activity 1.1.3 Two joint sessions of EWGs for 5 days each with participation of 36 experts	\$100	\$0	\$4 000	\$3 000	\$0	\$2 000		\$31 600
	Activity 1.1.4 Three expert round-tables for 1 day with participation of 20 experts, including one with women's rights experts	\$200	\$0	\$4 000	\$1 500	\$0	\$5 000		\$31 300
	Activity 1.1.5 A national conference under the NCJR is organized - 2 days x 60 participants	\$100	\$0	\$6 000	\$2 000	\$0	\$5 000		\$9 100
	Output 1.2								
	Activity 1.2.1 Three workshops for 3 days with 20 participants each	\$100	\$0	\$5 000	\$0	\$0	\$5 000		\$10 100
	Activity 1.2.2 A national conference for 2 days with 30 participants	\$300	\$0	\$7 000	\$2 000	\$0	\$5 000		\$14 300
	Output 1.3								
	Activity 1.3.1 Updating the training curricula and preparing manuals	\$200	\$0	\$4 000	\$0	\$0	\$3 000		\$16 300
	Activity 1.3.2 Conducting 5 days ToT for 10 experts	\$100	\$0	\$5 000	\$0	\$0	\$4 000		\$7 200
Project Outcome 2									
Project Outcome 2	Output 2.1								
	Activity 2.1.1 Providing advisory, institutional and technical support, and conducting 2 six-day trainings for 25 participants - NPM staff, its experts and members of Coordination Council on human rights monitoring.	\$300	\$10 000	\$13 000	\$3 000	\$0	\$4 000		\$236 890
	Output 2.2								
	Activity 2.2.1 Providing advisory, institutional and technical support, and conducting two three-day training for 15 members of the inter-ministerial entity on strategic planning and UN human rights mechanisms work	\$400	\$0	\$48 400	\$0	\$0	\$4 000		\$30 300
TOTAL									
									\$52 800
									\$52 800





## Annex 2: b) Budget Summary: Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories & Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs

16

<b>Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories</b>	<b>OHCHR ROCA in USD</b>
1. Staff and other personnel cost	\$432 160
2. Supplies, commodities, materials	\$3 100
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture including depreciation	\$10 000
4. Contractual services	\$279 490
5. Travel	\$37 700
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts	\$76 000
7. General operating and other direct costs	\$71 600
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>\$910 050</b>
8. Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)	\$63 703
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$973 753</b>

<b>Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs</b>		<b>OHCHR ROCA</b>
<b>Project Outcome 1:</b>		<b>\$136 500</b>
Project Outcome 1	<b>Output 1.1</b>	\$95 800
	<b>Output 1.2</b>	\$24 400
	<b>Output 1.3</b>	\$16 300
<b>Project Outcome 2</b>		<b>\$236 890</b>
Project Outcome 2	<b>Output 2.1</b>	\$30 300
	<b>Output 2.2</b>	\$30 300
	<b>Output 2.3</b>	\$69 490
	<b>Output 2.4</b>	\$84 300
<b>Project Outcome 3</b>		<b>\$104 500</b>
Project Outcome (...)	<b>Output 3.1</b>	\$104 500
<b>Staff and other personnel cost</b>		<b>\$432 160</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$910 050</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)</b>		<b>\$63 703</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>		<b>\$973 753</b>
<b>Amounts requested by PPP outcome</b>		
<b>Total Cost contributing to PPP Outcome 1</b> (insert relevant PPP outcome the project contributes to)		<b>\$973 753</b>

## Annex 2: c) Gender and M&E Budgeting

<b>GENDER AND M&amp;E BUDGET in USD</b>		<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>GENDER BUDGETING</b>	Total funds dedicated to gender equality	\$146 000
	% of the Total Project Budget (min 15%)	15%
<b>M&amp;E BUDGETING</b>	Total funds dedicated to M&E measures (min \$50,000 to 80,000 strongly encouraged)	\$50 000
	% of the Total Project Budget (min 3%)	5%

### Annex 3: Results Framework

UNDAF Kyrgyzstan Level			
UNDAF Pillar A/B/C:		Pillar A	
UNDAF Outcome(s):		Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance and Human Rights	
PPP Kyrgyzstan Level			
PPP Outcome(s):		Outcome 1: Critical laws, policies, reforms and recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, are implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice and respect, protect and fulfill human rights	
Project Peacebuilding Goal:		The aim of this project is to contribute to the peace and reconciliation process in Kyrgyzstan through strengthening the rule of law and human rights protection.	
Theory of Change:		This project is based on the theory of change that "If: 1. Legislative drafters are aware about international and constitutional human rights standards relevant to new legislation on justice administration, and judicial actors are capacitated to ensure an equal application of such standards in practice; 2. Effective coordination between the state structures to promote an holistic implementation of UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations is built, and the capacities of independent monitoring mechanisms are strengthened; 3. A dialogue between duty bearers and right holders about the root causes of the June 2010 violence can take place, access to justice for victims of human rights violations that have occurred during and in the aftermath of the violence is strengthened, then the level of public trust in state institutions will increase, which is essential for achieving stability and durable peace in Kyrgyzstan.	
PPP Outcome Indicator(s)			
1.1. Proportion of cases brought to human rights and justice institutions which are satisfactorily resolved		Baseline	Time-bound Target
		TBD	20% increase over baseline by end of 2016
1.2 Number of key policies and laws adopted or amended		0	10 by mid-2015
1.4 Citizens' trust in national state institutions is increased		TBD	10% increase over baseline by end of 2016
			Key Assumptions
			Political will to sustain efforts to improve the justice sector - including the adoption of a new Criminal Procedure Code and other key legislation - will continue.
			Political will to implement recommendations from UN international human rights mechanisms.
			The rule of law environment is conducive for these institutions to apply international human rights standards. Political support - including respect for the independence of these institutions - exists and translates in adequate allocation of resources.

<u>Project Level</u>				
<i>Key legislation in the area of administration of justice is in line with international and constitutional human rights standards and the judiciary adjudicates several cases in line with these standards</i>				
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b>				
<b>Type of Change:</b>				
Structural change which provides the legal and policy framework for the rule of law and respect for human rights to be upheld				
<u>Outcome Indicator(s)</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Time-bound Target</u>	<u>Key Assumptions</u>	
Degree of compliance of key laws relating to the administration of justice - the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes, Code on Criminal Offences, Laws on the Ombudsman, State Guaranteed Legal Aid and on Bar and Legal Practice - with international human rights standards.	The current Criminal Procedure Code and other key laws mentioned are not fully in compliance with international human rights standards.	A new Criminal Procedure Code is adopted and the laws mentioned are amended, largely in compliance with international human rights standards by 2015.	Political will to sustain efforts to improve the justice sector - including the adoption of a new Criminal Procedure Code and other key legislation - will continue. The rule of law environment is conducive for the judiciary to apply international human rights standards. Political support - including respect for the independence of these institutions - exists and translates also in adequate allocation of resources.	
<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>Output Indicators</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Key Assumptions</u>
Output 1.1. Technical and expert support is provided to the Secretariat of the National Council on Judicial Reform (NCJR) and its Expert Working Groups (EWGs) on elaborating the key laws relating to the administration of justice in line with international human rights standards.	Number of key draft laws relating to the administration of justice elaborated by EWGs and submitted for public discussions.	Three draft laws were partially elaborated by EWGs in 2013.	Drafts of key laws relating to the administration of justice are elaborated by EWGs and submitted for public discussions – three by the end of 2014 and other three by the end of 2015.	Legal experts involved in the drafting of laws continue to engage with OHCHR and remain committed to enhance their skills and knowledge in this area.

Output 1.2. Technical assistance and capacity building provided to Supreme Court judges and staff regarding unification of judicial practice on criminal cases.	Number of resolutions adopted by the Supreme Court regarding unified judicial practice on criminal cases.	No such resolution has thus far been adopted by the Supreme Court on criminal cases.	One such resolution adopted by the Supreme Court by June 2016.	The Supreme Court remains engaged with OHCHR and other actors and continues to show interest in unifying judicial practice in the area of criminal cases.
Output 1.3. A human rights training package is developed with the Supreme Court's Judiciary Training Center (JTC) and the Center for the Professional Training of Prosecutors (CPTP), focusing on curricula, manuals and trainers, is provided to the Training Centres.	Extent to which human rights are institutionalised in the training curricula of JTC and CPTP.	The training curricula do not currently include human rights and will have to be updated in line with the new legislation.	By the end of 2016, the training curricula of JTC and CPTP are updated and institutionalise human rights.	Commitment to integrate human rights modules is maintained. The new criminal legislation is adopted by mid-2015 thus making it possible to update the manuals and train the experts.
Adequate functioning of national human rights mechanisms and civil society actors leads to effective protection of human rights and increased accountability for their violation, including through holistic follow-up on UN human rights mechanisms' recommendation.				
Structural: Newly established national human rights mechanisms and civil society actors are able to effectively protect human rights and follow-up to UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations.				
Outcome Indicator(s)	Baseline	Time-bound Target	Key Assumptions	
Extent to which targeted national human rights mechanisms (the National Preventive Mechanism and the national entity in charge of coordinating follow-up to recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms) function effectively in line with their respective mandates and international human rights standards. Extent to which young defence lawyers and NGOs carry out their casework and monitoring and reporting, respectively, with reference to international human rights standards.	The NPM is in the process of being established following the law adopted in July 2012. In November 2013 the Government has established an Coordinating Council to follow-up to recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms. There is a lack of young defence lawyers and NGOs carrying out monitoring which refer to international human rights standards.	By 2016, both national mechanisms function in line with their mandates, good practices and international human rights standards.	Political commitment to support the NPM will translate into adequate allocation of resources and respect for its mandate. Political commitment demonstrated will lead to the strengthening and effective functioning the Government's Coordinating Council to follow-up on recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms.	

OUTPUTS	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target	Key Assumptions
Output 2.1. Institutional support provided to the newly established NPM and capacity building on monitoring of places of deprivation and limitation of liberty is provided to its staff and members of the Coordination Council.	Number of reports following monitoring visits are produced by the NPM	Zero reports as the NPM has yet to start functioning	By mid-2015 the NPM issues 4 reports following monitoring visits, by mid-2016 the NPM issues 4 reports following monitoring visits	Continued political will to support the establishment and effective functioning of the entity. Respect of the NPM mandate by management of institutions to be monitored
Output 2.2. Institutional support and capacity building on human rights law and strategic planning is provided to the newly established inter-ministerial entity that will follow up to UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations.	Existence of a draft strategic plan to ensure a comprehensive follow-up to recommendations from UN human rights mechanism.	No such comprehensive strategic plan exists.	A strategic plan to follow up on recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms is drafted by June 2015.	Continued political will to support the establishment and effective functioning of this entity.
Output 2.3. Capacity building for young defence lawyers from multiethnic towns and districts of southern Kyrgyzstan on protecting human rights in criminal proceedings.	Number of cases addressed by the trained young lawyers to national and international mechanisms on alleged human rights violations with reference to international and national human rights standards.	0 (groups of young lawyers need to be selected and trained during the project)	5 cases by June 2015 and 5 cases by June 2016 refer to international and national human rights standards.	Young lawyers remain committed to litigate human rights cases
Output 2.4. Technical support and grants provided to facilitate human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy conducted by two human rights organizations in the south of Kyrgyzstan.	Number of public reports produced by NGOs documenting human rights violations in the south of Kyrgyzstan which refer to international human rights standards.	Baseline is not available. What is sure is that the less there is support from international community to NGOs, human rights situation is less monitored and less monitoring reports are produced.	By June 2016, two public monitoring reports with specific recommendations to the Government are produced by NGOs on human rights situation in Osh and Jalalabad with reference to international human rights standards.	NGOs supported remain committed to the publication of their findings.
<b>OUTCOME 3:</b>	Duty bearers and rights holders engage in dialogue about the importance of addressing grave human rights violations committed during and in aftermath of the June 2010 violence			

**Type of Change:** Structural: shift in behaviour and increased awareness regarding the importance of addressing human rights violations committed during and in aftermath of the June 2010 violence

<b>Outcome Indicator(s)</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Time-bound Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
Extent of understanding amongst duty bearers and rights holders of the importance of addressing effectively human rights violations committed during and in the aftermath of June 2010 violence		Currently, there is little understanding among duty bearers and rights holders on the concept of "justice for the past" and its tools.	Increased understanding of the importance of addressing human rights violations of June 2010 violence.	Representatives of relevant stakeholder groups (authorities, civil society and victims) are ready to take interest are ready to learn about tools of "justice for the past"
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
Output 3.1. Awareness raising and capacity building of duty bearers and rights holders regarding justice for 2010 violence	Number of duty bearers and rights holders whose awareness is raised and capacity is strengthened about mechanisms and tools to address human rights violations, including those committed in the past.	Low awareness and capacity of duty bearers and rights holders about mechanisms and tools to address human rights violations, including those committed in the past	By 2016, awareness and capacity of at least 50 duty bearers and 150 rights holders on mechanisms and tools to address human rights violations, including those committed in the past are raised and strengthened.	Representatives of relevant stakeholder groups (authorities, civil society and victims) are ready to engage into a dialogue

## Annex 4: M&E Plan

Project Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Time-Bound Target	Means of Verification including data collection methodology	Frequency	Required Budget	Roles & Responsibilities of data collection, analysis and reporting
Degree of compliance of key laws relating to the administration of justice - the Criminal Procedure Code and Laws on the Ombudsman, State Guaranteed Legal Aid and on Bar and Legal Practice - with international human rights standards.	The current Criminal Procedure Code and other key laws mentioned are not fully in compliance with international human rights standards.	A new Criminal Procedure Code is adopted and the laws mentioned are amended, largely in compliance with international human rights standards by 2015.	Progress updates from legislative drafting groups, National Council and Judicial Reform, Parliament and national entity for follow-up to international human rights recommendations.	Monthly	\$15 000	OHCHR Reporting Officer to collect data from OHCHR programme staff, analyse developments and report monthly to OHCHR's internal Performance Monitoring System (PMS)
Extent to which targeted national human rights mechanisms (the National Preventive Mechanism and the national entity in charge of coordinating follow-up to recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms) function effectively in line with their respective mandates and international human rights standards. Extent to which young defence lawyers and NGOs carry out their casework and monitoring and reporting, respectively, with reference to international human rights standards.	The NPM is in the process of being established following the law adopted in July 2012. In August 2013 the state committed to establish an entity to coordinate reporting and follow-up to recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms. There is a lack of young defence lawyers and NGOs carrying out monitoring which refer to international human rights standards.	By 2016, both national mechanisms function in line with their mandates, good practices and international human rights standards.	Qualitative assessment by OHCHR done in coordination with staff of respective national mechanisms	Quarterly	\$20 000	OHCHR Programme staff to undertake such assessment with guidance from OHCHR management and Reporting Officer. Monthly RBM reports in OHCHR's internal PMS.
Extent of understanding amongst duty bearers and rights holders of the importance of addressing effectively human rights violations committed during and in the aftermath of June 2010 violence	There is very limited understanding or acceptance of the importance of addressing human rights violations of June 2010 violence.	Increased understanding of the importance of addressing human rights violations of June 2010 violence.	OHCHR will remain in contact with targeted actors. OHCHR internal monitoring reports and number of court decisions referring to international standards and constitutional provisions.	Monthly	\$15 000	OHCHR Programme staff to undertake such assessment with guidance from OHCHR management and Reporting Officer. Monthly RBM reports in OHCHR's internal PMS.
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$50 000</b>	

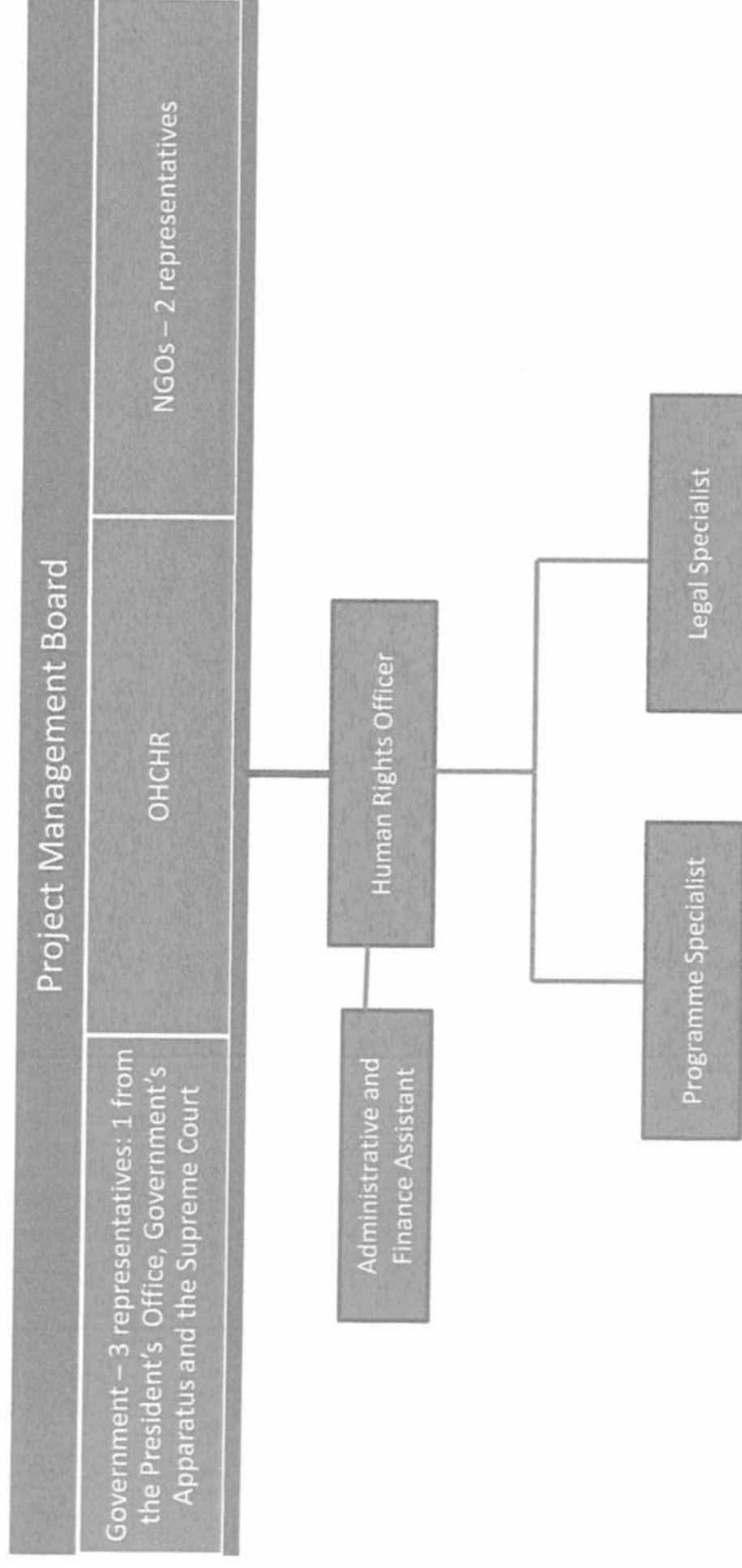
## Annex 5: Capacity Mapping of Recipient UN Organization(s)

Please include exhaustive information of annual budgets of RUNO(s) in the targeted peacebuilding thematic areas or sectors of the project. This is to help understand and assess the relative capacity of RUNO(s) to manage a quantum shift of additional funding through PBF.

RUNO	Targeted peacebuilding thematic areas/sectors (top five or fewer)	2012 Annual Budget per RUNO in key sectors	2013 Annual Budget per RUNO in key sectors	2014 Annual Budget Projection per RUNO in key sectors	2013 Annual Budget and Delivery Rate by Agency Total
OHCHR	Strengthening the Rule of Law in Kyrgyzstan	<p>1) Core Funding for Kyrgyzstan (not only for Rule of Law): USD 266,654</p> <p>2) EU I project, Rule of Law component: USD 1,181,001</p> <p>3) EU II project, Rule of Law component: USD 229,634</p> <p>4) IRF from PBF, Rule of Law component: USD 464,024</p>	<p>1) Core Funding for Kyrgyzstan (not only for Rule of Law): USD 226,179</p> <p>2) EU II project, Rule of Law component: USD 526,889</p>	<p>1) Core Funding for Kyrgyzstan (not only for Rule of Law): USD 226,179</p>	<p>1) Core Funding for Kyrgyzstan (not only for Rule of Law): USD 226,179; Annual delivery rate: 100%</p> <p>2) EU II project, Rule of Law component: USD 526,889 Annual delivery rate: 60% as of 30 September 2013</p>



**Annex 6: Organigram of Project Management Structure**



## Annex 7: Preliminary Work Plan

Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe (up to 30 months - 10 quarters)										Responsible RUNO & Party mobilizing inputs	Inputs/Budget by output
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10		
Project Outcome 1													
Output 1.1	Activity 1.1.1 Support to the NCJR Secretariat to conduct monitoring and evaluation of progress of the Judicial reform			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR ROCA	\$95 800
	Activity 1.1.2 Technical & expert support to the NCJR Secretariat and its EWGs			X	X	X	X	X	X			OHCHR ROCA	
	Activity 1.1.3 Two joint sessions of EWGs for 5 days each with participation of 36 experts			X		X						OHCHR ROCA	
	Activity 1.1.4 Three expert round-tables for 1 day with participation of 20 experts, including one with women's rights experts			X	X	X						OHCHR ROCA	
	Activitiy 1.1.5 A national conference under the National Council on Judicial Reform is organized for 2 days with 60 participants							X				OHCHR ROCA	
Output 1.2	Activity 1.2.1 Three workshops for 3 days with 20 participants each			X		X		X				OHCHR ROCA	\$24 400
	Activity 1.2.2 A national conference for 2 days with 30 participants						X					OHCHR ROCA	
Output 1.3	Activity 1.3.1 Updating the training curricula and preparing manuals										X		\$16 300
	Activity 1.3.2 Conducting 5 days ToT for 10 experts											OHCHR ROCA	
Project Outcome 2													
Output 2.1	Activity 2.1.1 Providing advisory, institutional and technical support, and conducting 2 six-day trainings for 25 participants - NPM staff, its experts and members of Coordination Council on human rights monitoring.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR ROCA	\$30 300
Output 2.2	Activity 2.2.1 Providing advisory, institutional and technical support, and conducting two three-day training for 15 members of the inter-ministerial entity on strategic planning and UN human rights mechanisms work			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR ROCA	\$52 800
Output 3.3	Activity 2.3.1 Providing advisory support and conducting six trainings for lawyers for 5 days for 25 participants each			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR ROCA	\$69 490
Output 3.4	Activity 2.4.1 Providing technical support and grants to facilitate human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy by civil society organizations			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR ROCA	\$84 300

Project Outcome 3													
Output 3.1	Activity 3.1.1 Organizing six two-day expert workshops with 15 participants each						X		X			X	OHCHR ROCA
	Activity 3.1.2 Organizing four one-day RTs with 20 participants each					X	X			X			OHCHR ROCA
	Activity 3.1.3 Consultations with rights-holder including women activists and Women Rights NGOs					X	X	X	X				OHCHR ROCA
	Activity 3.1.4 Organizing a national conference with 70 participants on the issues of justice and accountability for human rights violations											X	OHCHR ROCA
	Activity 3.1.5 Publications, TV & Radio coverage on human rights and transitional justice mechanisms transitional justice					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR ROCA
													\$104 500

**Annex 8:** Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office for upload at the gateway)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND**  
**PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/ "Peace and reconciliation through strengthening the rule of law and human rights protection"	
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Regional Office for Central Asia (OHCHR)	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department on Judicial Reform and Rule of Law of the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic</li> <li>- Coordination Council on Human Rights under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic</li> </ul>	
<b>Location:</b>	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. <i>Some project components will be implemented in Osh City, Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces.</i>	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>	973,753 USD	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date: 01/07/2014</b>	<b>Planned Completion: 30/06/2016</b>
<b>SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)</b>	20 December 2013	
<b>Project Description:</b>	The aim of this project is to contribute to the durable peace and reconciliation process in Kyrgyzstan through strengthening the rule of law and human rights protection. Planned activities will target key reform areas, which contribute to pro-peace change in line with national priorities	
<b>PBF Priority Area:</b>	Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict;	

<b>PBF Outcome:</b>	<b>Rule of Law and National Reconciliation</b>
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<p>The project foresees the following specific activities to reach its outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting the Secretariat of the National Council on Judicial Reform (NCJR) on monitoring and evaluation of progress of the judicial reform process; providing support to the Expert Working Groups on drafting key legislation in the area of administration of justice in line with international human rights standards;</li> <li>- Providing support to the Supreme Court on unification of judicial practice on criminal cases.</li> <li>- Updating training curricula of the Supreme Court's Judiciary Training Center (JTC) and the Center for the Professional Training of Prosecutors (CPTP) under the General Prosecutor's Office according to the new criminal legislation, and providing experts of JTC and CPTP by manuals and ToT on conducting trainings on new legislation and human rights for judges and prosecutors.</li> <li>- Providing advisory, institutional and technical support to the newly established NPM.</li> <li>- Providing advisory, institutional and technical support to the Coordination Council on Human Rights under the Government on follow-up to UN human rights mechanisms' recommendations.</li> <li>- Supporting national human rights NGOs to conduct human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy in Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces of Kyrgyzstan.</li> <li>- Providing expert advises and conducting trainings on human rights protection and conflict mitigation for groups of young lawyers from multiethnic towns and.</li> <li>- Organizing expert workshops, round-tables, consultations with rights holders, including women activists and women's rights NGOs, and a national conference to raise the awareness of duty bearers and rights holders on justice mechanisms and tools to address human rights violations committed during and in the aftermath of June 2010 violence.</li> </ul>