



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

<b>Project Title:</b> Strengthening capacities of LSGs for peacebuilding	<b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b> UNDP, UNICEF
<b>Project Contact:</b> Erkinbek Kasybekov Address: UNDP, UN House, 160 Chui Avenue, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan Telephone: 996 (312) 6112111/611213 E-mail: Erkinbek.Kasybekov@undp.org	<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> Department on Ethnic, Religious Policy and Interaction with Civil Society (Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic), State Agency on Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations, Inter-Agency Commission to coordinate implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Interethnic Relations, State Commission on Religious Affairs, Assembly of People of Kyrgyzstan, Local Self-Governance (LSG) bodies in selected districts
<b>Project Number:</b>	<b>Project Location: Districts/ Cities:</b> Alamedin, Tokmok, Karakol, Karasuu, Osh, Uzgen, Alabuka, Aksy, Leilek, Kadamzhai, Batken
<b>Project Description:</b> The project capacitates state institutions, selected LSGs, and citizens in selected LGSs to ensure the implementation of policies and local peacebuilding initiatives that reduce local inequalities, divisions and conflict, which will result in increased trust between different communities, and between communities and central and local authorities.	Total Project Cost: USD 1,728,877.00 Peacebuilding Fund: USD 1,728,877.00 (UNICEF: 228,876; UNDP: USD 1,500,001) UNDP BCPR TTF: 0 Government Input: 0 Other: Total: USD 1,728,877.00
	<b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b> January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2016
<b>Gender Marker Score<sup>1</sup>:</b> ____ <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i>	
<b>PBF Outcomes<sup>2</sup>:</b> Outcome 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict	
<b>Project Outputs and Key Activities:</b> <u>Outputs under Outcome 1: State institutions and LSGs collaborate to bridge local divides and implement the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations</u> 1.1: State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively mentors and supports LSGs and other partners to bridge divisions and reduce tensions at the national and local levels. 1.2: Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively supports LSGs and civil society to monitor local conflicts and inter-ethnic relations and engage in early preventive action 1.3: The Inter-Agency Committee effectively coordinates the implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations <u>Outputs under Outcome 2: State institutions and LSGs jointly reduce local tensions through gender-responsive peacebuilding initiatives and promotion of religious diversity</u> 2.1: LSGs and local communities in selected districts support gender-responsive local peacebuilding 2.2: Improved policy, institutional capacity and awareness to promote ethnic and religious freedom and diversity 2.3: Selected LSGs and related state institutions (district state administration and social protection) detect vulnerabilities and reduce	

<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)

tension via direct service delivery and refer to specialized support (social cash transfers and services)

**PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

<i>(for PRF-funded projects)</i>	
<b>Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee</b>	
<p><i>Name of Senior UN Representative</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Alexander Avanesov</b></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><b>United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic</b></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 11.12.2013</p>	<p><i>Name of Government Representative</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Daniyar Narymbaev</b></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><b>Head of the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic</b></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 12.12.2013</p>
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<p><i>Seal:</i></p> <p><b>Mr. Jonathan Veitch</b></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><b>Representative</b></p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UNICEF in the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p><i>Date:</i> 10.12.2013</p> <p><i>Seal:</i></p>	

## STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES OF LSGs FOR PEACEBUILDING

### UNDP Project Proposal to PRF

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## 1. Background

### 1.1 Key Challenges and Critical Peacebuilding Needs

Harnessing the full potential of local governance reforms to overcome fragility and consolidate post conflict recovery and peace-building requires first and foremost a good understanding and in-depth knowledge of local context and conflict dynamics. It requires going beyond the use of conventional approaches and models to increasingly look at bottom-up governance and state-building approaches to better assess and respond to localized tensions and conflicts.

Modern conflicts are rarely mono-causal. Violence in Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabat, Djети-Oguz, Maevka, Tokmok and others is driven by multiple, regional but also highly localized cleavages and tensions which underlay and nourish national level tensions. Whilst political bargains are essential in creating space for peace, it is now recognized that implementation of strategic peace-building policies and programs, is heavily dependent upon local government's capacity and will to address deep rooted causes of conflicts.

Many past and potential participants of conflicts have come from disadvantaged and poor households facing multiple deprivations. The latter includes barriers to access guaranteed by the state public service, social entitlements along with absence of required social services to address emerging needs of people. Duty-bearers and service-providers (social workers, case managers) contribute to problem aggravation as their capacity to deliver goods, services and obligations that improve the welfare of their citizens is limited. Social protection system fails to reach-out to the most vulnerable with required support resulting in frustration and alienation, and fuels local tension.

**A broad sense of human insecurity** is keenly felt among local populations in affected areas. This sense of insecurity exaggerates and is compounded by stereotypes, nationalism, inequality and discrimination, among other things. Attaining an improved level of human security –defined as freedom from want and from fear<sup>3</sup> – must be part of the foundation for peace. As high as 83% of women suffer from various forms of violence by their husbands or partners, 67% of rural Kyrgyz women are married as result of bride kidnapping of which two-thirds of them without girl's consent<sup>4</sup>. Women and girls from ethnic minorities groups are facing double discrimination in all areas of public life. This issue can be highlighted with the high prevalence of gender based violence and violence against children and youth in families and schools. There is an atmosphere in society, including in homes and schools, wherein violence has come to be viewed as an acceptable form of conflict resolution, gravely undermining the creation of a favorable environment for peace.<sup>5</sup>

Despite the fact that decentralization reform has been introduced throughout Kyrgyzstan with the premise behind to improve the provision and effectiveness of public services, resource allocation and transparent and accountable administration at local level while giving citizens the instruments for influencing decisions affecting their communities, and improving interethnic confidence and national harmony.

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<sup>3</sup>Commission on Human Security (2003), Human Security Now, New York

<sup>4</sup> American University in Central Asia and the Association of Crisis Centers data, 2004-2009

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF, in partnership with the Ombudsman Office, the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Education, undertook two nation-wide studies on the prevalence and dynamics of child abuse in families (2010) and violence in schools in the Kyrgyz Republic (2011). The findings of the studies disclosed a dismal picture of the prevalence of child abuse and violence countrywide. 73 per cent of children suffer from abuse and violence in their families and 83.5 per cent of children experience different forms of violence in schools.

However, strengthening local governance structures through decentralization has been marred by a series of challenges, namely:

- a) Weak capacities of local public administration
- b) Unstable revenue base, which relies strongly on municipalities own resources. The insufficient revenue base or irrational usage does not allow municipalities to perform their tasks
- c) Weaknesses in access and quality of provision of public services, which cannot be resolved in the short run and may further compromise the overall thrust in the benefits of decentralization
- d) Weaknesses in horizontal and vertical coordination
- e) Lack of established mechanisms and procedures for ensuring transparency and accountability to constituencies
- f) Considerable socio-economic disparities among the regions and between rural and urban areas
- g) The politicization of public office. Resulting in many trained staff of municipal service centers being replaced following the election of new leadership.

Thus maximizing the potential of local Governance for peace building processes requires addressing a series of political, technical and financial challenges. Failure to implement local governance reforms could exacerbate tensions and foster renewed conflict. Strengthening local governance successfully as part of peace building framework requires a thorough analysis of the root causes of a conflict, its dynamics, power struggles as well as the grievances and challenges that underline it. Work on governance issues, including peace building needs to be better integrated i.e. strengthening local governance requires marrying support to the capacities of local government units and the development of a strategic framework with Central Government authorities that can foster sustainable, long-term relationships. A simple emphasis on service provision without also supporting the institutional capacity development for local authorities and relevant central Government bodies should be avoided, holistic approaches needed. Thus developing a local governance reform process and combining it with peace building processes should be a nationally driven process.

## **1.2 Donor mapping and Gap Analysis**

After 2010-2013 events international and donor organizations implemented more than 26 projects in the sphere of development and strengthening of local government for the overall sum over 18 million US dollars, 1,1 million Euro and 12 Million Pounds sterling. 27 more projects are still on their implementation stage. Most of the projects are and/or being realized by such large international donor organizations as: UNDP, USAID, OSCE, JICA, ARIS and GIZ.

Most of the projects are concentrated in Osh (24 %) and Dzhahalal-Abad (19 %) oblasts due to consequences of the interethnic conflict in 2010. 13 % of projects implemented in Naryn and Batken oblasts each, 9 % in Issyk-Kul and Chui oblasts each, 8 % in Talas oblast, and in the cities of Bishkek and Osh hardly less than 5 %.

More than 20 large international/donor organizations implement development projects in the field of local self-governance. They address different issues such as: local government reforms, institutional support to LSG, strengthening of organizational and human resources of LSG, but also strengthening capacity of civil society institutions and communities with the aim to increase their participation in local development processes, to monitor local governments' activities for transparency and accountability, and management of interethnic conflicts.

All these projects aim to develop local self-government in general. Some of them suppose have catalytic/indirect effects on conflict potential by improving different aspects of local self-government. Nevertheless, most of these projects do not focus on interethnic relations or conflict prevention/resolution. Few projects that explicitly aimed to decrease conflict potential by improving different aspects of LSG have been already completed (see: Annex 1)6. The only ongoing project is USAID's «Conflict mitigation through targeted analysis and community action, peace through prosperity, media for peacebuilding, youth in the Kyrgyz Republic» (2012-2014). However, none of the ongoing or completed projects have applied integrated approach where strong national-local governments and inclusive local governance arrangements with particular focus on ethnic diversity management are increasingly seen as essential building blocks of the peace building process. This approach, which seeks to eliminate the divides across different lines, to strengthen capacities of the Agency and LSGs for inclusive and fair diversity management, remains not covered by donors and development organizations.

The following existing funding streams for projects relating to development of LSGs and outcome two of PPP were identified within the framework of existing donor programs. Most of the programs listed focus on ongoing reforms (e.g decentralization, social justice) rather than new ones. Funding is particularly lacking in areas involving a greater level of risk (e.g. conflict sensitive local development planning especially raising sensitive issues like interests of ethnic groups, citizen participation, multiple flow of information, institutions of accountability, ethnic diversity management, and poor and marginalized groups orientation) This will be the area PRF interventions will focus on to fill existing gaps.

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

Local conflicts remain a destabilizing factor to peace and development, with local self-government bodies limited in their capacity and awareness in terms of developing mitigating measures to address these challenges. The purpose of the project is to:

- i) Strengthen the capacity of the newly established State Agency of Local Self-governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations (the Agency),
- ii) Build the capacity of LSGs in 11 selected rayons that have been determined to have heightened conflict potential, and
- iii) Support affected local citizens and civil society in forming partnerships with LSG on peacebuilding initiatives and demanding their rights.

Using innovative institutional strengthening approaches, these actors will develop capacities to carry out actions and implement policies which reduce inequalities; uphold the rights of vulnerable groups (minorities and women); engage civil society and citizens in inclusive, productive decision-making; increase the abilities of the Agency and LSG to address the needs of vulnerable groups in an accountable way; implement community-and-national level activities that help to bridge ethnic, religious, gender, generational, and other social divides in a coordinated and coherent manner.

Assistance will be provided to the Agency's Monitoring Center to monitor tensions and inter-community relations and help LSGs engage in early response through informed decision-making, both at the local and national levels. The selected LSGs will be encouraged to strengthen their accountability with a focus on inclusive local decision-making and equal access to services provided by LSGs.

This project employs tailored capacity-building techniques which have not been used in UNDP efforts previously (mentoring, coaching, on-the job training) in communities which are not currently being served by similar UNDP capacity-building projects. UNDP and UNICEF will support the above partners so that they can achieve tangible benefits for communities that respond to their needs.

## **2.1 Relevance to peacebuilding**

The project will promote peacebuilding activities, which are being implemented by the state, LSG, and civil society. Strengthening of the State Agency of Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations (the Agency) will increase its capacity in regulating inter-ethnic relations through LSG. This will create more confidence among ethnic groups themselves, broadening and deepening trust towards LSG institutions and the central government. Also, by building the capacity of 24 LSGs in 12 selected rayons interactions between different ethnic groups and LSG institutions are expected to improve by allowing ethnic groups have more stable and transparent relations with each other through shared participation in LSG. Support for affected local citizens/civil society in terms of partnering with LSG on peacebuilding initiatives will reduce the sense of isolation that often proves a capable engine for violent conflicts. Thus, this project will bridge divisions between ethnic groups by involving them in the work of the state structures. LSGs, alongside the Agency and Ministry of Social Development, will be imparted with the skills and tools to jointly deliver tangible peacebuilding results (joint infrastructure, inclusive management of natural resources, sustainable reintegration of IDPs, etc.) at local level both during and after the project.

The engagement of the PBF is vital due to the strategic importance of the project. It is based on a complex approach targeting the problem from the perspective of the central government (Agency) and from the local perspective (LSG and local citizens). Thus it has a dual impact on peacebuilding process.

The project fits in with Outcome 2 of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan, wherein local self-government (LSG) bodies, in partnership with related state institutions and civil society, have the capacity to bridge divisions and reduce local tensions. This project fits to the goals and actions determined in the Plan of the Conception for Unity of People and Interethnic Relations. It is also in line with the requirements of the NAP 1325.

## **2.2 Catalytic effects**

Integrated and both top-down and bottom-up approach applied through this project may be used as a precedence for implementation of other strategic national policies and programs in a similar manner. Horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms developed within the framework of this project could be further tested between other government agencies and civil society organizations vanishing barriers caused by inter-agency competition and deconstructive hierarchy and prejudices. Moreover this project may have multiplier effect as show-case projects (eg. conflict sensitive local development planning, conflict monitoring for early response etc) to use as experience exchange platform between other governing entities. It may also be catalytic in mobilizing additional resources from different sources (public, private etc) for variety of LSG led peace building initiatives.

## **2.3 Theory of Change:**

If state institutions, selected LSGs, and citizens in these LGSs are capacitated to ensure the implementation of policies that reduce local inequalities and conflict, then trust between different communities, and between communities and central and local authorities, will be strengthened.

If the performance and inclusiveness of the 24 LSGs in the 12 selected rayons continues to take on a positive trajectory after the project concludes, then interactions between different ethnic groups and LSG institutions will have been substantially improved. This will permit different ethnic groups to have more stable and transparent relations with each other through participation in LSG, and deepen the trust among these groups towards LSGs.

If affected local citizens/civil society partner with LSG on peacebuilding initiatives, then it will make them more inclusive and active in participating in LSG, while divides between ethnic groups will decrease and trust between these groups, and from communities to central and local authorities, will be strengthened.

Thus, this project will bridge divisions between ethnic groups, but will also involve them into the state structures through the implementation of a transparent, inclusive dialogue and accessible decision-making processes. Conflict-generating segregation will also be reduced as authorities will gain control over, and be encouraged to address discriminatory approaches to local governance. Further, conditions which have led to the deprivation of social, economic, cultural, civil, and political rights will be ameliorated, allowing for a more stable community environment and a reduction in civil disturbances and local conflicts.

### 3. Implementation Strategy

#### 3.1. Target Groups

The main target groups at the national level: Department of ethnic and religious policy and collaboration with civil society, Presidential Apparatus, State Agency on LSGs and Interethnic relations, Inter-Agency Commission (existing Commission under the Prime-minister's Office which oversees the implementation of the Concept), State Agency on Religious Affairs.

The main target groups at the local level for the UNDP component: selected LSGs, Local Councils, Public Preventive Centers, Public Reception Units, local communities including minorities, women, youth (in close collaboration with the PRF youth project), and institutions fostering inclusive dialogue (Oblast Advisory Committees, Public Preventive Centers etc.).

Primary target groups for UNICEF component are local authorities and social service-providers, ministerial and district levels social protection managers and social workers. Right-holder beneficiaries are vulnerable and poor children, youth and their families from selected municipalities.

#### 3.2 Geographic Locations

Province	District/City	Municipality
Chui	Alamedin	Maevka Vasilevskiy Tokmok
	Tokmok	
Issyk Kul	Karakol	Karakol
Osh	Karasuu	Shark
	Osh	Osh
	Uzgen	Uzgen
Jalalabat	Alabuka	Baltagulov
	Aksy	Kosh-Dobo
Batken	Leilek	Kulundu, Zhany-Jer
	Kadamzhai	Halmion
	Batken	Aksay, Samarkandek



### 3.3 Description of Activities and Implementation Approaches

***Outcome 1: State institutions and LSGs collaborate to bridge local divides and implement the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations***

***Output 1.1 (UNDP): State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively mentors and supports LSGs and other partners to bridge divisions and reduce tensions at the national and local levels.***

Activity 1.1.1: Capacity assessment, including gender functional review:

UNDP will support baseline assessment of the Agency's capacity to implement policies and deliver services to LSGs that would lead to a reduction of tensions at the local level. The assessment methodology and tools will be developed in a participatory way so that it can be further used as part of the Agency's M&E system.

Activity 1.1.2: Development of capacity building plan based on capacity assessment:

Based on the findings of the assessment a comprehensive institutional capacity building plan (with institutional memory and knowledge management systems) will be developed and launched within the Agency to strengthen its capacity to coach and mentor LSGs so that they can engage in the implementation of policies and actions that reduce inequalities in conflict-prone communities. Such inequalities to be tackled with support of the Agency include gender and ethnic discrimination. The plan will follow a needs-based approach (what kind of skills are needed to effectively implement the Concept, gaps analysis, etc.).

Activity 1.1.3: Supporting the Agency to develop a 'Service Line' that supports LSGs and national partners to address interethnic and other tensions:

This will be done through coaching and mentoring LSG agency staff to develop and implement gender action plans, promote referral mechanism for GVB victims with LSGs, provide hands-on support and advise to LSGs on how to address local tensions. This service line will be provided by the 11 staff in the agency who currently work on inter-ethnic relations as well as at least 11 Public Reception Officers working in areas with inter-ethnic tensions. The service line will be a point of reference for the LSGs on issues such as inter-ethnic relations, community peacebuilding and gender-responsive peacebuilding. The service line may include the establishment of training modules and services, a hotline that people can call, provision of referral services (e.g. maintaining an expert roster of people that can be called upon by LSGs to support LSGs in resolving local disputes) and adhoc-visits to the field in order to help in local problem solving.

To ensure that the Agency can add value to the work of LSGs and play a leading role in the implementation of the Concept, those working for the Agency in Bishkek and in conflict-prone areas will be provided with on-the-job training and support in the following areas:

- Coordination, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Concept (coordination meetings, field visits, expert-consultative support, tailored training and coaching etc.);
- Assessment of Government research/analysis needs specifically in the field of interethnic relations to develop policy recommendations for relevant Government Agencies including Statistics Committee;
- Development of criteria and introduction of performance/competence assessment of civil and municipal services, law enforcement and legal bodies on operation in multiethnic communities and conflict prevention, further introduce it into professional training courses;

- Development and introduction of training modules on diversity management for professional courses of civil and municipal servants including skills in conflict monitoring, conflict sensitive local development planning;
- Develop interethnic situation monitoring indicators and action plans to prevent/manage interethnic relations;
- Develop standard conflict sensitivity expertise of draft state, sectoral and regional development programmes (with particular focus on interethnic relations and gender equality)

***Output 1.2 (UNDP): Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively supports LSGs and civil society to monitor local conflicts and inter-ethnic relations and engage in early preventive action***

UNDP will support the establishment of a Conflict Monitoring Center under the State Agency on LSG and Interethnic Relations. An international consultant, recruited with UNDP funds, has already supported the Agency in developing the concept and the official regulations for the Monitoring Center. A series of consultations have been held, both at the central and regional levels that also included an analysis of lessons learnt from previous Early Warning for Early Response (EWER) initiatives. More than 50 people representing the Agency, Ministry of Interior, Presidential Apparatus, and LSGs have been engaged in 2 design workshops (1 in the south and 1 in the north). A draft concept, detailing the purpose of the monitoring center, public outreach strategies, policy analysis and response tools, planning/control and reporting framework has been drafted and is currently being reviewed.

In order to move forward a working group will be established that will include relevant experts and organizations that have worked on conflict monitoring and response before.

In addition to monitoring fast moving events, which relate to emerging tensions that need to be responded to, the Monitoring Center will also produce practice-oriented information/policy briefs. It will be critical that those that will provide information to the Monitoring Center will also include minorities and women to ensure that their voices and perspectives are included.

UNDP will provide expert and capacity building support to the newly-established Monitoring Center under the Agency to develop and implement EWER (Early warning for early response) and monitor inter-ethnic relations through a variety of simple methodologies and tools (collaborative leadership, partnering and networking approaches etc. This will include the development and application of 'ICTs for Peace' (Information Communication Technologies), which help in rapid communication and monitoring of emerging tensions.

***Activity 1.2.1:*** Organize a series of consultations and workshops with stakeholders that already work on monitoring of conflict situations / early warning and early preventive action:

This activity will be critical to build and maintain a network of information sharing and collaboration with regards to early warning and response on which the Monitoring Centre will be based. The Monitoring Center to be established will not only collect its own data through LSGs that the Agency identified in hotspots, and through the 11 Public Reception Officers that the Agency has currently in the field, but will also aim at enhancing networking and collaboration with as many other actors as possible that already engaged in such work.

So far two things were lacking to make early warning and early response more effective in Kyrgyzstan: a) better coordination among stakeholders; b) an institution at the national level that has a strong mandate to coordinate with other state institutions, especially at the national level to make sure that early warning is transformed into early response (state institutions being proactive to partner with civil society to prevent violent conflict).

The establishment of the Agency offers good opportunities to tackle these two fundamental problems as the Agency can actively fill the before-mentioned gaps. The Agency for example has already started to engage in donor coordination and can help convene stakeholders in order to discuss preventive measure that can be taken based on monitoring results of the Centre.

Activity 1.2.2: Design and deliver capacity building interventions for staff of the Agency, LSGs (municipal government and local councils), public preventive centers, public reception units and its key partners that are envisaged to take part in joint monitoring and collaborative early response:

Key interlocutors will be equipped with knowledge and best practices that will enable them to carry out preventive action (e.g. application of best practices in how to improve inter-ethnic relations; how to better manage the sharing of resource such as energy, water, and pastures in a way that is acceptable for different groups; approaches that can improve the lives of communities living in enclaves etc.). Expert support will also be provided to introduce gender instruments and formulate gender indicators, including monitoring of women's participation in local development, decision making and peacebuilding processes, and gender based violence data.

Activity 1.2.3: Design and produce ICT for conflict prevention tools and build the capacity of relevant stakeholders to use it in order to facilitate rapid information exchange between local authorities, national decision makers and other stakeholders to monitor and respond to emerging tensions at the LSG level:

The Concept for a web portal has already been designed that will serve as an ICT for conflict prevention tool for the Monitoring Center. The web portal will be hosted by the Agency for LSG and Interethnic Relations. An international consultant, recruited with UNDP funds, has already led consultations with a variety of stakeholders at provincial and national levels to better understand their ICT needs and priorities. Findings emerging from these consultations have been further discussed during a web portal design workshop, which has been organized with involvement of leading specialists and experts in the fields of ICTs and conflict prevention/peacebuilding. The web portal will consist of five modules:

- Module 1: Administration & content management
- Module 2: Conflict potential baseline (using conflict indicators to track medium term and long term conflict potential)
- Module 3: Current incidents and tensions (tracking fast moving events that cannot be captured in the conflict potential baseline)
- Module 4: Analysis dashboard (offering tools to users that facilitate analysis of available data)
- Module 5: SMS Gateway (offering the possibility to the Agency to quickly reach out to 'people in the field' by sending out SMS; possibility to conduct SMS surveys to seek additional information for analysis).

**Activity 1.2.4:** Provision of rapid response funds enabling LSGs and other local actors to respond to emerging tensions (including joint social infrastructure works that have shown as effective during the piloting phase):

This fund will be managed in cooperation between LSGs and local communities (administered by UNDP) and is planned to function like a demonstration fund to show that investing in small but effective interventions can help to bridge local divides (e.g. ad-hoc dialogue platforms to address societal tensions, information campaigns, fact finding mission, etc.). The hope is that smaller financial resources (in whatever modest way) can be mobilized or budgeted by local authorities (compared to larger grants).

**Activity 1.3.5:** Support conflict sensitive local development planning process (tailored training and coaching by the Agency staff and experts, monitoring and evaluation of plans, community and local council oversight mechanisms etc.):

A methodology and training module for conflict-sensitive development planning has been developed and piloted with UNDP funds in 2013. The methodology and lessons learned from this pilot will be made available to the Agency to support selected LSGs in conflict-sensitive local development planning, also incorporating aspects of gender equality.

***Output 1.3 (UNDP): The Inter-Agency Committee effectively coordinates the implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations***

This intervention is targeted at strengthening the capacity of the Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) that was established by the Government to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations in a coherent manner at the national and local levels. To achieve this, the project will work with the Agency for LSG and Interethnic Relations and other key government counterparts that participate in the Committee (e.g. Line Ministries, Defence Council, Presidential apparatus). The capacity building will be particularly focussed on increasing the capacity of the IAC to promote the active role of women in the monitoring and implementation of the concept, ensuring that measures/ policies aiming at promoting unity and interethnic relations will at the same time contribute to gender equality. An important aspect of doing this will be to use indicators that enable the monitoring of the implementation progress by providing segregated data for men and women. Tracking the success of the implementation of the concept for example in terms of women's role in decision making in the process will be critical.

**Activity 1.3.1:** Capacity building of the IAC in conflict monitoring, early preventive action, gender-responsive peacebuilding, coordination, and M&E of concept implementation:

The IAC will be supported with on-the-job training (combining training, mentoring and coaching approaches). The analytical findings and recommendations produced by the Monitoring Centre (see output 1.3) will form the foundation for further action to be taken by the IAC.

**Activity 1.3.2:** Support regular consultations between the IAC, civil society (including women peace-builders and other women networks) and LSGs:

During these consultations, civil society and LSGs can provide advises to the IAC and support the monitoring of the implementation of the Concept from an independent perspective.

**Outcome 2: LSGs monitor and address local tensions in collaboration with other state institutions and civil society, reduce inequalities and engage in the implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations**

***Output 2.1 (UNDP): LSGs and local communities in selected districts support gender-responsive local peacebuilding***

*Activity 2.1.1: Organizing of dialogue with LSGs, civil society and women to seek solutions on the issue of OBON<sup>7</sup>*

*Activity 2.1.2: Awareness raising on the issue of OBON targeting communities, including women from OBON (TV shows, radio programmes)*

*Activity 2.1.3: Support to and capacity building of women run-NGOs and networks to reach out to women from OBON in order to find alternatives to their actions*

*Activity 2.1.4: Experts' support to law enforcement agencies, Monitoring Center of SALSIGIR and LSGs to develop internal regulations and guidelines how to respond to phenomena of OBON in a deescalating manner*

***Output 2.2 (UNDP): Improved policy, institutional capacity and awareness to promote ethnic and religious freedom and diversity***

Particular emphasis will be also placed on promotion of religious freedoms and tolerance in light of increased perception that religious differences are becoming a dividing factor that increasingly drives inter-ethnic tensions. Activities that relate to interethnic and religious issues will be closely coordinated with UN Women and UNFPA in areas where projects can complement each other. This project, on the request of the Office of the President, will mainly aim at providing better institutional capacities to state institutions that deal with religious issues. Activities will address the problem of unclear roles and responsibilities in this area across different state institutions. Many state institutions work on religious issues but do not provide a coherent response to promote religious freedom and diversity at the local and national level. Institutional capacity building and support will therefore aim at ensuring maximum synergies and cooperation, also with support of new policies to be drafted and implemented.

Additionally the project will build the capacities of community volunteers that will informally share their newly acquired skills and knowledge within their communities.

*Activity 2.2.1: Establishing volunteer network to raise awareness and qualification of LSGs on religious affairs, inter-ethnic relations and collaboration for conflict prevention.*

Community volunteers will be identified that will be trained as trainers and community facilitators. These community volunteers, with recognition of authorities, will share their knowledge on issues related to promoting interethnic and religious diversity with other community members in a natural setting (not during formal trainings but during community events, agricultural activities, etc.).

*Activity 2.2.2: Support Government to conduct a functional assessment of state institutions, analyzing their mandates to work on religious issues (based on international experiences).*

*Activity 2.2.3: Support respective Government working group to elaborate a Concept on religious affairs based on an earlier draft of 2006, reflecting the changed context and challenges.*

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<sup>7</sup> OBON are groups of women that are usually paid to participate in demonstrations/ protests, violent actions, etc.

Activity 2.2.4: Provide expert support and support consensus finding process towards making systemic reforms in the area of governing religious affairs: Based on results of functional analysis and the draft concept on religious affairs (see activities above), the working group will introduce amendments to laws: Law on religious organizations, Law on mass media, Criminal Code.

Activity 2.2.5: Build the capacity of the State Commission on religious affairs to facilitate structural reforms in the field of religious affairs (expert support and on-the-job training).

**Outputs 2.3 (UNICEF): Selected LSGs and related state institutions (district state administration and social protection) detect vulnerabilities and reduce tension via direct service delivery and refer to specialized support (social cash transfers and services)**

**Activities:**

2.1.1 Review of normative provisions and operational package for early detection and addressing vulnerabilities via case management, and existing practices (contract with 1 expert)

2.1.2 Mapping of barriers preventing vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities to access public services and social protection (contract with 1 expert)

2.1.3 Capacity needs assessment on case management of local authorities, social administrators, case manager and service-providers (contract with 1 expert)

2.1.4. Tailored training and coaching of LSG and service-providers to adopt and exercise identification of vulnerable and poor and case management (1 Direct Cash Transfer)

2.1.5 Work with community members and mobilise informal support for vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities (1 Direct Cash Transfer)

Kyrgyz Government and respective decision-makers realized that social exclusion and disparities contribute to a fragile environment highly susceptible to a conflict. Poverty has been on rise with 38 per cent of people living in poverty. Children and youth are overrepresented in poverty statistics. To address this, several progressive legal and institutional changes took place affecting LSG and central social ministries, e.g. Children Code (2012) and National Social Protection Strategy 2012-2014 prioritizes social support to vulnerable and poor children and their families and task LSG to identify them and ensure their access to public, municipal and specialized social services and cash transfers. Therefore, project activities will start with desk review of existing legal, normative and institutional provisions and operational package for early detection and addressing vulnerabilities via case management, and existing practices. At the same time mapping of barriers and bottlenecks preventing vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities from accessing adequate public services and social protection to which they are entitled will be undertaken in project sites. The latter will involve both right-holders ('demand'-side) and duty-bearers ('supply'-side).

Timely detection and effective addressing vulnerabilities can be achieved by case management. The "case management" model of social work provides a vehicle for closer integration of different services and benefits for vulnerable and poor. In case management, local authorities, social workers and other professionals adopt a comprehensive approach starting with identification of those in need of state assistance and coordinate a comprehensive package of direct services, including outreach, legal and psycho-social counseling, risk assessment, enrollment to social assistance schemes and referrals.

Based on capacity needs assessment for case management of related duty-bearers, i.e. local authorities, social administrators, case manager and service-providers in selected districts and municipalities tailored training programme will be developed.

Training and coaching of duty-bearers and services-providers to adopt and exercise this approach will be provided by inter-disciplinary trainers and resource persons from State Agency on LSG and Interethnic Relations, Ministry of Social Development and State management Academy under the President.

At grass-root level work with community members will aim to mobilize informal support for vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities.

### **3.4. Sustainability, Exit Strategy and Replicability**

The project will affect change in perceptions and trust in local governance i.e. the institutions, mechanisms and processes through which citizens including vulnerable groups can articulate their interests and needs, mediate their differences and exercise their rights and obligations at the local level. These changes will be sustained beyond the period of the project and will contribute to the development of a society that is more sensitive to conflicts and more habituated to peacefully resolve root causes of conflicts through early warning and early response mechanisms, accountability, inclusion and participation and the representation of citizens.

*On the policy level*, the project will engage actors in the Kyrgyz Republic working at the forefront of developing, implementing and executing the Concept of national unity and interethnic relations, fostering qualitative improvements in the enabling environment for both duty bearers and right holders. There are already clear signs and signals that Government is committed and demonstrated strong will to implement the Concept in the long run and certain discourses are taking place to allocate state budgets for these purposes. Multiple communication channels (both top down and bottom up) created through conflict monitoring systems will give the opportunity both to LSGs and civil society to influence national and local policies and informed policy decisions at the local and national levels. Acknowledging the risk that any range of circumstances may lead to stakeholder backsliding, the project's *bottom up* aspect – building the capacity of public preventive centers, civil society organizations, etc – will position organizations closely representing rights holders to pressure for the continuation of policies and programs that meet the project's overall goal of inclusive peacebuilding after the project itself has wound down.

*On the structural level*, the project's emphasis on empowering Government Agency on LSG and Interethnic Relations, Inter-Agency Commission and public preventive centers will help these bodies, interested in the development of a progressive civil society that abides by existing circumstances, to become permanent and powerful fixtures in public life, prepared to regularly hold duty bearers to account, especially in matters related to equitable access to resources, representation and responsiveness to differing interests of the local population including vulnerable groups, such as women and minority ethnic groups. Sustainability of case management as a model of social work has been already ensured via an ongoing formal cooperation with and technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Development within implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy 2012-2014. Early identification and support to poor and vulnerable has been one of the key priorities of the Strategy and its action plan. Ministry of Social Development and its rayon branches will be leading in adopting and supervising case management. If required, professional support from non-governmental organizations and experts will be deployed based on needs assessment.

*On the individual and societal levels*, rights holders are expected to witness tangible improvements in the performance of LSG institutions involved in provision of quality services in particular, lessening the sense of alienation that fuels conflict. It is expected that initial improvements in the state of diversity management, however incremental, will create a snowball effect lasting beyond the project wherein rights bearers demand and expect responsiveness from state institutions on an ever more regular basis. Once society sees a benefit in accessing state institutions as fair and transparent service providers and brokers in consensus building and participatory policy making, the tendency for conflict resolution by violent means will lessen dramatically.

This may give momentum to society-wide efforts to create institutions in addition to those already existing that aggregate pressure on duty bearers to maintain high standards in provision and execution of public services.

The project will have close *linkages and synergies* both with other development stakeholders working in the area of local governance and the other RUNOs participating in PPP. Experiences will be shared during the project in a way that ensures that challenges and opportunities that emerge during the implementation period can be drawn on and built into future development interventions in order to enhance and coordinate the work of stakeholders in the country and beyond.

### 3.5. Cost Efficiency

Project budget tables are attached, including: a) Project Budget by Outcome, b) Project Budget by Category, c) Gender and M&E Budgeting.

### 3.6. Risk Management

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy/Measures
Staff cuts in Local Self Governments and high turnover reducing capacities and threatening the consistency of partnerships		Medium	Mitigation measures for this risk factor would be undertaken in close cooperation with UNDP as part of the national policy dialogue with the State Agency of Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations (the Agency).
Peacebuilding interventions fuelling tensions instead of promoting peace	Medium	High	Staff trained conflict analysis and conflict sensitive programming skills and conduct regular analysis and monitoring of the activities
Outbreak of violent conflict, natural disasters or general instability in the country that could cause delays in implementation	Medium	High	Projects managing external risks through drafting of contingency plans
The Agency, LSGs lack technical capacities to facilitate/implement the activities	Medium	high	On job mentoring and coaching mechanism as well as participatory M&E system should be introduced
Resistance to Concept implementation because it is not ratified by the Parliament (political manipulations)	High	High	Public awareness activities should be launched



Risk	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy/Measures
NGOs as non-state service providers lack technical capacity to implement the projects	Medium	Medium	Capacity building and financial auditing arrangements should be developed and launched

### 3.7 Results Framework and M&E Systems

See Results Framework and M&E plan attached.

Throughout the project the quality of data and data collection will be monitored to ensure informed decision-making and substantive reporting. UNDP will be responsible for setting up joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, tools and frameworks. This will be done in close cooperation with national partners to strengthen their M&E capacity. UNDP will conduct at least biannual joint field visits with participation of other stakeholders and report their findings to the JSC. UNDP will report to UNCT, JSC and PBSO on a quarterly basis through the RCO/Secretariat with the active participation of target groups to strengthen their ownership of the project. Annual review meetings will be organized to review progress, lessons learnt, identify challenges and develop solutions to them. Details of the M&E plan are listed in Annex 4. Besides them, there will be an independent final evaluation of PRF projects commissioned by PBSO.

## 4. Management Arrangement and Partnership

### 4.1 Implementation Capacity and Comparative Advantage

UNDP Kyrgyzstan has a strong office with good human capital and a track record for establishing solid working partnerships with stakeholders in the Kyrgyz government and civil society. As part of the UN family UNDP is often viewed as a neutral international organization with a strong commitment to promoting universal humanitarian values rather than a partisan organization pushing a specific agenda, a factor that will be essential in the project's goal to hold duty bearers accountable to rights holders in respect of the Rule of Law. The UNDP's recognized global brand also gives it the ability to address issues that may be too sensitive for other donors to engage with for a variety of reasons.

The Permanent mission of the UN (and UNDP consequently) in Kyrgyzstan was opened in 1993, soon after the Kyrgyz Republic gained its independence<sup>8</sup>. Since 1994 UNDP has continuously provided expertise, capacity building, project management and facilitation of inter-governmental dialogue through a widespread network of local presence in all provinces of the country.<sup>9</sup> While developing a wide range of programs in the Country, UNDP has acquired important experience and local partnership networks, being uniquely positioned to support the government's efforts aimed at stabilizing the political crisis, recovering the economy, and building peace.

Moreover, UNDP has the access to wider range of mainstreaming activities and with synergies between them. The UNDP in Kyrgyzstan runs the Gender Project, Youth Project and Environmental Program. The Project team will have access to the knowledge, experience and institutions working in the mainstreaming area via the above-cited UNDP interventions.

<sup>8</sup>Kyrgyzstan became a member of the United Nations organization on March 2, 1992.

<sup>9</sup>During the recent years UNDP in Kyrgyzstan delivered annually more than 40 projects with the overall budget of over USD 20 million and about 200 of staff in each of the 7 provinces of the country, fully equipped and compliant with the Minimum Operative and Security Standards of the UN (MOSS).

In addition, the team will have access to the global UNDP network that shares practices and know-how on good governance including ethnic diversity management.

Operationally, UNDP follows transparent financial procedures and its accounts are regularly audited. UNDP has an excellent record of donor reporting in a timely and accurate manner. UNDP projects also undergo independent evaluation. UNDP is particularly known for its expertise in democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, poverty reduction, and gender equality.

UNDP's work with local self-government bodies and other community stakeholders: UNDP, together with other UN organizations implemented a joint project on 'Infrastructures for peace' - Policy dialogue and preventive action. The Infrastructure for Peace project involves supporting mechanisms for cooperation among relevant stakeholders in peace-building by promoting cooperative problem solving for conflicts, and by strengthening the capacity of communities, civil society and Government institutions to resolve conflicts internally utilising their own skills (including immediate protection interventions), institutions and resources. The project was designed to promote a framework for immediate action that can be sustained beyond the project duration.<sup>10</sup>

UNDP's work with youth: In 2012, UNDP completed a youth project that promoted the active and continuous participation of youth in national youth policy development, mobilizing resources to solve local development problems by youth, empowering them to take action and developing their leadership capacities on the ground. The project built upon its predecessors, i.e., "UNV Youth Project" (2004-2006) and "UNV-UNDP Integrated Youth Programme for Development and Peace in Kyrgyzstan: from Policy into Practice" (2007-2008), and kept working with national partners and youth to ensure the active and on-going involvement of the latter, especially young women and girls, in developing the national youth policy that promotes the role of youth in multi-ethnic community and national development.

The project will be implemented through UNICEF field staff and UNDP area-based programmes in Naryn, Osh (also covering Jalal-Abad), and Batken as well as UNDP's Peace and Development Programme and Democratic Governance Programme. These structures have the necessary mandates and expertise to implement the proposed project.

#### **4.2. Effective Partnership**

For the purpose of the project, the partnership will be established with the broad range of national, regional and international stakeholders.

The project will work with state institutions such as Department of ethnic and religious policy and collaboration with civil society, President's Office, Government Agency on LSG and Interethnic Relations, Inter-Agency Commission under the Prime Minister's Office, Defense Council and related line ministries (Ministry of Justice, Ministry for Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education etc), Government Agency on Religious Affairs, Local Self-governance bodies, Public Preventive Centers, etc.

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<sup>10</sup> In addition to this work and as part of other projects, UNDP has developed a toolkit for local self-government bodies to integrate conflict sensitive methods into local development projects. Based on the toolkit, two training workshops were held for representatives of non-governmental organizations, local government authorities, and communities from 30 pilot municipalities where UNDP is currently working within the framework of the EU-UN Social Justice Project. The training stressed the importance of participation of women, youth and ethnic minorities in local decision-making processes and created awareness about basic principles of conflict-sensitive development planning. Using the skills gained during the training participants have started to use this approach in local planning and strategy building. UNDP will further support the roll-out and further testing of this toolkit after the end of the project.

It will also collaborate with the target groups represented by the civil society organizations concerned with human rights, non-discrimination, minority rights representation, conflict prevention and peace-building, women rights, advisory committees, inter-agency mechanisms, and mediation networks, as well as Assemblies of the People, women's networks etc. Special focus will be applied to building the capacity of oversight and monitoring bodies, such as Public Preventive Centers.

However, on a day-to-day basis, the close partnership will be established with the following entities:

<b>RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others</b>	<b>Roles and Contributions</b>	<b>Duration/Period of Engagement</b>
Office of the President	<b>Roles:</b> Coordination, leadership, participation at project events, follow up and maintain project inputs, organizational and other tasks as needed <b>Contribution:</b> commitment, office premises, co-funding, other support as identified as needed	Throughout the project duration (2014-2016)
Government Agency on LSG and Interethnic Relations	<b>Roles:</b> Coordination, leadership, participation at project events, follow up and maintain project inputs, organizational and other tasks as needed <b>Contribution:</b> commitment, office premises, co-funding, other support as identified as needed	Throughout the project duration (2014-2016)
Government Agency on Religious Affairs	<b>Roles:</b> Coordination, leadership, participation at project events, follow up and maintain project inputs, organizational and other tasks as needed <b>Contribution:</b> commitment, office premises, co-funding, other support as identified as needed	Throughout the project duration (2014-2016)
Inter-Agency Committee under the Prime Minister's office and line ministries	<b>Roles:</b> Coordination, leadership, participation at project events, follow up and maintain project inputs, organizational and other tasks as needed <b>Contribution:</b> commitment, office premises, co-funding, other support as identified as needed	Throughout the project duration (2014-2016)
Target LSGs	<b>Roles:</b> Coordination, leadership, participation at project events, follow up and maintain project inputs, organizational and other tasks as needed <b>Contribution:</b> commitment, office premises, co-funding, other support as identified as needed	Throughout the project duration (2014-2016)
CSO Networks, Public Preventive Centers	<b>Roles:</b> Participation at project events, feedback, watchdog function, expertise, organizational and other tasks as needed <b>Contribution:</b> commitment, other support as identified as needed	Throughout the project duration (2014-2016)

### 4.3 Management and Coordination Arrangements

The project is jointly designed by UNDP and UNICEF. The division of labor under the project was agreed between UNDP and UNICEF, which is explicitly reflected in the project work plan at the level of activities. It is believed that this synergy established between UN Agencies, possessing a broad array of technical expertise and mandate in line with the ONE UN approach, will bring additional value to the project in terms of better quality, cost-effectiveness, and coordinated cooperation with the national partners.

A **Project Board** will be established that is to be chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative/UN Resident Coordinator, and representatives of the key national partners, including Office of the President, Government and Government Agencies (1 representative from Prime Minister's Office, 1 from Agency on LSG and interethnic relations and 1 Agency on Religious Affairs) and two members of the CSOs. The Project Board plays a critical role in project evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager.

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project work plans, when required, and authorize any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off on the completion of annual plan as well as authorizing the start of the next plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project and negotiating solution to any issues emerging between the projects and external bodies.

The project will be implemented by the team of the Peace and Development and Democratic Governance Dimensions of UNDP, UNICEF field staff and UNDP area-based programmes in Naryn, Osh (also covering Jalal-Abad), and Batken. The administrative, finance and procurement support will be provided by the Programme Management Unit.

### 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"<sup>11</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.

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<sup>11</sup> Available at: <http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc>

### **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 be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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

### **Public Disclosure**

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

**ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: Donor Mapping and Gap Analysis**

<b>Table 1: Donor and Funding Gaps Mapping</b>					
<b>PBF Outcome Area</b>	<b>Key Donor</b>	<b>Key Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Duration of projects/activities</b>	<b>Budget in \$</b>	<b>Description of the area facing a gap and how funds will be used for covering the gap</b>
<i>National reconciliation (mainly related to PPP outcomes 2 and 3)</i>	<i>1) USAID</i>	<i>1) Conflict Mitigation through Targeted Analysis and Community Action, peace through prosperity, media for peacebuilding, youth</i>	<i>1) 2011-2015</i>	<i>1) 7,374,174</i>	<i>- The funding allocated for the capacity building of LSG bodies in peacebuilding is limited. No significant support has yet been committed to support the newly established State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-ethnic Relations that will play a key role in implementing the recently approved Concept for National Unity and Inter-ethnic Relations  - The Concept for National Unity and Inter-ethnic Relations also envisages promoting multilingual and multicultural education and enforcing the positive role of media. No significant funding has been allocated for the</i>
	<i>2) United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic<sup>12</sup></i>	<i>2) National infrastructure for peace at local, regional and national levels (UNDAF outcomes 1 under pillar I)</i>	<i>2) 2013-2016</i>	<i>2) 21,391,928 pledged</i>	

<sup>12</sup>Based on information provided in the UNDAF annual report 2012.

					<i>implementation of this critical concept</i>  <i>- Only 18 % of funds pledged for peacebuilding in the UNDAF have been confirmed.</i>
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Annex 2: a) Detailed Project Budget by Outcome

Project Budget Agency A: UNDP									
PPP Outcome 2	Supplies, commodities, materials	Equipment, vehicles, furniture including depreciation	Contractual services	Travel	Transfer and grants to counterparts	General operating and other direct costs	TOTAL		
<b>Project Outcome 1. State institutions and LSGs collaborate to bridge local divides and implement the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations</b>	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$538,500.00	\$57,000.00	\$127,134.00	\$44,550.00	\$768,184.00		
<b>Output 1.1. State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively mentors and supports LSGs and other partners to bridge divisions and reduce tensions at the national and local levels.</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$184,000.00	\$24,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,400.00	\$220,400.00		
Activity 1.1.1 Capacity assessment, including gender functional review	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,800.00	\$37,800.00	gender 25%	\$9,450.00
Activity 1.1.2 Development of capacity building plan based on capacity assessment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,600.00	\$20,600.00	gender 25%	\$5,150.00
Activity 1.1.3 Supporting the Agency to develop a 'Service Line' that supports LSGs and national partners to address interethnic and other tensions	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$144,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$0.00	\$9,000.00	\$162,000.00	gender 25%	\$40,500.00
<b>Output 1.2. Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively supports LSGs and civil society to monitor local conflicts and inter-ethnic relations and engage in early preventive action</b>	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$269,500.00	\$19,000.00	\$127,134.00	\$27,200.00	\$443,834.00		
Activity 1.2.1: Organize a series of consultations and workshops with stakeholders that already work on monitoring of conflict situations / early warning and early preventive action	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$55,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,150.00	\$72,150.00	gender 10%	\$7,215.00
Activity 1.2.2: Design and deliver capacity building interventions for staff of the Agency, LSGs (municipal government and local councils), public preventive centers, public reception units and its key partners that are envisaged to take part in joint monitoring and collaborative early response	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,350.00	\$133,350.00	gender 25%	\$33,337.50
Activity 1.2.3. Design and produce ICT for conflict prevention tools and build the capacity of relevant stakeholders to use it in order to facilitate rapid information exchange between local authorities, national decision makers and other stakeholders to monitor and respond to emerging tensions at the LSG level			\$84,500.00			\$2,500.00	\$87,000.00		
Activity 1.2.4. Provision of rapid response funds enabling LSGs and other local actors to respond to emerging tensions (including joint social infrastructure works that have shown as effective during the piloting phase)					\$127,134.00	\$10,000.00	\$137,134.00		
Activity 1.2.5. Support conflict sensitive local development planning process (tailored training and coaching by the Agency staff and experts, monitoring and evaluation of plans, community and local council oversight mechanisms etc.)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,200.00	\$64,200.00	gender 10%	\$6,420.00
<b>Output 1.3: The Inter-Agency Commission effectively coordinates the implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations</b>	\$0	\$0	\$85,000	\$14,000	\$0	\$4,950	\$103,950		
Activity 1.3.1: Capacity building of the IAC in conflict monitoring, early preventive action, gender-responsive peacebuilding, coordination, and M&E of concept implementation		\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,650.00	\$55,650.00	gender 25%	\$13,912.50
Activity 1.3.2: Support regular consultations between the IAC, civil society (including women peace-builders and other women networks) and LSGs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,300.00	\$48,300.00	gender 10%	\$4,830.00



<i>Project Outcome 2 State institutions and LSGs jointly reduce local tensions through gender-responsive peacebuilding initiatives and promotion of religious diversity</i>		\$8,500	\$1,000	\$327,500	\$51,600	\$0	\$27,140	\$415,740		
<b>Output 2.1: LSGs and local communities in selected districts support gender-responsive local peacebuilding</b>		1000.00	0.00	171000.00	5000.00	0.00	12500.00	189500.00		
Activity 2.1.1. Organizing of dialogue with LSGs, civil society and women to seek solutions on the issue of OBON		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,500.00	\$53,500.00	gender 100%	\$53,500.00
Activity 2.1.2. Awareness raising on the issue of OBON targeting communities, including women from OBON (TV shows, radio programmes)		\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$33,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$36,500.00	gender 100%	\$36,500.00
Activity 2.1.3. Support to and capacity building of women run-NGOs and networks to reach out to women from OBON in order to find alternatives to their actions				\$60,000.00	\$5,000.00		\$4,500.00	\$69,500.00	gender 100%	\$69,500.00
Activity 2.1.4. Experts' support to law enforcement agencies, Monitoring Center of SALS GIR and LSGs to develop internal regulations and guidelines how to respond to phenomena of OBON in a deescalating manner				\$28,000.00			\$2,000.00	\$30,000.00	gender 100%	\$30,000.00
<b>Output 2.2 Improved policy, institutional capacity and awareness to promote ethnic and religious freedom and diversity</b>		\$7,500	\$1,000	\$156,500	\$46,600	\$0	\$18,640	\$226,240		
Activity 2.2.1 Establishing volunteer network to raise awareness and qualification of LSGs on religious affairs, inter-ethnic relations and collaboration for conflict prevention		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$68,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$6,240	\$96,240		
Activity 2.2.2 Support Government to conduct a functional assessment of state institutions, analyzing their mandates to work on religious issues (based on international experiences) (International and local consultants, expert consultations)		\$1,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$4,200	\$65,200		
Activity 2.2.3. Support respective Government working group to elaborate a Concept on religious affairs based on an earlier draft of 2006, reflecting the changed context and challenges (validation of data, consultations, expert support)		\$1,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$1,800	\$24,800		
Activity 2.2.4. Provide expert support and support consensus finding process towards making systemic reforms in the area of governing religious affairs:		\$1,500	\$0	\$11,000	\$4,600	\$0	\$1,200	\$18,300		
Activity 2.2.5. Build the capacity of the State Commission on religious affairs to facilitate structural reforms in the field of religious affairs (expert support and on-the-job training)		\$3,000	\$0	\$12,500	\$5,000	\$0	\$1,300	\$21,700		

<b>Sub-Total by PPP outcome 2</b>									<b>\$1,183,924</b>	
<b>Monitoring and evaluation cost as per M&amp;E Plan</b>									<b>\$51,866</b>	<b>\$51,866</b>
<b>Staff and other personnel cost</b>										<b>\$166,080</b>
<b>a) Peacebuilding coordinator (NOB, 24 months)</b>										<b>\$62,400</b>
<b>b) Programme Specialists (2 positions, SC7, 24 months)</b>										<b>\$34,900</b>
<b>c) Administrative-Finance Assistant (1 position, SC5, 24 months)</b>										<b>\$27,120</b>
<b>d) Driver (1 position, SC3, 24 months)</b>										<b>\$14,640</b>
<b>e) Project Assistant (1 position, SC5, 24 months)</b>										<b>\$27,120</b>
<b>Sub-Total (including by cost category)</b>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>\$51,866</b>	<b>\$1,401,870</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)</b>										<b>\$98,131</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST UNDP</b>										<b>\$1,500,001</b>
<b>% of staff and other personnel cost of total project cost UNDP</b>										<b>11.1</b>

GENDER TOTAL \$310,315.00

Project Budget Agency B: UNICEF								
PPP Outcome 2		Supplies, commodities, materials	Equipment, vehicles, furniture including depreciation	Contractual services	Travel	Transfer and grants to counterparts	General operating and other direct costs	TOTAL
Project Outcome 2								\$187,037
Outcome 2.1								\$187,037
Project Outcome 2	Activity 2.1.1 Review of normative provisions and operational package for early detection and addressing vulnerabilities via case management, and existing practices (contract with 1 expert)	\$0	\$0	\$29,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,000
	Activity 2.1.2 Mapping of barriers preventing vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities to access public services and social protection (contract with 1 expert)	\$0	\$0	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,000
	Activity 2.1.3 Capacity needs assessment on case management of local authorities, social administrators, case manager and service-providers (contract with 1 expert)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
	Activity 2.1.4 Tailored training and coaching of LSG and services-providers to adopt and exercise identification of vulnerable and poor and case management (1 Direct Cash Transfer)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,943	\$0	\$59,943
	Activity 2.1.5 Work with community members and mobilise informal support for vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities (1 Direct Cash Transfer)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,094	\$0	\$60,094
	Sub-Total by PPP outcome 2							

<i>Monitoring and evaluation cost as per M&amp;E Plan</i>						\$6,866	\$6,866
<i>Staff and other personnel cost</i>							\$20,000
<b>a) General Service/programme assistant ( \$ 10,000 x 2 years)</b>							\$20,000
<i>Sub-Total (including by cost category)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,866	\$213,903
<i>Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)</i>							\$14,975
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST UNICEF</b>							\$228,878
<i>% of staff and other personnel cost of total project cost UNICEF</i>							8.7%

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

Note: Copy cells/ parts of budget or remove them as appropriate for your project. Adjust formulas as required. Most amounts are linked to those in table 2.a).

<b>Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories</b>	<b>AMOUNT UNDP in USD</b>	<b>AMOUNT UNICEF in USD</b>	<b>AMOUNT AGENCY C in USD</b>	<b>TOTAL in USD</b>
1. Staff and other personnel cost	\$166,080	\$20,000	\$0	\$186,080
2. Supplies, commodities, materials	\$9,500	\$20,000	\$0	\$29,500
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture including depreciation	\$1,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$11,000
4. Contractual services	\$866,000	\$42,000	\$0	\$908,000
5. Travel	\$108,600	\$9,903	\$0	\$118,503
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts	\$127,134	\$85,134	\$0	\$212,268
7. General operating and other direct costs	\$123,556	\$26,866	\$0	\$150,422
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>\$1,401,870</b>	<b>\$213,903</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,615,773</b>
8. Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)	\$98,131	\$14,973	\$0	\$113,104
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,500,001</b>	<b>\$228,876</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,728,877</b>

<b>Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs</b>		<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Project Outcome 1:</b>		<b>\$768,184</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$768,184</b>
Project Outcome 1	Output 1.1	\$220,400	\$0	\$220,400
	Output 1.2	\$448,834	\$0	\$448,834
	Output 1.3	\$108,950	\$0	\$108,950
<b>Project Outcome 2</b>		<b>\$415,740</b>	<b>\$187,037</b>	<b>\$602,777</b>
Project Outcome 2	Output 2.1	\$189,500	\$0	\$189,500
	Output 2.2	\$226,240	\$0	\$226,240
	Output 2.3	\$0	\$187,037	\$187,037
<b>Monitoring and evaluation cost as per M&amp;E Plan</b>		<b>\$51,866</b>	<b>\$6,866</b>	<b>\$58,732</b>
<b>Staff and other personnel cost</b>		<b>\$166,080</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$186,080</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$1,401,870</b>	<b>\$213,903</b>	<b>\$1,615,773</b>
Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)		\$98,131	\$14,973	\$113,104
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>		<b>\$1,500,001</b>	<b>\$228,876</b>	<b>\$1,728,877</b>

**Amounts requested by PPP outcome**

<b>Total Cost contributing to PPP Outcome 2</b> <i>(insert relevant PPP outcome the project contributes to)</i>	<b>\$1,500,001</b>	<b>\$228,876</b>	<b>\$1,728,877</b>
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**Annex 2: c) Gender and M&E Budgeting**

<b>GENDER AND M&amp;E BUDGET in USD</b>		<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>GENDER BUDGETING</b>	Total funds dedicated to gender equality	310,315	76,000	\$386,315
	% of the Total Project Budget (min 15%)	21%	33%	22%
<b>M&amp;E BUDGETING*</b>	Total funds dedicated to M&E measures (according to M&E plan)	51,866	6,866	\$58,732
	% of the Total Project Budget (min 3%)	3.46%	3.00%	3.40%

### Annex 3: Results Framework

<b>UNDAF Kyrgyzstan Level</b>							
<b>UNDAF Pillar A/B/C:</b>	<i>Pillar 1: Peace and Cohesion, Effective Democratic Governance, and Human Rights; Pillar 2: Social Inclusion and Equity.</i>						
<b>UNDAF Outcome(s):</b>	<i>Pillar 1: Outcome 2: A national infrastructure for peace (at local, regional and national levels), involving government, civil society, communities and individuals, effectively prevents violent conflict and engages in peace-building; Outcome 3: By 2016, national and local authorities apply rule of law and civic engagement principles in provision of services, with active participation of civil society.</i> <i>Pillar 2: Outcome 1: By 2016, vulnerable groups benefit from improved social protection.</i>						
<b>PPP Kyrgyzstan Level</b>							
<b>PPP Outcome(s):</b>	<i>Outcome 2: Local self-government bodies, in partnership with related state institutions, and civil society, bridge divisions and reduce local tensions.</i>						
<b>Project Peacebuilding Goal:</b>	<i>To strengthen the capacity of the newly formed State Agency of Local Self-governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations, LSGs in selected districts and local citizens/ civil society to partner on peacebuilding</i>						
<b>Theory of Change:</b>	<i>If state institutions, selected LSGs, and citizens in these LGSs are capacitated to ensure the implementation of policies that reduce local inequalities and conflict, then trust between different communities, and between communities and central and local authorities, will be strengthened.</i>						
<b>PPP Outcome Indicator(s)</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Baseline</b></th> <th><b>Time-bound Target</b></th> <th><b>Key Assumptions</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TBD</td> <td>15% increase in number over baseline by end of 2016</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Time-bound Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>	TBD	15% increase in number over baseline by end of 2016	TBD
<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Time-bound Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>					
TBD	15% increase in number over baseline by end of 2016	TBD					
Number of disputes taken up and documented by formal or informal local institutions increased							

Number of violent disputes decreases within targeted LSGs	TBD	10% decrease in number over baseline by end of 2016	TBD
Citizens' trust in targeted LSGs increased	TBD	20% increase over baseline by end of 2016	TBD
Percentage of existing LSG-led local grievance resolution mechanisms and decision-making bodies in targeted communities that include under-represented groups	TBD		TBD
Number of youth in targeted districts who mobilize across ethnic lines to formally demand equal access to services	TBD	100 by end of 2016 15% increase in number by end of 2016	TBD



<b>Project Level</b>			
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> State institutions and LSGs collaborate to bridge local divides and implement the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations			
<b>Type of Change:</b> Relational, Structural			
<b>Outcome Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Time-bound Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
1.1. % of LSG leaders in target districts who are satisfied with the support provided by the agency to address local conflicts/ inter-ethnic tensions	To be identified in the inception phase	At least 60 % of LSG leaders in target areas are satisfied with the support provided by the Agency at the end of the project	The Agency continues its operations and remains to be supported by the Government at the current level in terms of Government funds allocated and political backing
1.2. Progress in implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-ethnic Relations as assessed by civil society and experts against the Agency's own work/ action plans and indicators	To be identified in the inception phase	Qualitative and quantitative indicators measured between 2014 and September 2016 demonstrate a gradual progress in implementation of the concept	
<b>OUTPUTS</b>			
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
Output 1.1: State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively mentors and supports LSGs and other partners to bridge divisions and reduce tensions at the national and local levels.	To be identified in the inception phase	At least 8 in 2014; 12 in 2015; 8 until end of June 2016	The Agency continues its operations and remains to be supported by the Government at the current level in terms of Government funds allocated and political backing
<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
Output 1.2: Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations effectively supports LSGs and civil society to monitor local conflicts and inter-ethnic relations and engage in early preventive action	To be identified in the inception phase	At least 8 in 2014; 12 in 2015; 8 until end of June 2016	The Agency continues its operations and remains to be supported by the Government at the current level in terms of Government funds allocated and political backing

<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
Output 1.3: The Inter-Agency Commission effectively coordinates the implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations	% of planned measures that were actually implemented through coordination in the inter-agency commission (co-chaired by the Agency)	To be identified in the inception phase	At least 30% in 2014; 40% in 2015; 50% in 2016	The Inter-Agency Commission continues its operations and remains to be supported by the Government at the current level in terms of Government funds allocated and political backing
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b>	<i>State institutions and LSGs jointly reduce local tensions through gender-responsive peacebuilding initiatives and promotion of religious diversity</i>			
<b>Type of Change:</b>	<i>Relational, Personal</i>			
<b>Outcome Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Time-bound Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>	
Percent of people who trust in the ability of LSG bodies and state institutions to implement peacebuilding initiatives and promote religious diversity Number of complaints (relating to religious issues and violation of women's rights) received by authorities, acted upon, and addressed with feedback	To be identified in the inception phase	at least 60 % by September 2016	No major LSG reforms or political changes that would affect the capacity and functioning of current LSGs	
	To be identified in the inception phase	at least 48 in LSGs targeted		
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
Output 2.1: LSGs and local communities in selected districts support gender-responsive local peacebuilding	Number of LSG-led initiatives that address gender based violence and integrate gender aspects into their agenda	To be identified in the inception phase	at least one in each LSG targeted	No major LSG reforms or political changes that would affect the capacity and functioning of current LSGs
Output 2.2: improved policy, institutional capacity and awareness to promote ethnic and religious freedom and diversity	Number of state/LSG-led initiatives that have promoted ethnic and religious freedom and diversity (documented by authorities) in a well coordinated manner, involving a variety of different stakeholders	To be identified in the inception phase	at least one in each LSG targeted	No major LSG reforms or political changes that would affect the capacity and functioning of current LSGs

<p>Output 2.3: Selected LSGs and related state institutions (district state administration and social protection) detect vulnerabilities and reduce tension via direct service delivery and refer to specialised support (social cash transfers and services)</p>	<p># vulnerable and poor [families with children, youth and minorities] identified and assisted at local level</p>	<p><i>To be identified in the inception phase</i> (#of persons applied for support to LSG)</p>	<p>at least 80 % of LSG exercises case management</p>	<p>Local governments have sufficient number of case managers/local social specialists/workers as core/regular employees</p>
<p># vulnerable and poor identified at local level and referred to specialised social services/supported at higher level</p>	<p><i>To be identified in the inception phase</i></p>	<p><i>To be identified</i></p>	<p>Related state institutions presented at local and rayon levels have sufficient travel budget and means for case management</p>	
<p># of complaints regarding access to social entitlements (social cash transfers, public and social services) registered and processed by LSG</p>	<p><i>To be identified in the inception phase</i></p>	<p>20 % increase in number over baseline</p>	<p>Right-holders are aware and understand official procedures to file their complaints</p>	

#### 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
1.1. % of LSG leaders in target districts who are satisfied with the support provided by the agency to address local conflicts/ inter-ethnic tensions	To be identified in the inception phase	At least 60 % of LSG leaders in target areas are satisfied with the support provided by the Agency at the end of the project	Survey of LSG leaders in selected districts	Baseline and endline	\$14,000	UNDP in partnership with the Agency
1.2 Progress in implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Inter-ethnic Relations as assessed by civil society and experts against the Agency's own work/ action plans and indicators	To be identified in the inception phase	Qualitative and quantitative indicators measured between 2014 and September 2016 demonstrate a gradual progress in implementation of the concept	Detailed performance assessment (applying qualitative and quantitative methodologies) that will also draw from information from the survey of LSG leaders (see above)	Baseline and endline	\$13,000	UNDP in partnership with the Agency
2.1 Percent of people who trust in the ability of LSG bodies and state institutions to implement peacebuilding initiatives and promote religious diversity	To be identified in the inception phase	at least 60 % by September 2016	Survey questions integrated into national KAP survey to be conducted by JSC Secretariat (with booster for 12 PRF priority target districts)	Baseline and endline	\$13,000	UNDP to lead on coordination with JSC Secretariat (also providing additional funds for sample booster in target districts)
2.2 Number of complaints (relating to religious issues and violation of women's rights) received by authorities, acted upon, and addressed with feedback	To be identified in the inception phase	at least 48 in LSGs targeted	Survey of LSG leaders in selected districts (see above)	Baseline and endline	\$11,866	UNDP in partnership with the Agency

UNICEF: Number of vulnerable and poor [families with children, youth and minorities] identified and assisted by LSG	<i>To be identified (TB) in the inception phase</i>	<i>TBI upon availability of baseline</i>	Social Passports kept by LSG, administrative data of the Ministry of Social Development (MSD)	Once a year	\$6,866	UNICEF and/or its implementing partner(s) will obtain and validate required data and information from selected LSG and MSD
Add rows as needed						
<b>TOTAL \$58,732</b>						

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

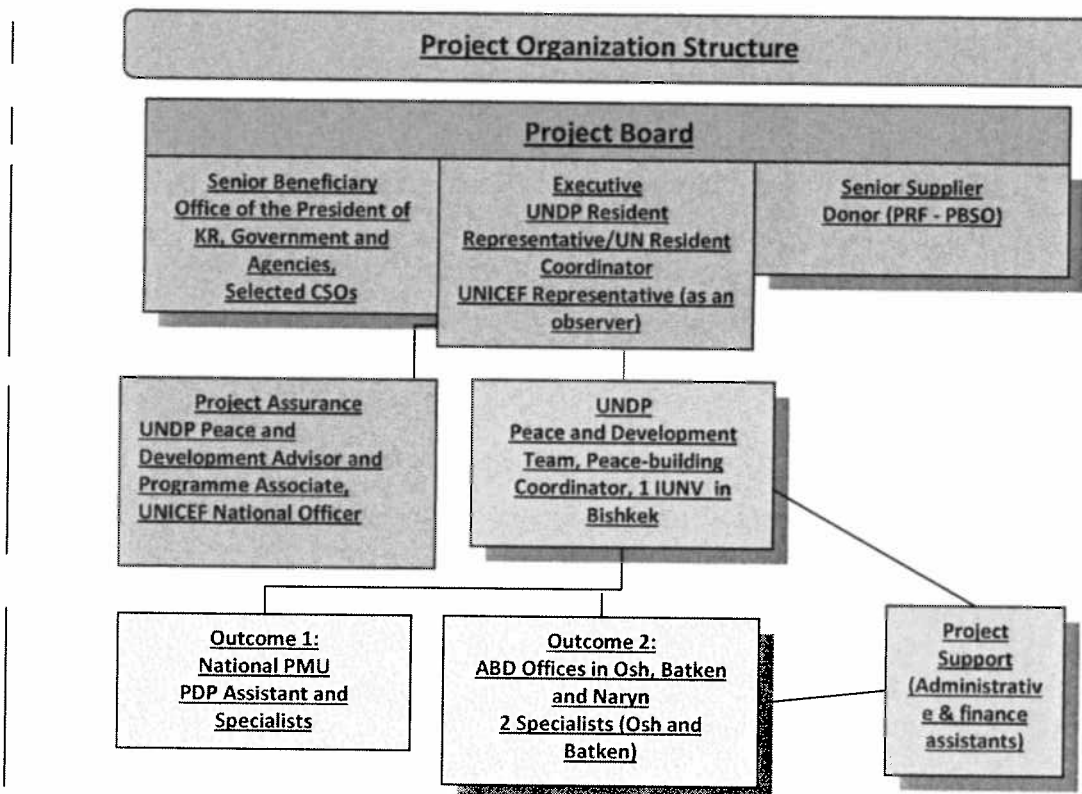
Please include exhaustive information of annual budgets of RUNO(s) in the targeted peacebuilding thematic areas or sectors of the project. This is to help understand and assess the relative capacity of RUNO(s) to manage a quantum shift of additional funding through PBF.

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 <sup>13</sup>	2014 Annual Budget Projection per RUNO in key sectors	2013 Annual Budget and Delivery Rate by Agency Total (as of September 2013)
UNDP	LSG and community peacebuilding	329 219,00	556 962,00	1 200 000,00	66%
	Capacity building of national institutions working on peacebuilding (include DGP LSG and all PDP activities that are not included above)	864 911,00	328 016,00	750 000,00	55%
	Gender mainstreaming	77 301,00	40 000,00	58 000,00	68%
UNICEF	Equity Programme in Southern Kyrgyzstan, Social Policy components	US\$ 118,000.00	US\$ 174,00.00	US\$ 250,000	Annual budget US \$407,273.00 Annual delivery rate – 98%
	Social Policy Reform	US\$ 222,037.00	US\$ 233,273.00	US\$ 170,000.00	

<sup>13</sup> If UNDP is one of the Recipient Agencies, specific information shall be included on whether the country is benefiting of BCPR Thematic Trust Fund and if yes, the amounts allocated and the funding gaps need to be specified

## Annex 6: Organigram of Project Management Structure

**Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee):** The Project Board is the group responsible  
**UNDP Democratic Governance Team**  
**Project Manager**



**Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee):** The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Managers, including recommendation for UNDP Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. The Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned project evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when Project Manager's tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded (flexibility). Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the projects and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the Project Appraisal Committee meeting. Representative of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The objective is to create a mechanism for effective project management.

**Composition and organization:** This group contains three roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: UNDP representing the project ownership to chair the group
- 2) Senior Supplier: Peace Building Fund. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: Office of the President, Office of Prime Minister and Government Agencies on LSG and Interethnic Relations and Religious Affairs, and two members of CSOs. They are representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

**Project Assurance:** Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however the role can be delegated. The project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance is independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Peace and Development Advisor, Programme Officer, or M&E Officer, typically holds the Project Assurance role on behalf of UNDP.

**Project Manager:** The Project Manager/Peacebuilding Coordinator has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager/Peacebuilding Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document-, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost

**Project Support:** The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.



**Annex 7: Preliminary Work Plan**

Outputs	Project Outcome 1. State Institutions and LSGs collaborate to bridge local divides and implement the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations	Timeframe (up to 30 months - 10 quarters)										Responsible RUNO & Party mobilizing inputs													
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10														
Output 1.1.	1.1.1	Capacity assessment, including gender functional review (1 international consultant for 1 month, 3 local consultants for 2 month, translation, travel, workshop to discuss findings)	X																				UNDP		
	1.1.2	Development of capacity building plan based on capacity assessment (1 international consultant for 1 month, 3 local consultants for 1 month, translation, travel, workshop to discuss plan)	X																					UNDP	
	1.1.3	Supporting the Agency to develop a 'Service Line' that supports LSGs and national partners to address interethnic and other tensions (contract NGO/company for 24 months)		X																					UNDP
	1.2.1	Organize a series of consultations and workshops with stakeholders that already work on monitoring of conflict situations / early warning and early preventive action																							UNDP
Output 1.2	1.2.2	Design and deliver capacity building interventions for staff of the Agency, LSGs (municipal government and local councils), public preventive centers, public reception units and its key partners that are envisaged to take part in joint monitoring and collaborative early response																						UNDP	
	1.2.3	Design and produce ICT for conflict prevention tools and build the capacity of relevant stakeholders to use it in order to facilitate rapid information exchange between local authorities, national decision makers and other stakeholders to monitor and respond to emerging tensions at the LSG level																							UNDP
	1.2.4	Provision of rapid response funds enabling LSGs and other local actors to respond to emerging tensions (including joint social infrastructure works that have shown as effective during the piloting phase)																							UNDP
Output 1.3	1.2.5	Support conflict sensitive local development planning process (tailored training and coaching by the Agency staff and experts, monitoring and evaluation of plans, community and local council oversight mechanisms etc.)																							UNDP
	1.3.1	Capacity building of the IAC in conflict monitoring, early preventive action, gender-responsive peacebuilding, coordination, and M&E of concept implementation																							UNDP
	1.3.2	Support regular consultations between the IAC, civil society (including women peace-builders and other women networks) and LSGs																							UNDP
																									UNDP

Output 2.1	2.1.1	Organizing of dialogue with LSGs, civil society and women to seek solutions on the issue of OBON	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	2.1.2	AWARENESS RAISING ON THE ISSUE OF OBON Targeting communities, including women from OBON (TV shows, radio programmes)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	2.1.3	Support to and capacity building of women run-NGOs and networks to reach out to women from OBON in order to find alternatives to their actions					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	2.1.4	Experts' support to law enforcement agencies, Monitoring Center of SALSQIR and LSGs to develop internal regulations and guidelines how to respond to phenomena of OBON in a deescalating manner				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	2.2.1.	Activity 2.2.1: Establishing volunteer network to raise awareness and qualification of LSGs on religious affairs, inter-ethnic relations and collaboration for conflict prevention.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
Output 2.2.	2.2.2.	Activity 2.2.2: Support Government to conduct a functional assessment of state institutions, analyzing their mandates to work on religious issues (based on international experiences) (International and local consultants, expert consultations)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	2.2.3.	Activity 2.2.3: Support respective Government working group to elaborate a Concept on religious affairs based on an earlier draft of 2006, reflecting the changed context and challenges (validation of data, consultations, expert support)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	2.2.4.	Activity 2.2.4: Provide expert support and support consensus finding process towards making systemic reforms in the area of governing religious affairs: Based on results of functional analysis and the draft concept on religious affairs (see activities above), the working group will introduce amendments to laws: Law on religious organizations, Law on mass media, Criminal Code	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	2.2.5.	Activity 2.2.5: Build the capacity of the State Commission on religious affairs to facilitate structural reforms in the field of religious affairs (expert support and on-the-job training)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
	Output 3.1	3.1.1	Review of normative provisions and operational package for early detection and addressing vulnerabilities via case management, and existing practices	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1.2		Mapping of barriers preventing vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities to access public services and social protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Project coordinator from MSD, UNICEF Officer and expert
3.1.3		Capacity needs assessment on case management of local authorities, social administrators, case manager and service-providers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Project coordinator, UNICEF Officer, MSD and/or designated institution, the Agency and expert
3.1.4		Tailored training and coaching of LSG and services-providers to adopt and exercise identification of vulnerable and poor and case management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Project coordinator MSD and/or designated institution, UNICEF, the Agency
3.1.5		Work with community members and mobilise informal support for vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Project coordinator, UNICEF, MSD and/or designated institution, the Agency

Project Management and Performance												
Project Management Milestones	1.	Recruitment of Project Manager and Project Staff										
	2.	Formulate and Submit Final Project Work Plan										
	3.	Meetings of Project Steering Committee/Board										
	4.	(...)										
	5.	(...)										
M&E Measures	1.	Submission of Biannual Progress Updates	X			X					X	
	2.	Conduct Baseline Assessment	X	X								
	3.	Formulate and Submit Final Project Results Framework	X									
	4.	(...)										
	5.	(...)										
	6.	Submit Annual Narrative Progress Report and Financial Statement				X					X	
	7.	Draft and Finalise Final Project Evaluation ToRs								X		
	8.	Procure Final Project Evaluation Service Providers								X	X	
	9.	Conduct and Complete Final Project Evaluation										X
	10.	Submit Final Project Narrative and Financial Reports										X

## Annex 8: Project Summary



### PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT SUMMARY

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/ <b>Strengthening capacities of LSGs for peacebuilding</b>	
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UNDP, UNICEF	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Department for Ethnic and Religious Policy and Collaboration with Civil Society (Office of the President), State Agency on Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations, Inter-Agency Commission to coordinate implementation of the Concept for National Unity and Interethnic Relations, State Commission on Religious Affairs, Assembly of People of Kyrgyzstan, Local Self-Governance (LSG) bodies in selected districts	
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Districts/ Cities:</b> Alamedin, Tokmok, Karakol, Karasuu, Osh, Uzgen, Alabuka, Aksy, Leilek, Kadamzhai, Batken	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>	USD 1,728,877.00 (UNICEF: USD 228,876; UNDP: USD 1,500,001)	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b> 1 January 2014	<b>Planned Completion:</b> 30 June 2016
<b>SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> of November 2013	
<b>Project Description:</b>	The project capacitates state institutions, selected LSGs, and citizens in selected LGSs to ensure the implementation of policies and local peacebuilding initiatives that reduce local inequalities, divisions and conflict, which will result in increased trust between different communities, and between communities and central and local authorities.	
<b>PBF Priority Area:</b>	PBF Priority Area 2: Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict;	
<b>PBF Outcome:</b>	5. National reconciliation	
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<p><b>UNDP:</b> The capacity of the State Agency for LSG and Interethnic Relations (further called 'the Agency') to provide hands-on support and advice to LSGs on how to address local tensions will be built through tailor-made coaching and mentoring (based on capacity assessment findings). Assistance will also be provided to establish a centre to monitor tensions and inter-community relations and help LSGs engage in early response. LSGs in 11 districts/ cities with high conflict potential will be supported to lead local peacebuilding initiatives (especially to implement the Concept for National Unity and Interethnic Relations) and ensure conflict-sensitive development planning in close collaboration with citizens.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Selected LSGs will be trained and coached to detect and address vulnerabilities among disadvantaged and poor children, youth, women and their families early on through timely identification and effective case management. The project will help LSGs to identify barriers preventing vulnerable and poor households to access public and municipal services as well as social protection schemes. Community members will be mobilized to support vulnerable children, youth, women and minorities and strengthen their positive coping strategies.</p>	