PRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT **TEMPLATE 3.2**

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

Project Title: Building Trust and Confidence among people, communities and authorities. (Part 1, PPP Outcome 1)		**Recipient UN Organization(s):** **UNHCR**
Project Contact: Johann P. Siffointe Address: UNHCR, UN House, 160 Chui Ave, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan Telephone: +996312611264 E-mail: siffoint@unhcr.org		**Implementing Partner(s):** TBD after UNHCR's competitive IP selection process (Jan 2014)
Project Number: *(To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office)*		**Project Location: Osh, Kyrgyzstan**
Project Description: UNHCR's project focuses on one of the most important outstanding issue that hinders the peacebuliding process in the Kyrgyz Republic, the lack of trust both between people and the authorities, and among diverse communities. Often, people do not address the official feedback mechanisms in case a grievance occurs but rather take the law into their own hands which potential causes new grievances or even violent outbreaks. UNHCR, in close cooperation with government partners (LSGA and Ombudsman's Office) and civil society leaders, will capacitate local self-government bodies to actively attend to people's complaints, analyze reasons and find adequate solutions		**Total Project Cost: $1,424,246** **Peacebuilding Fund: $1,424,246** **UNDP BCPR TTF: -** **Government Input: -** **Other:-** **Total: $1,424,246** **Project Start Date and Duration:** **January 2014, 24 months duration**
Gender Marker Score[1]**: _1__** *Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;* *Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;* *Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and* *Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.*		
PBF Outcomes[2]**: 2,5,6,10,11**		

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

[2] PBF specific outcome areas: 1 Security Sector Reform; 2 Rule of Law; 3 (DD)R; 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

Project Outputs and Key Activities: At the core of UNHCR's project lays the establishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms on the local level. The office will set up those mechanisms in at least 20 Ayl-Okmotos/Territorial Councils in the three southern Oblasts (Batken, Osh, and Jalalabad). In order to strengthen the problem solving capacity of local self-government bodies, UNHCR will provide assistance in at least 60 individual cases. This assistance will include every step, from addressing the claim until its final resolution. Thereby, positive precedents of successful and efficient problem by the authorities will be collected. Furthermore, UNHCR will in at least 20 locations provide funding to and ensure sound implementation of peacebuilding initiatives/small to medium scale projects. The projects will address specific grievances in communities, which, if not adequately resolved, could potentially cause new conflict. The small-scale projects will be identified during the feedback mechanism's dialogue between local self-government bodies and the communities. In addition, UNHCR will constantly monitor (jointly with LSGA and the Ombudsman's Office) the situation the areas of intervention and provide reports/recommendation to the national government.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for PRF-funded projects)

Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee

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1. Background

1.1. Key Challenges and Critical Peacebuilding Needs

In the conflict affected areas and its surroundings in south Kyrgyzstan, the situation remains calm but fragile as the negative effects and memories of the conflict linger deep in the society. For example, the rhetoric of ethnicity, which was used to polarize people during the June 2010 conflict, continues to cast the shadow in people's relationships three years after the conflict. At the core of this 'fragility' lays mistrust – between diverse and often polarized communities and between people and authorities. UNHCR's monitoring efforts since 2010, as described in PBNA, clearly point towards this factor of conflict. In addition, UNHCR has conducted a perception study[1] in 2013 which also identified the lack of trust to be the most prominent factor that is preventing reconciliation and peacebuilding.

Mistrust between ethnically diverse communities is another critical challenge for reconciliation and peacebuilding. Both Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities fear each other as there has been no meaningful reconciliation process. The rule of law is not applied adequately and the authorities are viewed to be acting with impunity and without impartiality. Such a persistent and widespread situation of mistrust results in escalations of small street fights or minor problems between communities into violent incidents involving a huge number of individuals and even whole communities. Whenever people face a problem or dispute, they tend not to ask for a peaceful and/or lawful solution through interventions by the authorities, especially the police. Neither do people address the official feedback mechanisms or other oversight entities. Instead, problems are often solved by people themselves, resorting to physical violence, extortion of money, and bribing authorities which further fosters corruption and impunity and, in turn, undermines the rule of law. Similarly, when encountering discrimination/harassment by authorities and the police, those who are subjected, including men, women, elderly, youth and minorities, tend not to report such incidents further.
Women play a key role in the peacebuilding process as they may lay the root for a renewal of trust between ethnically diverse communities. In many of these communities, women are involved in problem solving processes since many men, who, in the past, were the traditional decision makers, migrated to the Russian Federation and other countries mainly for economic reasons.

1.2. Donor Mapping and Gap Analysis

As stated in the Donor Mapping and Gap Analysis table (Annex 1), there are seven main donors funding activities of different agencies for implementation of different kind of projects. While some of the projects are country wide, the majority of them are implemented in the southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan with a focus on provision of training on human rights, rule of law, governance, expertise, building technical capacity, trial monitoring in courts and human rights field monitoring. Other projects focus on research, drafting of laws and regulations, making recommendations, capacity building of the local police, implementation of small scale projects, mediation and prevention of conflict at the local level. While the above activities have contributed to the improvement of the overall situation in the south, the safety and security incidents are not adequately addressed. There are regular reports of incidents of inter-ethnic tensions and border issues, though on the small scale. This keeps the situation in a 'fragile' state. Some 135 localized safety and security incidents were recorded through UNHCR's protection monitoring between 2012 and the mid-2013. It has been assessed that a minor incident which takes an inter-ethnic tone can spread to other areas unless they are handled by authorities with conflict sensitivity. The nature of those incidents is mixed. Some relate to relationships between communities, others are inter-personal and probably related to criminal activities.
Trust and confidence building among the communities of different ethnic group, the people and the local authorities is not covered by any of the above mentioned project. Therefore, UNHCR's project fills a significant gap within the peacebuilding efforts undertaken by other agencies in the south.

2. Project Concept and Theory of Change

2.1. Relevance to Peacebuilding

[1] UNHCR Osh: Perception Study. Views of people in conflict affected and surrounding areas in Southern Kyrgyzstan, Osh 2013.

The negative cycle of mistrust makes the conflict-affected and surrounding areas perpetually fragile, open to manipulations and unable to reach durable solutions in the aftermath of conflict. Furthermore, this negative cycle delays any progress towards peacebuilding in the entire country. One of the key destabilizing factors in southern Kyrgyzstan is the sense of insecurity felt by the population. Such insecurity is stemming from inter-ethnic tensions both at the community and national levels, unequal application of the rule of law, inadequate protection of the right holders, and mistrust and lack of confidence in the local authorities including police.

Since there have been no formal efforts towards a peace and reconciliation process, PRF offers a significant opportunity to tackle deep-rooted issues that stem from past conflicts, including insufficient reconciliation and the lack of human security. PRF has the opportunity to strengthen vital components of the foundation for peace in Kyrgyzstan such as protection of human rights, structural reforms and legislative changes. As described in the National Sustainable Development Strategy, it is critical, at this juncture, to make a consorted effort to tackle the deep-rooted issues of mistrust and build further on reconciliation.[2] UNHCR's project capitalizes on the opportunity offered by the PRF in presenting positive examples of trust building among communities and between people and authorities in the aftermath of conflict.

Within Kyrgyzstan's PPP, the project will contribute to outcome 1 and 2. Outcome 2 will be addressed by strengthening conflict resolution capacity of local authorities and law enforcement agencies while empowering citizens to claim protection of their rights and accountability of authorities. Furthermore, advocacy capacities of local NGOs will be enhanced. The project will also feed into the outcome 1 by increasing accountability and responsibility of authorities, including the police, to solve incidents with sensitivity for conflict and the importance of human rights. In addition, the project will foster a reflection process on the lessons-learned, which may lead to national policy-making and legislative changes. The project will have an overarching impact on the reduction of fragility in southern Kyrgyzstan.

In general, the notion of reconciliation encompasses social and structural transformation which goes beyond the 2010 conflict. In order to reduce fear in the future that may result in human displacement, many of those insecurity factors must be addressed in the short-term. This demonstration of positive changes will help to increase human security and provide a basis for reconciliation and peacebuilding. In the context of Kyrgyzstan, by and large, the existing problems are commonly understood by various stakeholders from the government to international organizations.[3] At the same time, UNHCR considers that the articulation of the strategic direction in creating an environment conducive for sustainable reintegration, that is durable solutions for the conflict and displacement affected population, realizing that human security in a short, mid and long term still requires more work.[4] In this sense, UNHCR's relevance may be found in building up tangible positive examples of human security that are needed to reduce and conflict susceptibility.

The project addresses several peacebuilding challenges identified in the PPP. It will strengthen the capacity of state institutions to implement and deliver services, support state institutions to engage more in preventing and resolving conflicts and promote accountability and respect for the rule of law and human rights. The main goal of the project, the improvement of trust of citizens in state institutions, is also a crucial peacebuilding challenge mentioned in the PPP. In addition, the program will assist sustainable reintegration of those who returned from displacement through its inclusive trust building approach. Therefore, the projects objectives are fully in line with the Secretary General's Decision 2011/20 on Durable Solutions for returning refugees and IDPs, for the implementation of which Kyrgyzstan has been selected as one of the three pilot countries globally.

2.2. Catalytic Effect

During and after the events of June 2010 more than 300,000 were internally displaced and 75,000 sought refuge in neighboring countries. Most of the displaced population has now returned. However, there have been no formal efforts towards a peace and reconciliation process. The PRF offers therefore a significant and much needed opportunity to further progress towards durable solutions in the aftermath of conflict. The interconnection between peacebuilding and durable

[2] National Council for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic c: National Sustainable Development Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013-2017, Bishkek 2012, section 3.1.

[3] For example, the Mid-Year Development plan of the government explicitly talk about the need to reduce deficit of the state budget, enhance fight against corruption, improve living standard and decrease social tension in the society. OSCE states that 'Kyrgyzstan's longer-term stability and prosperity depends on improvements in a number of key areas. These include a fair and transparent judicial, criminal justice. And law enforcement system: sounder, more inclusive inter-ethnic relations; uprooting corruption; and a closer attention to the relationship between Authorities and people, capital city and the regions'. (OSCE centre in Bishkek: Report to the Permanent Council, 19 April 2012).

[4] Most importantly, the UN should concentrate on achieving something often discussed within the international community in Kyrgyzstan but never achieved: A common position among donors and interested nations regarding the situation and methods needed to pull the country out of a many-faceted crises. International Crisis Group, Kyrgyzstan: Widening Ethnic Divisions in the South, Asia Report No222, 29 March 2012, p. 16.

solutions is specifically evident, as without the latter a sustained and lasting peace will not be realistic. Achieving sustainable peace is also of fundamental importance, as in the last decade the South of Kyrgyzstan has experienced repeated inter-ethnic clashes, which have not been adequately addressed and consequences continue influencing the mindset of today's generation.

While the interests to support reconciliation in the conflict affected and surrounding areas are waning, it is necessary to continue efforts to increase the sense of human security by building trust between individuals and authorities and among people. This enhanced sense of human security should focus on human rights protection needs in the conflict-affected areas. Furthermore, structural reforms and legislative changes should be encouraged. The project does not seek to mobilize additional resources, but rather consolidate the previous scattered peacebuilding efforts by looking deeper into the root-causes of the conflict. It is expected that the project will have a significant catalytic effect on conflict resolution mechanisms between individuals, communities and local authorities. The establishment of a feedback and oversight body will help all members of society to address conflicts peacefully and through the due course of law instead of seeking extra-legal solutions. The conflict resolution capacity of all stakeholders will be enhanced through the project. In addition, the successful implementation of a feedback and reporting mechanism on the regional level will have a catalytic effect beyond the southern Kyrgyzstan as it will serve as a role model.

The project is resonates the National Sustainable Development Strategy and Concept of Strengthening People's Unity and Interethnic Relations[5]. UNHCR's project is also closely linked to Goal 1 of the National Plan of Action on implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325[6] and Kyrgyzstan's 7 Point Action Plan as it is highly relevant to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework's Pillar A.

2.3. Theory of Change

This project is based on the theory of changes that an effective feedback mechanism which deals with significant incidents/grievances in the conflict-affected and its surrounding areas builds a foundation for peaceful conflict resolution. Furthermore, such a mechanism fosters the respect for the rule of law, and thus addresses the core peacebuilding challenge in Kyrgyzstan – the issue of deep-rooted mistrust. The project aims to accumulate positive examples of trust-building which will serve as role models for further trust building and reconciliation efforts.

In this theory of changes, people with complaints/grievances will benefit from a well-established procedure to report their concerns to and solve them with authorities without fear of reprisals, meeting their obligation as citizens. In turn, local authorities (Ayl Okmotus, Territorial Councils) including LSGA and the police will be able to deal with those crucial issues with conflict sensitivity and in accordance with the rule of law through feedback mechanisms and individual institutions. To this end, LSGs will become stronger in listening actively to concerns of populations, effectively solving problems/conflicts and providing feedbacks as well as making sure that oversight mechanisms are able to conduct monitoring and analysis of the situation in an impartial manner. Polarized and/or disputing communities will solve their problems through dialogue and implementation of problem-solving activities together with authorities. Other key actors of changes are local NGOs whose advocacy capacity will be strengthened further. Finally, national bodies will be encouraged to learn from regional examples and will offer better protection of human rights of their citizens by reflecting on those examples. This learning experience will enable national decision makers to push for legislative changes and structural reforms.

Through this cycle of trust building stimulated by UNHCR's project, positive examples will be accumulated; which will then have multiplying effects both horizontally to others in the community and vertically to policy/legislation improvements. The overarching resulting changes are expected to reduce the fragility of the current situation – where small fights or rumors can escalate into a larger more violent conflict. Changes are expected in terms of increased sense of human security among people, more accountable and conflict sensitive problem-solving approaches by authorities and ultimately better governance and legislations to deal with potential conflict triggers and protection of citizens.

3. Implementation Strategy

[5] Government of Kyrgyzstan: Концепция укрепления единства народа и межэтнических, Bishkek 2012.

[6] Government of Kyrgyzstan: National Action Plan on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security, Bishkek 2012.

3.1 Target Groups

The project targets four key agents of change which will be its direct beneficiaries.

1. People who live in the key target areas including Kyrgyz, Uzbek and mixed communities in particular community leaders, women, elderly and youth;

2. Local authorities including LSGs (Ayl Okmotus, Territorial Councils), and other state bodies;

3. State Agency for Local Self-Governance Affairs and Interethnic Relations (LSGAs), police, Ombudsman's office, Public Reception office of the President and the authorized representatives of the government in Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces; court of aksakals, youth and women councils;

4. Local NGOs;

Additionally, national decision makers will be targeted indirectly through positive examples and lessons learned which will be compiled in reports and recommendations. Each group of beneficiaries is crucial for trust building, reconciliation and peacebuilding. The feedback mechanism, one of the core components of UNHCR's project, will allow all of these groups to come together, discuss problems/concrete incidents, and work towards a joint solution. When a problem has been identified, the project allows for financial and logistical help to solve the problem through peacebuilding initiatives. This will serve as an incentive to cooperate within the feedback mechanism. In addition, individuals will be offered legal assistance in at least 60 cases to solve their concrete problem. This assistance includes a regular follow up on the case and will only conclude after the case has been finally solved.

Right now, the relationship between all key groups is fragile as mistrust prevails. Communities do not believe in the authorities' ability to solve problems and address incidents adequately, which has been clearly shown by UNHCR's perception study[7]. In addition, mistrust is a major source of conflict among diverse and polarized communities. Local NGO's will benefit from the project since their capacity to play an active role in conflict resolution and trust building will be enhanced. Local authorities and LSGAs will benefit since their sensitivity to conflict and problems of ethnically diverse communities will be enhanced. Incidents will be solved through the due course of law which will prevent grievances and even outbreaks of violence in the future.

During the design of the project, UNHCR held regular consultations with all four key target groups. They were directly involved in the project's design, and agree with its core assumptions. The early integration of stakeholders means that there is already a sense of ownership of the project which will increase further during the implementation phase. This serves as an additional incentive to cooperate and mitigates the risk of a lack of interest and motivation towards the final aim of the project: The increase of trust between all key target groups as the foundation for reconciliation and peacebuilding.

Particular attention is paid to age, gender and diversity of local population where males/females, young/elderly and those with different ethnic backgrounds experience incidents/tensions differently and play various roles in conflict resolution. For example, in some target areas, women have become a principle actor in conflict resolution as many working-age men depart on migration. In southern Kyrgyzstan women also traditionally viewed to be the head of the household and therefore represent the interests of all family members at various levels. Therefore, it is of fundamental importance for the project to engage women in all key activities and design project components towards the special needs and interests of women.

The ethnic background of people and communities affects the relationship among them and due attention is paid to interactions among those diverse and often polarized communities and people. In UNHCR's key target areas, 52-53% of the projects potential beneficiaries are female and between 39-55% are Kyrgyz, the remaining are of mainly Uzbek but also other ethnicities. UNHCR has carried out detailed analysis in all potential areas of intervention which allows picking the concrete locations carefully and according to the needs of the communities.

Quantitatively, the number beneficiaries can only be calculated roughly. The feedback mechanism will benefit every member in the community, either directly (direct assistance/problem solving) and/or indirectly (increased trust/enhanced accountability of local authorities). In addition, the project will assist at least 60 cases, from the initial stage of vocalization to the final resolution of the problem/conflict/grievance. Based on UNHCR's area research the average family consists of at least 6 members, therefore at least 360 persons will benefit directly from case assistance. The successful resolution of cases through the due course of law will result in a snowball effect and therefore benefit a greater number of individuals. Through the

[7] UNHCR Osh: Perception Study. Views of people in conflict affected and surrounding areas in Southern Kyrgyzstan, Osh 2013.

implementation of at least 20 peacebuilding initiatives in 20 locations, potentially every member of the community will benefit both directly and indirectly. In every of these locations women make up at least 50% of the population, in many locations the percentage is much higher. Therefore, both small scale projects and the feedback mechanism will offer tailor made solutions aimed towards the enhancement gender equality and empowerment of girls and women.

3.2 Geographic Locations

Province	District/City	Municipality
Jalal-Abad province	Jalal-Abad city	(there are 5 Territorial Council's in Jalalabad city: Kurmanbek, Chyngyz Aytmatov, Sputnik, Dostuk and Taygaraev) all TC's will be treated as one unit
Jalal-Abad province	Suzak district	Suzak Ayl Okmotu
		Tashbulak Ayl Okmotu
		Atabekov Ayl Okmotu
	Aksy district	Kerben town
		Mavlyanov Ayl Okmotu
		Nazaraliev Ayl Okmotu
	Ala-Buka district	Ala-Buka Ayl Okmotu
		Ak-Korgon Ayl Okmotu
		Baltagulov Ayl Okmotu
Osh province	Osh city	(there are 12 Territorial Council's in Osh city and they will be treated as one unit)
	Nookat district	Nookat town
	Kara-Suu district	Mady Ayl Okmotu
		Shark Ayl Okmotu
		Kashgar-Kyshtak Ayl Okmotu
Batken province	Kadamjay district	Uch-korgon Ayl Okmotu
		Masalaiev Ayl Okmotu
		Halmiyon Ayl Okmotu
	Leylek district	Sumbula Ayl Okmotu
		Isfana town

Immediately after the violent clashes of June 2010 which displaced 375.000 people, UNHCR established and lead the Protection Cluster in southern Kyrgyzstan. This cluster included consultations with all actors involved, like IDP's, refugees, civil society groups and sectoral experts and other clusters. The experience in the cluster provides the basis for UNHCR's expertise in the region. The Protection Sector, which is a successor of the Protection Cluster is remains to be an important platform for UN agencies, international and local NGOs to coordinate and ensure complementarity of protection activities in the south.

The information and data for this project proposal are based on the UNHCR Protection monitoring which is a comprehensive and systematic monitoring and analysis of human security situation in southern Kyrgyzstan, mainly focused on the 44 target areas that are affected by consequences of the conflict and displacement. These 44 target areas are located in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces and were divided to 'red' and 'yellow' zones. Protection monitoring was carried out in 22 high risk ('red') and 22 medium risk ('yellow') areas. The definition of these parameters is explained in the footnote.[8] Information is collected in relation to four key benchmarks (criteria)[9];

[8] High Risk (red): access including coverage and functionality; proximities to the borders; conflict affected areas (burnt, looted, business affected); the nature and level of threats to human security (such as political instability, unfair treatment of the minorities by the authorities, harassment, extortion and arbitrary arrests) and level of trust/confidence in law enforcement bodies; origin (place of residence) presumed/referred origin of threat to human security (especially political instability, daily incidents exacerbating to inter-ethnic tension) by non-authorities, non-law enforcement bodies; Medium Risk (yellow): access including coverage and functionality, proximities to the borders, effects of)participation in the June 2010 events; origin (place

(a) Safety and security,
(b) Housing, land and property,
(c) Documentation, and
(d) Adequate standards of living and livelihoods.

The key target areas are defined on the analysis of conflict-susceptibility, using UNHCR, other agencies and government data and also UNHCR has analyzed these conflict affected and its surroundings areas. 12 clusters (or 31 areas) are identified as having consistent issues in terms of relationship between the communities, safety and security, HLP rights and access to livelihood. All above mentioned locations[10] were covered by UNHCR Protection monitoring.

Among other locations, there were more registered issues linked to inter-ethnic tensions between representatives of different ethnic groups, unresolved HLP problems that could potentially trigger future conflicts like disputes between different communities over natural resources (e.g. irrigation water). These problems could cause a growing of intolerance towards different cultures and languages in the future. Most importantly, these communities suffer from a lack of trust between each other. At the same time, the lack of the functioning feedback mechanisms diminishes trust towards local authorities including local police as well as other state bodies.

UNHCR has detailed and updated Location Analysis papers for all three provinces, including all 44 target areas (Ayl Okmotu and Cities) with detailed protection findings. These findings will be used for UNHCR's peace building project as a resource for area selection justification and the identification of feasible intervention strategies. Locations were selected mostly from "Red zone" areas which are constantly monitored by UNHCR Protection Unit.

The detailed data and insights that UNHCR used in order to determine the most appropriate areas of intervention guarantees for effective and swift implementation of the project in locations with the greatest peacebuilding needs.

3.3 Description of activities and Implementation Approaches

The project combines bottom-up and top-down approaches. While the project builds upon UNHCR's engagement in the conflict affected and its surrounding areas in the past three years, an innovative approach is taken by focusing on thorough follow-up and review of feedback and conflict resolution mechanisms from the on-set of claims to their solutions, working closely both with people and the authorities. Another critical component of the project is conducting of joint situation monitoring and systematic analysis with oversight entities, including LSGAs, and a systematic linkage of the project to national-level legislative changes/reforms. The project focuses on crucial incidents/grievances related to safety and security, house, land and property rights and adequate access to livelihoods. In the key target areas UNHCR, its partners and the LSGA will:

1. Enable individuals to file incidents/grievances with authorities and the police with legal assistance and follow-up closely on cases throughout conflict resolution processes

2. Mobilize target communities for open dialogues and conflict resolution by implementing community mobilization projects and peacebuilding initiatives involving authorities, community leaders, elderly courts, women/youths councils and other 'peace' actors, a specific emphasize will be put on women and their integration in dialogue and conflict resolution processes, additionally, a number of peacebuilding initiatives will specifically focus on gender equality

3. Involve local self-governing bodies in the establishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms which will include elements of active-listening, feedback and information dissemination and coaching the oversight entities, such as ombudsman's office and LSGA in order to strengthen their monitoring, intervention and follow-up capacities, additionally joint monitoring and analysis of incidents and conflict resolution processes will be conducted;

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of residence) presumed/referred origin of threat to human security (especially political instability, daily incidents exacerbating to inter-ethnic tension) by non-authorities, non-law enforcement bodies;

[9] Those benchmarks derive from IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, April 2010.

[10] 8 Ayl Okmotu, 1 town and Jalalabad city in Jalalabad province, 3 Ayl Okmotu, 1 town and Osh city in Osh province, 4 Ayl Okmotu and 1 town in Batken province.

4. UNHCR will work with a minimum of two local NGOs in those activities above (to be determined), strengthening their advocacy capacity at the local and national levels;

5. Reflect on systematic analysis and lessons-learned of accumulated cases and share capacity-building activities with national-level legislative in order to realize structural changes in close collaboration with other UN agencies;

6. Lead design and conducting of perception studies every six months, together with other agencies, in order to measure changes in people's perception and the overall success of the project, using an analytical software (such as 'SenseMaker') as well as conducting of periodical surveys on internal and external migration and the reasons behind it;

7. Share information, coordinate activities with other actors (UN agencies in particular) and follow up on issues that require further advocacy through the Protection Working group meetings.

The sequencing of the activities focuses first on the bottom-up process of creating positive examples. Following-up on each incidents/cases/issues will be carried out throughout the project period but the majority of cases/issues are expected to be identified during the first 12 months of the project. Community mobilization activities for open dialogues and conflict resolution will be also intensively carried out at the beginning of the project period to identify cases and issues requiring intervention and follow up. Therefore, the few months of the project will be spent in mapping and organization of feedback and conflict resolution mechanisms in a tangible way with the stakeholders and setting up a collaboration system which will include all relevant actors. This will then allow conducting a joint monitoring and analysis as a basis for further project activities.

UNHCR will render its support to persons of concern through local NGOs. These IP's will, in addition to the provided support, receive coaching on the objectives of the project such as conflict resolution, advocacy, and situation monitoring and community mobilization. These NGOs will provide legal assistance and counseling on the most conflict sensitive cases, which will create instances of impartial and fair solution of conflicts through national protection mechanisms. We do expect that at least 60 cases will be filed by people to relevant state bodies. The legal aid will take different forms, including oral/written consultations, accompaniment to relevant state bodies and even court representation on the most crucial legal cases as an example of strategic litigation processes.

Partner NGOs will be directly engaged in conducting open dialogues and conflict resolution activities through community mobilization and small scale projects. Open dialogues will be organized through joint discussion of conflict situations raised by people/communities involving authorities, community leaders, elderly courts, women/youths councils and other 'peace' actors to find the optimal resolution of the disputes. Through the course of collectively identifying the priority issues and designing the peacebuilding initiatives, special attention will be paid to involvement of women and youth as well as other vulnerable groups (e.g. disabled individual or migrants).

UNHCR will work directly with local authorities (LSGs, police and oversight agencies including Ombudsman, LSGA, and authorized representatives of the Government), provide coaching on monitoring/analysis of the situation and helping them to establish feedback mechanisms. Specifically, UNHCR will support twenty local authorities with the establishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms at the Ayil Okmotu/Territorial Council level. These mechanisms will include facilities for open dialogues/discussions with the all parties of the conflict, ad hoc gathering and discussions of the cases/issues with the key stakeholders. In addition, the feedback mechanism will allow for the provision and sharing of information on conflicts/grievances. The mechanism will offer advice and guidance to committee members which work under the LSGA, district level officials and representatives relevant government institutions. The decision will be communicated by relevant officials to concerned individuals/communities. UNHCR, together with its partners, will establish horizontal connections and cooperation mechanisms among LSGs, oversight bodies and civil society organizations on local level for rapid and effective solution of issues and complaints raised by members of concerned communities.

UNHCR will support the three oversight mechanisms at the level of Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces composed of the representatives of the LSGs, LSGA, Ombudsman and the Public Reception office of the President and authorized representatives of the Government. The LSGA representatives as well as Ombudsman offices will be part of joint situation monitoring and analysis, in addition to follow-up activities on previously identified cases and issues. At the Ayil Okmotu/Territorial Council level, situation monitoring will be conducted by UNHCR, partner NGOs, and district LSGA officials, while at the level of province it will be conducted by the provincial officials of the oversight bodies

(LSGA, Ombudsman, Public Reception office of the President and the authorized representatives of the Government), UNHCR and its IPs.

The second phase of the project will mostly focus on advocacy. During this phase the work on feedback mechanisms will continue. All collected systematic analysis and lessons-learned of accumulated cases, as well as the results of perception studies, will be reflected in local and national policy-making and legislative changes.

Continuing its current protection sector coordination work, UNHCR will organize the Protection Working Group meetings on monthly basis to share information, experiences, coordinate activities and agree on advocacy activities with its members. Members of the protection working group will include the UN agencies present in the south, international organizations such as OSCE, Safer World and local NGOs that are involved in the implementation of peacebuilding projects and activities. Relevant outcomes will be brought to the attention of the UNCT for advises and follow up with the authorities at the national level through JSC.

Since changes of perception are the most significant aspect, UNHCR will conduct a full perception study in all areas of intervention in the beginning and at the end of the project. These studies will build on the previous experiences. In between, after 8 and 15 months, smaller perception studies, accompanied the roundtables that include all stakeholders, will be carried out in selected areas. This will help to continuously monitor the projects progress. In addition, it is planned that four migration surveys are going to be carried out. These surveys will investigate the reasons behind the migration processes in the south since migration can also be a result of insecurity and is not only connected to economic needs. While conducting these surveys, UNHCR will approach different organizations, such as IOM and "Central Asia in a movement" regional platform (DCA). Four lessons learned and situation analysis will be conducted and the results used for advocacy through protection sector coordination.

A participatory nature of the project means that consultations with communities include focus group discussions and individual interviews that are based on UNHCR's Age and Gender Diversity Mainstream Criteria[11] which address specific needs of women/men across different ages and diversities. As the project focuses on the mono and multi ethnic communities, a balanced approach is ensured, involving diverse range of communities where incidents occurs and problems arises, hence ensuring 'do no harm' approach. Special attention is paid to issues/problems/grievances encountered by women and follow-up to their complaints. This will help to raise awareness of these women specific issues and enhance the standing of women in the reconciliation and peacebuliding process. For this purpose the project allocates approximately 16% of the total budget.

The project aims to provide tailor made solutions for each location and case. The project envisages that a joint collaboration system is established including UN and other international agencies, local authorities, LSGA, Ombudsman's office, local NGOs and other representatives of the communities. The project will be supported by an international consultant. A minimum of two local NGOs, which will be selected following UNHCR's IP selection procedure and in close cooperation with government partners, will be responsible to provide legal assistance and community mobilization, under the overall guidance of the UNHCR Office.

UNHCR staff will be responsible for follow-up of cases, monitoring, coaching and advocacy. Three national UNVs will supplement UNHCR staff and especially assist in monitoring activities. UNHCR programme and protection teams will support the implementation of the project and undertakes all the relevant project monitoring. The project will be implemented under the direct supervision of the Head of UNHCR Sub-Office Osh.

3.4. Sustainability, Exit Strategy and Replicability

The project is designed to stay, even after UNHCR will downgrade its operation in the south of Kyrgyzstan in the course of 2016. Through a broad consultation process, all relevant stakeholders have been part of the development of the project. This involvement will continue during implementation and help to build sustainable results. In addition, the project is split up into different phases in which the responsibility for the projects components is shifted from UNHCR to civil society and government partners. In addition, the feedback mechanism, which is the key component of the project, is expected to be replicated in other regions of Kyrgyzstan. The successful implementation of UNHCR's project and a measurable increase of trust between government agencies, communities and individuals, will serve as a role model for other regions in the south of Kyrgyzstan and beyond. The project includes four measures to ensure sustainability:

[11] UNHCR: Age, Gender and Diversity Policy. Working with people and communities for equality and protection, Geneva 2011. (http://www.unhcr.org/4e7757449.html)

1. The project was developed in close consultation with all relevant partners. Instead of imposing an idea, a collaborative approach has been applied which will result in a sense of ownership by all stakeholders.

2. The project is separated in two phases. During the phase, the feedback mechanism and conflict resolution initiatives will be set up, while during the second year the focus shifts towards advocacy and capacity building while efforts to implement the feedback mechanisms continue. Local NGOs will be gradually empowered to take more responsibility, and eventually substitute UNHCR's role in the project, namely to provide assistance in running the feedback mechanism and assist people to make their specific cases heard. Local authorities and oversight bodies will be trained and encourage to eventually keep the core components alive after the initial 27 month of the project.

3. Successful implementation of the project will function as a show case for trust building, inclusive decision making and conflict resolution. Once institutionalized, all key target groups will be interested to keep the project running. The cost for the feedback mechanisms is relatively low which will allow for continuation after the initial 27 month of the project.

4. The collective problem solving mechanism will allow key target groups to apply for additional funding from third parties in order to finance conflict resolution initiatives independently from PRF funding. UNHCR will provide training on fund raising and donor acquisition.

One component of the project is the compilation of best practices and lessons learned reports which will be shared with national decision makers through the UNCT and the JSC. The positive example for effective and functioning trust building of feedback mechanism in selected located in the south will motivate other communities to employ similar measures. The capacity building efforts by UNHCR which are aimed towards all key target groups will empower these groups to share their experience and assist other communities in setting up inclusive feedback mechanism and trust building and conflict resolution mechanisms.

3.5 Cost Efficiency

See Annex 2.

3.6. Risk Management

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy
Deterioration of security situation due to major political events or incidents	Medium	High	Activities will be adjusted to minimize risks to the project implementers, stakeholders, beneficiaries and partners, while providing assistance in resolving conflicts, supporting the peacemakers and aiding those affected by this possible renewed violence
Lack of genuine commitment from authorities to work collaboratively on the projects objectives; existence of the peace spoilers	Medium	Medium	Wider participation of personnel, population, identification and empowerment of enablers that foster a sense of ownership

Unwillingness or misunderstanding of duty bearers	Medium	Medium	Engagement and follow up with various stakeholders, constant inclusion of all stakeholders in project activities
Perceived focus of activities on minorities	Medium	Medium	Joint conflict analysis with authorities as well as taking a balanced approach in selecting locations and cases that ensures that all ethnic groups will benefit equally from the project

The main risk to the implementation of project activities is a significant deterioration of the security situation in the region. The project mitigates this very risk since it will contribute to the reduction of major violent conflicts in Kyrgyzstan and make a significant contribution to peace-building. However, the overall stability and security situation in the country must still be considered to be beyond the control of the project. The most probable cause of a breakdown of security in the target areas would be some large political events: major demonstrations and protests of citizens, organized by opposition; elections of Mayor of Osh city and the Parliamentarian Elections in 2015. Elections in Kyrgyzstan are usually accompanied by many of incidents and provocations, both during the campaign period and on the day of elections. The elections for Osh Mayor in 2014 may also bring instability in southern regions if the current Mayor will not be assigned for the new term. The new parliament will establish a new Government, which means the following staff changes on different levels. However, these events should not occur before 2016, after completion of the project. The mitigation strategy will orient towards maximum advocacy efforts to be accomplished prior to elections to the Parliament.

In the event of a deteriorating security situation, the immediate response would be to adjust activities to minimize risks to the project implementers, stakeholders, beneficiaries and partners, while providing assistance in resolving conflicts, supporting the peacemakers and aiding those affected by this possible violence. UNHCR and local partners, through their ongoing presence in the region, will be well positioned to monitor, analyze, and share information regarding existing and emerging conflict potentials.

UNHCR will promote activities of partners/stakeholders in the field of conflict sensitive planning and assist in implementing activities. UNHCR will also establish accessible complaint mechanism for target groups/beneficiaries as a part of feedback mechanism on project activities and interventions.

Another possible risk includes both the lack of genuine commitments from authorities and the existence of peace spoilers among population. Their impacts are assessed as medium. The mitigating strategy includes wider participation among personnel and population, identification and empowerment of enablers which will create an overall sense of ownership. A medium likelihood risk and impact is unwillingness and misunderstanding of duty bearers such as law enforcement agencies. UNHCR has a long standing cooperation with the key stakeholders at local levels, as well as other agencies such as OSCE working with them. The project's government counterparts will also be engaged with follow-up with various stakeholders as part of the mitigating strategy. There is always medium likelihood and impact risks of the project perceived as being focusing mainly on minorities or biased. In order to reduce such a perception, the project contains joint conflict analysis with authorities as well as taking a balanced approach in selecting locations and cases.

3.7 Results Framework and M&E Systems

The Result framework can be found in Annex 3. The project will help to achieve PPP outcomes 1 and 2 by increasing trust between individuals, diverse communities and local authorities through an effective feedback mechanism, peace building initiatives and individual assistance for right holders. The will increase the accountability of duty bearers and offer significant opportunities for reconciliation in southern Kyrgyzstan.

The M&E System includes, among other measures, biannual progress updates, the conduction of baseline assessment and external final project evaluation. The total M&E budget is $ 65,000. In addition to traditional M&E measures, the project will be monitored through four perception studies that will enable UNHCR to measure the increase of trust. For more details refer to Annex 4.

3. Management Arrangement and Partnership

4.1 Implementation Capacity and Comparative Advantage

UNHCR currently operates in Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad and Batken provinces (with Sub Office in Osh, Field Unit office in Jalalabad and Satellite Office in Batken). The activities focus on sustainable reintegration of conflict affected communities which help to reduce the potential risks of future displacement through advocacy and tangible confidence-building activities. UNHCR works currently in and around conflict-affected areas, engaging with people and the authorities in 44 locations in three provinces of southern Kyrgyzstan (Ayl Okmotu and towns located in 11 districts and cities of Osh and Jalalabad). The concerned communities were mobilized to identify issues of concern. People and the authorities worked together to find remedial measures through dialogue and joint action. Previously, UNHCR helped communities with the reconstruction of some 1,600 houses destroyed as a result of June, 2010, inter-ethnic conflict. In addition, 211 small-scale community-based projects were implemented under IRF 1. During implementation of community-based projects, UNHCR ensured to put people at the center of decision making as well as supporting their capacities and efforts to have their rights recognized. UNHCR also worked on the promotion of the role of women and men of all ages and backgrounds as agents of positive social change in their own families and communities. The pilot initiative of creation of feedback mechanism in the form of establishment of Dialogue Centers in Jalalabad city and Osh city in late 2012 helped UNHCR gain an expertise necessary to allow for swift, successful and sustainable implementation of the project. Due to the long standing engagement of UNHCR in the south, local authorities, individuals and communities consider UNHCR as reliable partner for peacebuilding.

UNHCR conducted an extensive perception study in the potential target areas at the end of 2012. A joint conflict analysis was conducted with its sister agencies and NGOs. The project's theory of change was developed through discussions with the authorities and NGOs. UNHCR chairs protection sector coordination in south Kyrgyzstan, participants of which containing mostly from UN Agencies and local and International NGO's. This project is intended to be linked closely to activities of IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF and UN women.

UNHCR is working closely with the local NGOs and authorities since June 2010, when it started providing emergency assistance to the conflicted affected population, returning refugees and IDPs. During this time, local NGOs were provided with training on protection monitoring, community mobilization, conflict analysis, provision of legal aid and participatory assessment. In order to reduce the level of clashes and conflict particularly over the use of resources, the UNHCR, together with the authorities and its IPs, mobilized communities and implemented 83 small and large scale projects in 2012. Annex 5 includes further details on the UNHCR's capacity and current implementation rates.

4.2. Effective Partnership

See Annex 8.

4.3 Management and Coordination Arrangements

The project will offer tailor made solutions to each location and case. A joint collaboration system (Project Advisory Board) will be established which will include the UN and other international agencies, local authorities, LSGA, Ombudsman's office, local NGOs and other representatives of the people. The committee will study the issues, agree on the type and level of intervention, and oversee the delivery of service through the feedback/conflict resolution mechanisms. UNHCR jointly with LSGA and other members of the oversight body will have the leading role, bring issues to the attention, call for meetings and organizes required activities in the field in close consultation with the local authorities.

The whole project will be implemented and managed by UNHCR Sub-Office Osh under the overall supervision of the UNHCR representation in Bishkek. The project contains provisions for an International Project Consultant, who will be support UNHCR program and protection staff during the establishment of the collaboration and coordination mechanisms and the implementation of the project. He/she will work closely with LSGs, oversight bodies and NGOs, as well as with other agencies. The international consultant will also coach a national project manager who will continue the management work to the end of the year.

Two local NGOs will be selected following UNHCR's IP selection procedures and in close consultation with government partners. They will be responsible for providing legal assistance and community mobilization, under the direct guidance of UNHCR protection officer and its protection team which consists at the time of three national staff. Three national UNVs

will supplement UNHCR staff and assist especially in monitoring. UNHCR and NGO staff will be responsible for follow-up of cases, monitoring, coaching and advocacy.

UNHCR together with the NGO staff, concerned local authorities and community representatives will mobilize communities and local authorities for open dialogues and other activities as required.

UNHCR programme team will support the implementation of the project and undertakes all relevant project monitoring. This will include the implementation of at least 20 peacebuilding initiatives. Implementation of different medium to large scale projects in the past three years by UNHCR in the conflict affected areas built strong and trustful relationship with the local authorities (provincial, district administration, law enforcement bodies, Ayl Okmotu and community leaders) in all location where UNHCR is currently operating. Therefore, the existing relationship will strengthened significantly which will facilitate the project's implementation and coordination in the field.

Issues requiring coordination with other agencies will be dealt with individually by the project consultant and by the protection officer through the Protection Sector Working Group meetings. Through these meetings, UNHCR and its partners will share experiences and information on selected areas of intervention. Topics will include thematic discussions on the project's progress and upcoming issues. Agencies will agree in complementing each other's activities in the field and their advocacy for follow up by the UNCT at the country level. They will draw lessons learned and provide feedback to the UNCT's recommendations. Furthermore, the agencies will clarify their priorities; non UN agencies will also share information and coordinate their activities. Thus, protection sector working group will serve as a strong feedback mechanism for the project since it represents all agencies that are currently operating in the south. Members of the protection sector working group shall have more open discussions, sharing information on main findings and challenges not only on the issues in the south but also on advocacy efforts at the national level. The meetings of the protection sector are to be held on monthly and quarterly basis, depending on the projects needs and the overall situation in the region.

4.4 Administrative Arrangements

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

AA Functions

On behalf of the Participating Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008)[12], the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

[12] Available at: http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc

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

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

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

Targeted peacebuilding thematic areas/sectors	Key Institution	Key projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in USD	Estimated gap in USD/qualitative gap
PPP Outcome 1 (Rule of Law, including Human Rights, and Democratic Governance	*European Union through OHCHR*	*Protection of Human Rights as guarantee for peace and stability in Central Asia (human rights, housing land and property and ethnic minorities in Kyrgyzstan)*	*07/2012 to 12/2013*		The project is supporting human rights field monitoring in Osh, visiting court hearings, legal reforms, monitoring of the implementation of the international human rights obligations of Kyrgyzstan and realization of the international treaty bodies recommendations
	OSCE	*Legal aid, monitoring of prisons and detention centers, construction of investigative detention center,*	*Ongoing*		The project is supporting legal aid with a focus on victims of human rights violation, individuals accused on religious extremism, needy women and children
	OSCE	*Capacity building of local police, community security initiative (CSI) program for prevention and prophylactic of crimes*	*Ongoing*		The projects provides technical support and expertise to local police, supporting the establishment and functioning of the CSI, providing training to its members
	USAID through IRG	*Democratic governance*	*2014 -2016*		Provides technical support and expertise, training programs for the government officials, implements infrastructure related projects, conducting monitoring and research in the area of peacebuilding
	Soros fundation -	*Protection of Human Rights and legal*	*Ongoing*		Supports human rights training, provision of legal aid, sponsoring

	Kyrgyzstan *Open Society Institute*	*reforms*			draft laws and regulations
	Freedom House	*Trial monitoring*	*Ongoing*		Through physical presence during the court hearings and prevention of torture
	EuroAsian Foundation for Central Asia (EFCA)	*Free legal aid for rural population with a focus on Kayrylman status holders*	*Ongoing*		The project is funding at the national level, providing legal aid on wide range of issues, in the south with a focus on Kayryulman status holders
	Central Aisa in Movement (platform for 25 NGOs from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan)	*Targeting migrating communities and studying issues related to internal and external migration, providing analysis of laws and drafting recommendations*	*Ongoing*		The focus is creation of employment opportunities, coordination and information sharing with the receiving countries and changes in the legislations
Outcome 2/3 (National Reconciliation	*OSCE*	*Early warning and prevention of conflict through mediators of peace*	Ongoing		Establishing network of mediators to deal and find solutions for the problems and conflict at the local level and during their initial stages.
	USAID throgh Office of Transition Inititive (OTI)	Support the ongoing democratic political transition at the national and local level and Address emerging sources of instability and derivers of conflict at the community level through implementation of small scale projects	- 2013		The duration of the project ends at the end of this year. The focus of the first activity was provision of support to the government officials, they have implemented a lot of small scale projects including provision of training to members of court of Aksakals, HLP documentation, renovation of offices and training of ombudsman

Annex 2: Project Budget Tables

Annex 2.1.1 Detailed Project Budget by Outcome (PPP Outcome 1)

Project Budget Agency: UNHCR								
PPP Outcome 1		*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 1							**$135,287**
Project Outcome 1	Output 1							$135,287
	Activity 1.1 Legal counselling/assistance and follow up of at least 60 cases	$1,061	$0	$13,192	$5,560	$110,099	$5,375	$135,287
	Project Outcome 3							**$159,768**
Project Outcome 3	Output 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	$28,291
	Activity 1.1 Coaching of two local NGOs on evidence-based advocacy	$9,609	$3,352	$4,190	$1,257	$8,626	$1,257	$28,291
	Output 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	$46,434
	Activity 2.1 Four lessons-learned and situation analysis for national level advocacy through protection sector coordination	$5,986	$2,354	$9,442	$1,633	$25,387	$1,632	$46,434
	Output 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	$85,043
	Activity 3.1 Four perception studies and migration surveys	$8,657	$3,296	$11,870	$2,361	$56,498	$2,361	$85,043
Sub-Total by PPP outcomes 1		***25313***	***9002***	***38694***	***10811***	***200610***	***10625***	***$295,055***

Staff and other personnel cost							***$32,944***
a) 50% GS Protection Assistant (24months at USD1,200/month) to assist International PB Consultant							*$22,944*
b) 1 National UNV (20 months at USD 500/month/person) to assist with project implementation and M&E							*$10,000*
Sub-Total (including by cost category)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	***$327,999***
Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)							$22,960
TOTAL PROJECT COST OF UNHCR							$350,959
% of staff and other personnel cost of total project cost							9.38685333

Annex 2.2.1. Budget Summary: Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories & Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs (PPP Outcome 1)

Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories	AMOUNT AGENCY A in USD	AMOUNT AGENCY B in USD	AMOUNT AGENCY C in USD	TOTAL in USD
1. Staff and other personnel cost	$32,944	$0	$0	$32,944
2. Supplies, commodities, materials	$25,313	$0	$0	$25,313
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture including depreciation	$9,002	$0	$0	$9,002
4. Contractual services (including consultant)	$38,694	$0	$0	$38,694
5. Travel	$10,811	$0	$0	$10,811
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts	$200,610	$0	$0	$200,610
7. General operating and other direct costs	$10,625	$0	$0	$10,625
Sub-Total Project Costs	**$327,999**	**$0**	**$0**	**$327,999**
8. Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)	$22,960	$0	$0	$22,960
Total Project Cost	$350,959	$0	$0	$350,959

Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs		Agency A	Agency B	Agency C	TOTAL
Project Outcome 1:		**$135,287**	**$0**	**$0**	**$135,287**
Project Outcome 1	Output 1	$135,287	$0	$135,287	$135,287
Project Outcome 3		**$159,768**	**$0**	**$0**	**$159,768**
Project Outcome 3	Output 1	$28,291	$0	$28,291	$28,291
	Output 2	$46,434		$46,434	$46,434
	Output 3	$85,043		$85,043	$85,043
Staff and other personnel cost		$32,944	***$0***	***$0***	$32,944
Sub-Total		***$327,999***	***$0***	***$0***	***$327,999***
Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)		$22,960	**$0**	**$0**	$22,960
TOTAL PROJECT COST		$350,959	**$0**	**$0**	$350,959

Annex 2.1.2 Detailed Project Budget by Outcome (PPP Outcome 2)

Project Budget Agency: UNHCR								
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							**$887,480**
Project Outcome 2	**Output 1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$35,346**
	Activity 1.1 Estalishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms at three oversight bodies (Ombudsman's office, Public reception office of the President, State Agency for LSG affairs and inter-ethnic relations in Osh, Jalalabat and Batken provinces)	$11,122	$5,023	$5,697	$2,081	$10,269	$1,154	$35,346
	Output 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$220,570**
	Activity 2.1 Estalishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms at 20 local self-governments	$56,000	$10,000	$30,000	$5,000	$117,187	$2,383	$220,570
	Output 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$222,742**
	Activity 3.1 Joint situation monitoring and analysis and follow-up of cases with local self-governance bodies	$9,126	$9,178	$29,205	$8,762	$157,709	$8,762	$222,742
	Output 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$408,822**

	Activity 4.1 Conflict resolution initiatives through community mobilisation incldiuing small-scale projects	$5,846	$10,797	$53,497	$14,958	$315,674	$8,050	$408,822
Sub-Total by PPP outcome 2		***$82,094***	***$34,998***	***118,399***	***$30,801***	***$600,839***	***$20,349***	***$887,480***
Staff and other personnel cost								***$115,592***
a) 50% G5 Protection Assistant (24months at USD956/month) to assist International PB Consultant								*$22,944*
b) 100% Assistant Programme Officer (24 months at USD 3,027/month) to coordinate overall project implementation, M&E and progress reporting								*$72,648*
C) 2 National UNVs (24 months at USD 500/month/person) to assist with project implementation and M&E								*$20,000*
Sub-Total (including by cost category)		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	***$1,003,072***
Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)								$70,215
TOTAL PROJECT COST OF UNHCR								$1,073,287
% of staff and other personnel cost of total project cost								10.7699055

Annex 2.2.2. Budget Summary: Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories & Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs (PPP Outcome 2)

Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories	AMOUNT AGENCY A in USD	AMOUNT AGENCY B in USD	AMOUNT AGENCY C in USD	TOTAL in USD
1. Staff and other personnel cost	$115,592	$0	$0	$115,592
2. Supplies, commodities, materials	$82,094	$0	$0	$82,094
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture including depreciation	$34,998	$0	$0	$34,998
4. Contractual services (including consultant)	$118,399	$0	$0	$118,399
5. Travel	$30,801	$0	$0	$30,801
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts	$600,839	$0	$0	$600,839
7. General operating and other direct costs	$20,349	$0	$0	$20,349
Sub-Total Project Costs	$1,003,072	**$0**	**$0**	$1,003,072
8. Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)	$70,215	$0	$0	$70,215
Total Project Cost	$1,073,287	$0	$0	$1,073,287

Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs		Agency A	Agency B	Agency C	TOTAL
Project Outcome 2:		***$887,480***	**$0**	**$0**	***$887,480***
Project Outcome 2	Output 1	$35,346			$35,346
	Output 2	$220,570			$220,570
	Output 3	$222,742			$222,742
	Output 4	$408,822			$408,822
Staff and other personnel cost		***$115,592***	***$0***	***$0***	***$115,592***

Sub-Total	***$1,003,072***	***$0***	***$0***	***$1,003,072***
Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)	$70,215	**$0**	**$0**	$70,215
TOTAL PROJECT COST	$1,073,287	**$0**	**$0**	$1,073,287

Annex 3: Results Framework

UNDAF Kyrgyzstan Level	
UNDAF Pillar A/B/C:	*A*
UNDAF Outcome(s):	*Outcome 1,2 and 3*
PPP Kyrgyzstan Level	
PPP Outcome(s):	***Outcome 1.*** *Critical laws, policies, reforms and recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including UPR, are implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice and respect, protect and fulfill human rights.* ***Outcome 2.*** *Local self-government bodies, in partnership with related state institutions and civil society, bridge divisions and reduce local tensions.*
Project Peacebuilding Goal:	*The project aims to increase trust among diverse and often polarized communities and between people and authorities in Kyrgyzstan through capacitating duty bearers to better perform their conflict prevention and resolution obligations before the rights holders.*
Theory of Change:	*An effective formation, functioning and utilization of feedback mechanisms to deal with crucial incidents/grievances in target areas builds a foundation for peaceful conflict resolution and respect for the rule of law, and thus addressing the core peacebuilding challenge in Kyrgyzstan – the issue of deep-rooted 'mistrust'*

PPP Outcome Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Time-bound Target**	**Key Assumptions**
1.2. Number of key policies and laws adopted or amended[1]	0	10 by mid-2015	Implemented human rights recommendations will strengthen the rule of law and access to justice and enjoyment of human rights
1.4. Citizens' trust in national state institutions is increased *Disaggregated by geographic location, ethnic minority and gender	TBD through perception survey	10% increase over baseline by end of 2016	
1.3. Number of corrective revisions/measures in the implementation of policies or laws that are acted upon as a result of oversight groups	TBD after first data collection at the beginning	5 laws or policies by end of 2015	

[1] This refers to those laws that have to be amended or adopted in accordance to international human rights standards and implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice and respect/protect/fulfil human rights. While this indicator is not aiming at measuring the status of implementation of such laws, the reporting on outcome achievements will also include updates on implementation progress to demonstrate how catalytic interventions have helped to support and advance implementation.

	of implementation	*Different from the 10 laws identified above	
2.1. Number of disputes taken up and documented by formal or informal local institutions increased *How many resolved, how many unresolved**Include sub-offices of Ombudsman's Office	TBD after first data collection at the beginning of implementation	TBD (15% increase in number over baseline by end of 2016)	Strengthening the capacity at the local self-governance level in partnership with related state institutions and civil society will mitigate tensions and encourage local citizens to address their grievances to public officials
2.2 Number of violent disputes decreases within targeted LSGs	TBD	10% decrease in number over baseline by end of 2016	
2.3 Citizens' trust in targeted LSGs increased *Disaggregated by geographic location, ethnic minority and gender ** In data collection, include both targeted and non-targeted LSGs	TBD	20% increase over baseline by end of 2016 (TBD)	
2.4. Percentage of existing LSG-led local grievance resolution mechanisms and decision-making bodies in targeted communities that include under-represented groups	TBD	100% by end of 2016	

Project Level			
OUTCOME 1:	*The target population and communities are enabled to solve crucial incidents/grievances/conflicts through or together with authorities, thus increasing dialogues among people, communities and authorities, building up good examples of confidence and trust*		
Type of Change:	***Structural:*** *establishing effective mechanisms to collect grievances and concerns of people as well the conflict resolution and referral mechanisms;* ***Relational:*** *demonstrated commitment and readiness of authorities and police to actively listen and openly discuss the people's concerns and grievances* ***Personal:*** *willingness of people to solve the conflicts not using violent methods, but through existing legal mechanisms; moving from fear of others to trust in others*		
Outcome Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Time-bound Target**	**Key Assumptions**
1.1 % increase of people's trust/satisfaction with the work of local government and police	"Local and central authorities do not always enjoy the trust of people, because of their inability to provide equitable and inclusive (non-discriminatory) basic services and security"	Comparing to the initial level of trust/satisfaction with the work of local government and police will decrease to at least 10%. The first perception study will	Planned time bound targets apply only to target areas and will be achieved in case of high commitment of LSG and police to deal with conflicts, people complaints in an impartial and accountable way.

		(PBNA); exact number TBD through first perception study	help to identify the initial level of trust	
1.2 % decrease of fear among minorities to face humiliation/discrimination while approaching LSG and state authorities (including police) with their concerns/grievances **OR** % decrease of sense of social exclusion, related to discrimination and nationalism **Baseline:** An increased sense of social exclusion, which are described in terms of discrimination and nationalism, was raised by a third of the Uzbek focus groups. (UNHCR Perception Study 2012, page 19)		26% of Osh residents noted that there are high probability of humiliation based on ethnic belongings and 19,2% that they have some concerns related to this (Perception Study 2012), exact number TBD through first perception study	70% decrease in a sense of minorities of such threats to human insecurity as humiliations based on ethnic belongings	Absence of harassment and discrimination of minorities by authorities and police while resolving conflicts, where the minorities acts as one side of conflict.
1.3 % decrease of demonstrations and protests/incidents with participation of people from target communities linked to interethnic grievances		"The lack of trust in state institutions has led to a situation in which citizens solve problems informally on their own" (PBNA), exact number TBD, by Sep. 2013: around 70 reported cases under safety and security category (UNHCR Protection Monitoring)	70% less cases on demonstrations/protests with participation of target area population fixed in situation analysis reports	Good governance and accountability of local authorities may prevent public grievances on different matters (access to resources, adequate standards of living, etc.)
OUTPUTS	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Key Assumptions**
1.1 At least 60 cases are followed-up throughout feedback/conflict resolution mechanisms	1,1 # of the cases that are followed up and success (and unsuccessful) outcome of each case	0	60	Created oversight mechanisms are able to ensure public control over the work of local authorities/police in effective addressing the grievances/concerns of people
1.2 At least 20 conflict resolution initiatives are successful in opening dialogues between polarized communities.	1,2 # of conflict resolution initiatives and small-scale projects completed and the results were positively re-enforced with the population.	4 working dialogue centers	% increase the number of people noted that conflict resolution initiatives positively	Good community leaders and LSGs support; strong community mobilization capacity of local partners;

			influenced the relationships within/between communities; 20 functioning dialogue centers	readiness of people to resolve conflicts within the community or with neighbor community
OUTCOME 2:	*LSGs, the police, LSGA and other oversight entities are enabled to provide effective feedback/conflict resolution mechanisms for the population and by actively listening to the population, providing impartial feedback and taking remedial measures, thus demonstrating their accountability.*			
Type of Change:	***Structural:*** *establishing/improving conflict resolution and feedback mechanisms at local and district levels to address effectively the incidents/grievances/concerns of people;* ***Relational:*** *ability of authorities and police to effectively and impartially react and intervene to peaceful resolution of conflicts/grievances of people;* ***Personal:*** *respect of the rule of law and human rights both by LSG/police and by individuals*			

Outcome Indicator(s)	**Baseline**	**Time-bound Target**	**Key Assumptions**
2.1 % increase in level of trust to local authorities and police that they are capable to solve incidents/grievances/conflicts	59% of population negatively evaluate the work of militia bodies (police) according to *IRI research*	30% less of population in target area negatively evaluate the work of LSGs and local police	General political situation in a country is stable, all key stakeholders demonstrate high commitment to address the people's concerns and grievances in an impartial way respecting the rule of law and human rights

OUTPUTS	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Key Assumptions**
2.1 20 LSGs have functioning feedback mechanisms and three oversight mechanisms (Osh/Jalalabad ombudsman's offices and Public Reception office of the President)	1,1 # of LSGs having functioning feedback mechanisms established/improved under the project and # of oversight mechanisms established and functioning	4 dialogue centers	% increased number of people noted that LSG demonstrate their interest in listening to the concerns/ grievances; and LSG's work with population is notably improved in 20 locations	Established feedback/oversight mechanisms will improve the relationships between people and authorities.

2.2 20 LSGA bodies have ability to carry out monitoring and analysis	1,2 # LSGA bodies enabled to conduct situation monitoring and analysis	Preliminary assessment of start-up knowledge/experience/skills in situation analysis of LSGA and other oversight agencies	Post assessment and gathering feedbacks of LSGA and other oversight agencies on joint situation analysis activities, with description of the improved experience, knowledge, skills they obtained from this exercise.	LSGA bodies has the confirmed commitment in conducting joint situation analysis in target areas
OUTCOME 3:	*Policy/ legislative changes and institutional building at the national level are taking into account critical human rights needs of people, and thus strengthening human rights orientation in Kyrgyzstan.*			
Type of Change:	***Structural:*** *strengthening the evidence based advocacy capacity of national NGOs;* ***Relational:*** *political willingness of policy and law makers to accept the legislative initiatives of civil society on improvement of legislation;* ***Personal:*** *dedication of both law-makers and civil society actors to promote the rule of law through important law and policy changes*			
Outcome Indicator(s)		**Baseline**	**Time-bound Target**	**Key Assumptions**
3.1 # laws, decrees, policies on local and national level amended and/or accepted. (The numbers and contents of advocacy points communicated from the project areas to the national level)		"Legislative frameworks and laws can be inconsistent and contradictory to each other or the Constitution. Distrust of citizens in state institutions can be compounded by such deficiencies in the rule of law framework and the respect for human rights", TBA	The relevant to the three main benchmarks (Safety and security; House, land and property (HLP); Adequate access to livelihoods) legislative frameworks and laws will be enhanced through joint advocacy activities, TBA	Law and policy makers are ready for active collaboration with civil society organizations on improvement of current legal and policy frameworks towards strengthening human rights protection and promotion of the rule of law
OUTPUTS	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Key Assumptions**

3.1 Two local NGOs have capacity to conduct evidence-based advocacy	1.1 Increase of institutional capacity and enhance of expertise of two local NGOs on evidence based advocacy	Preliminary assessment of institutional capacity of partner NGOs on advocacy will be identified at the project start-up	Post assessment of changes/improvement of institutional capacity of partner NGOs to conduct evidence based advocacy will be conducted	Local NGO partners have basic advocacy experience and skills to promote further the policy/legislation changes.
3.2 Four lessons-learned and situation analysis are provided for national level advocacy through protection sector coordination	1.2.1. # and quality of conducted lessons-learned and situation analysis 1.2.2. # of advocacy activities, initiated by NGO partners (successful/unsuccessful). (The numbers and nature of legislative/policy changes)	0	At least 4 of lessons-learned and/or situation analysis findings incorporated into the local/national policy or legal framework	Lessons-learned and situation analysis will promote accountability, trust building and reconciliation nationally and offer a concrete example how to achieve these aims.
3.3 Four perception studies and migration surveys conducted	1,3 # and quality of conducted perception and migration studies;	UNHCR's perception study conducted in 2012 revealed low trust among people within the communities, among communities, people to local authorities. At the same time the high level of fear on security issues also was reflected in a study.	Four perception studies will allow to measure changes in people's perception on human security issues; four migration studies allow to reveal the reasons laying behind the migration	Due to implemented peace building interventions the perception of people of human security issues will notably improve, which will be reflected in conducted perception studies. At the same time migration study will track less people leaving the country due to security matters and uncertain future

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 % increase of people's satisfaction with the work of local government and police	"Local and central authorities do not always enjoy the trust of people, because of their inability to provide equitable and inclusive (non-discriminatory) basic services and security" (PBNA), exact baseline TBD through initial perception study	Comparing to the initial level of trust/satisfaction with the work of local government and police will increase to at least 30%.	Initial and final perception studies, intermediate perception studies in selected locations, initial and final situation analysis, annual and final narrative reports of UNHCR and its partners, external evaluator's report, data from project's feedback mechanism	Baseline in 2014, biannual intermediate studies, Endline in 2015	$8,000	UNHCR (data analysis and reporting), NGO partners, LSGA and Ombudsman offices (data collection), International peacebuilding consultant (coordination of surveys), external evaluator (data analysis and reporting)
1.2 % decrease of fear among minorities to face humiliation/discrimination while approaching LSG and state authorities (including police) with their concerns/grievances OR % decrease of sense of social exclusion, related to discrimination and nationalism	26% of Osh residents noted that there are high probability of humiliation based on ethnic belongings,19,2% that they have some concerns related to this, exact number TBD through first perception study	70% decrease in a sense of minorities of such threats to human insecurity as humiliations based on ethnic belongings	Baseline and endline perception studies segregated by gender/ethnicity, migration surveys, situation analysis reports of partner NGOs, annual reports of UNHCR and NGO partners, reports of external evaluators, data from project's feedback mechanism	Baseline in 2014, Endline in 2015	$10,000	UNHCR (data analysis and reporting), NGO partners, LSGA and Ombudsman offices (data collection), International peacebuilding consultant (coordination of surveys), external evaluator (data analysis and reporting)

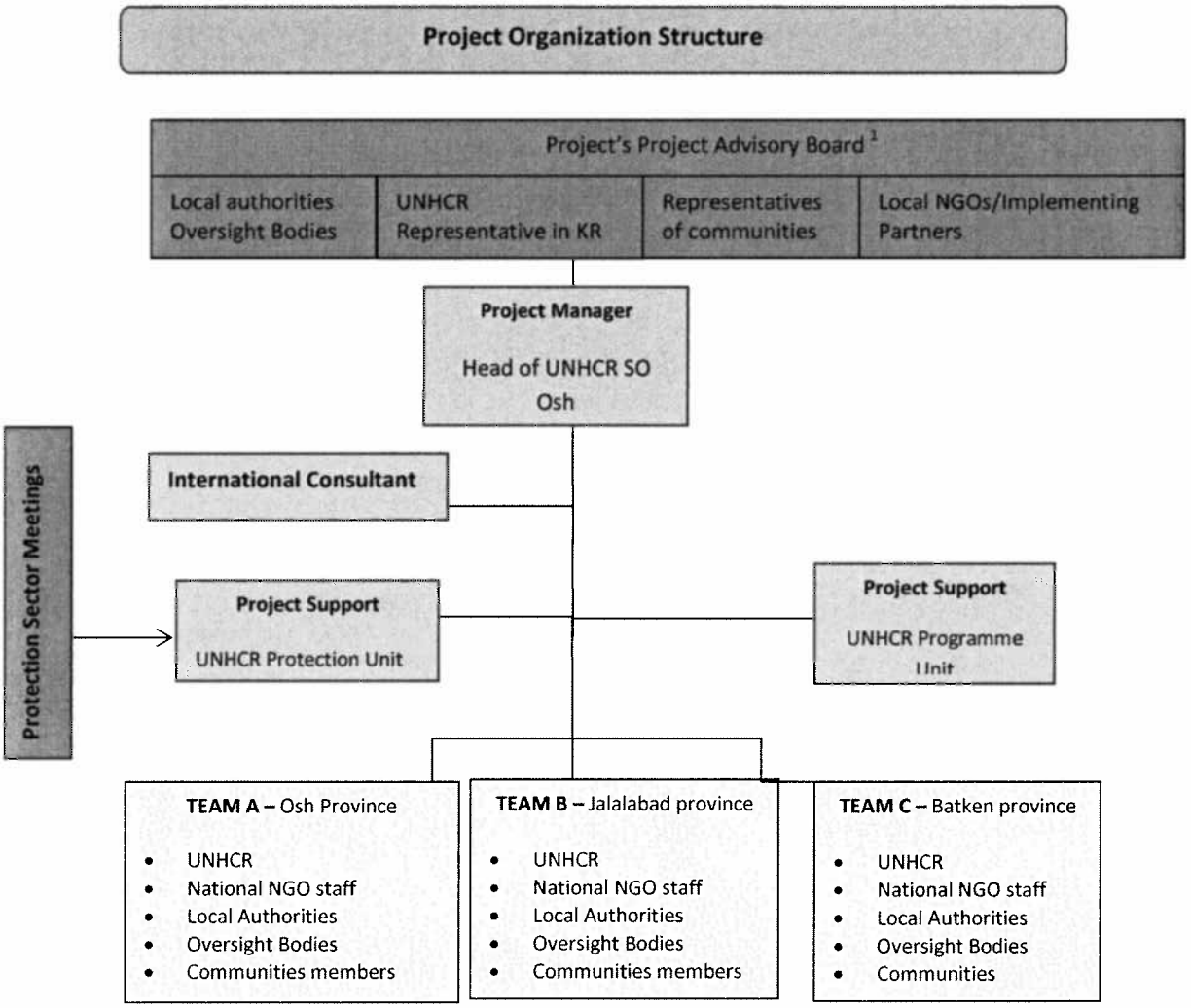
1.3 % decrease of demonstrations and protests/incidents with participation of people from target communities linked to interethnic grievances	The lack of trust in state institutions has led to a situation in which citizens solve problems informally on their own, exact number TBD, by Sep. 2013: 70 reported cases under safety and security category (UNHCR Protection Monitoring	70% less cases of violent demonstrations/protests with participation of target area population fixed in situation analysis reports	Perception studies, situation analysis reports of partner NGOs, bi-annual and annual reports of UNHCR and NGO partners, UNHCR protection monitoring, outcomes of Protection Sector Working Group meetings, joint situation reports	Every six months, starting from 2014	$15,000	UNHCR (data analysis and reporting), NGO partners, LSGA and Ombudsman offices (data collection), International peacebuilding consultant to coordinate surveys (coordination of surveys)
2.1 % increase in level of trust to local authorities and police that they are capable to solve incidents/grievances/conflicts	59% of population negatively evaluate the work of militia bodies (police) according to *IRI research*	30% less of population in target area negatively evaluate the work of LSGs and local police	2 full perception studies conducted in the beginning and the end, 2 intermediary perception studies in selected areas; situation analysis reports of partner NGOs, annual, final progress reports of UNHCR and partner NGOs, reports of external evaluators	Every six months, starting from 2014	$24,000	UNHCR (data analysis and reporting), NGO partners, LSGA and Ombudsman offices (data collection/reporting), International peacebuilding consultant to coordinate surveys (coordination of surveys), external evaluator (data collection, analysis and reporting)

2.2 # laws, decrees, policies on local and national level amended and/or accepted. (The numbers and contents of advocacy points communicated from the project areas to the national level)	"Legislative frameworks and laws can be inconsistent and contra-dictory to each other or the Constitution. Distrust of citizens in state institutions can be compound-ded by such deficiencies in the rule of law framework and the respect for human rights", TBA	The relevant to the three main benchmarks (Safety and security; House, land and property (HLP); Adequate access to livelihoods) legislative frameworks and laws will be enhanced through joint advocacy activities, TBA	Four lessons learned and situation analysis reports with collection of evidences and recommendations to relevant state bodies; bi-annual, mid-term annual, final narrative and financial reports of UNHCR and partner NGOs; amended/accepted laws, bylaws, policies produced as a result of evidence based advocacy activities	Every six months, starting from 2014	$8,000	UNHCR (data analysis and reporting), NGO partners, LSGA and Ombusman offices (data collection/reporting), International peacebuilding consultant (coordination of surveys)
				TOTAL	**$65,000**	

Annex 5: Capacity Mapping of Recipient UN Organization

RUNO	Targeted peacebuilding thematic areas/sectors (top five or fewer)	2012 Annual Budget per RUNO in key sectors	2013 Annual Budget per RUNO in key sectors	2014 Annual Budget Projection per RUNO in key sectors	2013 Annual Budget and Delivery Rate by Agency Total
UNHCR	1) *PPP outcome 1: Rule of Law (Activities connected to Refugees and Statelessness*	*USD 290,798*	*USD 277,055*	*USD 185,893*	Annual budget: *USD 810,969*
	2) *PPP outcome 2/3: Reconciliation (Activities connected to Internally Displaced Persons)*	*USD 1,862,151*	*USD 130,000*	*USD 50,000*	Annual delivery rate: *68% (as of 30 September 2013)* *(In 2012: 99.77%)*

Annex 6: Organigram of Project Management Structure



Annex 7: Preliminary Workplan

Outputs		Key Activities	Timeframe (up to 30 months - 10 quarters)								Responsible RUNO & Party mobilizing inputs	Inputs/Budget by output
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8		
Project Outcome 1 The target population and communities are enabled to solve crucial incidents/grievances/conflicts through or together with authorities, thus increasing dialogues among people, communities and authorities, building up good examples of confidence and trust												
Output 1.1 At least 60 cases are followed-up throughout feedback/conflict resolution mechanisms	1.1.1	To bring people to file incidents/grievances with authorities and the police with legal assistance and follow-up closely on cases throughout conflict resolution processes		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	IPs (National NGOs) + UNHCR + three oversight bodies	$135,287
Output 1.2 At least 20 conflict resolution initiatives are successful in opening dialogues between polarized communities	1.2.1	Mobilizing target communities for open dialogues and conflict resolution by implementing community mobilization and small-scale projects involving authorities, community leaders, elderly courts, women/youth councils and other 'peace' actors		x	x	x		x			IPs (National NGOs) + UNHCR, in close consultation with all key target	$408,822

											groups	
Project Outcome 2 LSGs, the police, LSGA and other oversight entities are enabled to provide effective feedback/conflict resolution mechanisms for the population and by actively listening to the population, providing impartial feedback and taking remedial measures, thus demonstrating their accountability												
Output 2.1 20 LSGs have functioning feedback mechanisms and three oversight mechanisms (Osh/Jalalabad ombudsman's offices and Public Reception office of the President) and 20 LSGA bodies have ability to carry out monitoring and analysis	2.1.1	Involved with local self-governing bodies in establishing/improving feedback mechanisms, including elements of active-listening, feedback and information dissemination and coach the oversight entities, such as ombudsman's office, to strengthen their monitoring and follow-up capacities, including conducting joint monitoring and analysis of incidents and conflict resolution processes	x	x	x	x	x	x			IPs (National NGOs) + UNHCR, in close consultation with all key target groups	$220,570
Project Outcome 3 Policy/legislative changes and institutional building at the national level are taking into account critical human rights needs of people, and thus strengthening human rights orientation in Kyrgyzstan												
Output 3.1 Two local NGOs have capacity to conduct evidence-based advocacy	3.1.1	Working with two local NGOs in main project activities, strengthening their advocacy capacity at the local and national levels				x	x	x	x	x	UNHCR	$28,291

Output 3.2 Four lessons-learned and situation analysis are provided for national level advocacy through protection sector coordination	3.2.1	Reflect systematic analysis and lessons-learned of accumulated cases to capacity-building activities and national-level legislative and structural changes in close collaboration with other UN agencies			x		x		x	x	UNHCR + IPs, in close consultation with key target groups	$46,434
Output 3.3 Four perception studies and migration surveys conducted	3.3.1	Leading design and conducting of perception studies every six months, together with other agencies, in order to measure changes in people's perception, using an analytical software (such as 'SenseMaker') as well as conducting of periodical surveys on internal and external migration and the reasons behind it	x			x		x		x	UNHCR + IPs	$85,043
Project Management and Performance													
Project Management Milestones	1.	Recruitment of Project Manager and Project Staff	x									UNHCR	
	2.	Formulate and Submit Final Project Work Plan	x									UNHCR	
	3.	Meetings of Project Advisory Board	x		x		x		x	x		UNHCR	
M&E Measures	1.	Submission of Biannual Progress Updates		x		x		x		x		UNHCR	
	2.	Conduct Baseline Assessment	x	x								UNHCR	
	3.	Formulate and Submit Final Project Results Framework	x									UNHCR	
	4.	Perception Studies	x			x		x		x		UNHCR	
	5.	Lessons Learned and Situation Analysis			x		x		x	x		UNHCR	
	6.	Submit Annual Narrative Progress Report and Financial				x				x		UNHCR	

		Statement										
	7.	Draft and Finalise Final Project Evaluation ToRs								x		UNHCR
	8.	Procure Final Project Evaluation Service Providers								x		UNHCR
	9.	Conduct and Complete Final Project Evaluation									x	UNHCR
	10.	Submit Final Project Narrative and Financial Reports									x	UNHCR

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

PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ **Building Trust and Confidence among people, communities and authorities. (Part 1, PPP Outcome 1)**	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNHCR	
Implementing Partner(s):	TBD after UNHCR's competitive IP selection process (Jan 2014)	
Location:	**Osh, Kyrgyzstan**	
Approved Project Budget:	**USD 350,959** **(under PPP Outcome 1)**	
Duration:	**Planned Start Date: 01.01.2014**	**Planned Completion: 01.01.2016**
SC Approval Date: **(Actual Dates)**		
Project Description:	UNHCR's project focuses on one of the most important outstanding issue that hinders the peacebuliding process in the Kyrgyz Republic, the lack of trust both between people and the authorities, and among diverse communities. Often, people do not address the official feedback mechanisms in case a grievance occurs but rather take the law into their own hands which potential causes new grievances or even violent outbreaks. UNHCR, in close cooperation with government partners (LSGA and Ombudsman's Office) and civil society leaders, will capacitate local self-government bodies to actively attend to people's complaints, analyze reasons and find adequate solutions	
PBF Priority Area:		
PBF Outcomes:	2,5,6,10,11	
Key Project Activities:	At the core of UNHCR's project lays the establishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms on the local level. The office will set up those mechanisms in at least 20 Ayl-Okmotos/Territorial Councils in the three southern Oblasts (Batken, Osh, and Jalalabad). In order to strengthen the problem solving capacity of local self-government bodies, UNHCR will provide assistance in at least 60 individual cases. This assistance will include every step, from addressing the claim until its final resolution. Thereby, positive precedents of successful and efficient problem by the	

	authorities will be collected. Furthermore, UNHCR will in at least 20 locations provide funding to and ensure sound implementation of peacebuilding initiatives/small to medium scale projects. The projects will address specific grievances in communities, which, if not adequately resolved, could potentially cause new conflict. The small-scale projects will be identified during the feedback mechanism's dialogue between local self-government bodies and the communities. In addition, UNHCR will constantly monitor (jointly with LSGA and the Ombudsman's Office) the situation the areas of intervention and provide reports/recommendation to the national government.

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

PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ **Building Trust and Confidence among people, communities and authorities. (Part 2, PPP Outcome 2)**	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNHCR	
Implementing Partner(s):	TBD after UNHCR's competitive IP selection process (Jan 2014)	
Location:	**Osh, Kyrgyzstan**	
Approved Project Budget:	**USD 1,073,287** **(under PPP Outcome 2)**	
Duration:	**Planned Start Date: 01.01.2014**	**Planned Completion: 01.01.2016**
SC Approval Date: **(Actual Dates)**	**21.11.2013**	
Project Description:	UNHCR's project focuses on one of the most important outstanding issue that hinders the peacebuliding process in the Kyrgyz Republic, the lack of trust both between people and the authorities, and among diverse communities. Often, people do not address the official feedback mechanisms in case a grievance occurs but rather take the law into their own hands which potential causes new grievances or even violent outbreaks. UNHCR, in close cooperation with government partners (LSGA and Ombudsman's Office) and civil society leaders, will capacitate local self-government bodies to actively attend to people's complaints, analyze reasons and find adequate solutions.	
PBF Priority Area:	"Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict"	
PBF Outcomes:	2,5,6,10,11	
Key Project Activities:	At the core of UNHCR's project lays the establishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms on the local level. The office will set up those mechanisms in at least 20 Ayl-Okmotos/Territorial Councils in the three southern Oblasts (Batken, Osh, and Jalalabad). In order to strengthen the problem solving capacity of local self-government bodies, UNHCR will provide assistance in at least 60 individual cases. This assistance will include every step, from addressing the claim until its final resolution. Thereby, positive precedents of successful and efficient problem by the	

	authorities will be collected. Furthermore, UNHCR will in at least 20 locations provide funding to and ensure sound implementation of peacebuilding initiatives/small to medium scale projects. The projects will address specific grievances in communities, which, if not adequately resolved, could potentially cause new conflict. The small-scale projects will be identified during the feedback mechanism's dialogue between local self-government bodies and the communities. In addition, UNHCR will constantly monitor (jointly with LSGA and the Ombudsman's Office) the situation the areas of intervention and provide reports/recommendation to the national government.

Annex 9: Effective Partnership

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
UNHCR SO Osh	- UNHCR will play a leading role in guiding and monitoring functions throughout the implementation of the project; - Liaise with and engage in dialogue with implementing partners, LSGs and oversight bodies for creation of horizontal connections and cooperation mechanisms among them; - UNHCR will provide coaching on monitoring/analysis to LSGs, police and oversight agencies (Ombudsman, LSGA and authorized representatives of the government); - UNHCR will be involved in selective review of the operational plans and implementing partner agreements of at least 2 local NGOs for compliance with UNHCR policies, approved objectives, priorities and procedures; - UNHCR will strengthen advocacy capacity of NGOs at the local and national levels; - Jointly with the project partners, UNHCR will develop a mechanism for joint protection monitoring, reporting and follow-up on cases; - UNHCR will ensure that IPs and main national counterparts enable people to file incidents/grievances based on the findings of the joint protection monitoring; - UNHCR will ensure that IPs and LSGA bodies follow-up appealed cases throughout the conflict resolution process by the relevant authorities and police;	24 month

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
	- UNHCR will provide support in order to mobilize target communities for open dialogues, small-scale projects and other conflict resolution initiatives; - Involve with local self-governing bodies in establishing/improving feedback mechanisms, including elements of active-listening, feedback and information dissemination and coach the oversight entities, such as ombudsman's office and LSGA to strengthen their monitoring, intervention and follow-up capacities, including conducting joint monitoring and analysis of incidents and conflict resolution processes; - UNHCR will support three oversight mechanisms at the level of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces; - UNHCR will coordinate systematic analysis and lessons-learned of accumulated cases and reflect them to capacity-building activities and national-level legislative and structural changes in close collaboration with other UN agencies; - UNHCR will strengthen the institutional capacity of partner NGOs through trainings and coaching on evidence based advocacy; - UNHCR will lead designing and conducting of perception studies every six months and periodical surveys on internal and external	

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
	migration, together with other agencies such as IOM , Central Asia in a movement regional platform (DCA) and others; - UNHCR will share information, coordinate activities with other actors and UN agencies through the protection working group meetings. Relevant communication will be brought to the attention of the UNCT for advises and follow-up with the authorities at the national level through JSC.	
Local NGOs (2)	- Selected local NGOs (IPs) will carry out direct implementing functions of the project activities and report directly to UNHCR according to implementing partner agreements; - IPs will identify and report findings of joint protection monitoring and engage in situation analysis with all the relevant counterparts; - Jointly with LSGA bodies, IPs will provide legal assistance to enable people to file incidents/grievances with authorities and the police; - IPs, jointly with LSGA bodies, will follow-up closely on cases throughout conflict resolution processes; - IPs, jointly with LSG bodies and local community leaders, such as community leaders, elderly courts, women/youths councils and other 'peace' actors, will mobilize target communities for open dialogues, conflict resolution and small-scale	24 month

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
	projects; - IPs will involve with local self-governing bodies in establishing/improving feedback mechanisms and information dissemination; - NGOs will use previous and accumulated experience on advocacy to promote structural changes on issues related to safety and security, HLP (housing, land and property), and adequate standards of living; - IPs will involve in coaching the oversight entities (ombudsman's office and LSGA) to strengthen their monitoring, intervention and follow-up capacities; - IPs will provide support in conducting perception studies and periodical surveys on internal and external migration;	
LSGA (State Agency for Local Self-Governance Affairs and Inter-Ethnic Relations) and its local representations	- LSGA will be involved in joint situation monitoring, analysis and follow-up together with UNHCR, NGOs and Ombudsman office. At the TS and AO level it will include committee members at the district LSGA bodies. At the province level it will involve provincial officials of LSGA; - Involvement in the process of proving legal aid and consultation in file incidents/grievances on the cases and follow-up throughout the resolution processes; - Provide assistance in mobilize target communities for open dialogues, conflict resolution initiatives and small-scale projects;	24 month

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
	- Cooperate with UNHCR and its IP's during the establishment/improvement of feedback mechanisms at LSGs and involve in intervention and delivering feedback on the conflict resolution; - Involve in sustaining horizontal connections and cooperation mechanisms with NGOS, LSGs and other oversight bodies. - Provide assistance to UNHCR while conducting perception studies and periodical surveys on internal and external migration;	
Local Authorities at village (Aiyl Okmotu) and district level administrations	- Cooperate with UNHCR, IPs and LSGA in conducting joint protection monitoring and follow-up processes, by sharing information and mobilizing target communities for open dialogues; - Receive and file incidents/grievances of the cases found as a result of the joint protection monitoring to the communities; - Involve in establishing/improving feedback mechanisms at the level of TS, AO or district level by of active-listening, providing feedback and information dissemination; - Assist/cooperate in carrying out conflict resolution initiatives and small-scale projects by UNHCR, IPs and LSGA; - Cooperate in conducting perception studies and periodical surveys on internal and external migration;	24 month

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
Ministry of Interior	- Cooperate with UNHCR, IPs and LSGA in conducting joint protection monitoring and follow-up processes, by sharing information and providing consultation on the cases; - Cooperate in establishing/improving feedback mechanisms at the local level by timely reaction to the incidents, prompt investigation, legal consultation and feedback on conflict resolution;	24 month
Ombudsman's Office	- Involve in joint situation monitoring, analysis and follow-up together with UNHCR, it IPs and LSGA bodies at the province level; - Involve in providing legal assistance and conflict resolution activities on the cases jointly with UNCHR, its IPs and LSGA bodies; - Involve in establishing/improving feedback mechanisms, engage in active-listening, information dissemination and providing feedback at the open dialogues and joint situation monitoring at the province level;	24 month
City administrations of Osh and Jalal-Abad cities	- Assist in mobilizing target communities for open dialogues with participation of city authorities, TS leaders, elderly courts, women/youths councils and other 'peace' actors at the TS levels; - Involve in open dialogue and provide necessary consultation/information at the at the TS levels in Osh city and Jalal-Abad cities; - Receive and file incidents/grievances referred by the joint situation analysis;	24 month

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
	- Engage in establishing/improving feedback mechanism by active-listening, feedback and information dissemination and taking all the necessary measures for the resolution of the cases; - Share update information throughout the development of the resolution process, for follow-up by UNHCR, its IPs and LSGA;	
Offices of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Government in Osh/Jalalabad/Batken provinces	- Assist in mobilizing target communities for open dialogues with participation of the provincial authorities, community leaders, elderly courts, women/youths councils and other 'peace' actors at the oblast levels; - Involve in open dialogue and provide necessary consultation/information at the at the provincial levels in Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts; - Receive and file incidents/grievances referred by the joint situation analysis; - Engage in establishing/improving feedback mechanism by active-listening, feedback and information dissemination and taking all the necessary measures for the resolution of the cases in the oblasts; - Share update information throughout the development of the resolution process, for follow-up by UNHCR, its IPs and provincial bodies of LSGA;	24 month
SIETS (State Inspection for Ecological and Technical Security), MoLMY (Mininstry of Migration and Youth),	- Cooperate/assist UNHCR, its IPs and LSGA bodies by sharing information and proving consultation on the cases during the situation	24 month

RUNOs/National Counterparts/Implementing Partners/Others	Roles and Contributions	Duration/Period of Engagement
MFA (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and SRS (State Registry Service)	analysis; - Receive and file cases and cooperate in establishing/improving feedback mechanisms at LSGs;	
Other RUNOs (Recipient UN Organizations)	- Other RUNOs are expected to be involved in sharing information and cooperate in advocacy of cases through the protection working group meetings; - Close collaboration with UNCHR in systematic analysis and lessons-learned of accumulated cases to capacity-building activities and national-level legislative and structural changes; - Assist in conducting of perception studies and periodical surveys on internal and external migration;	24 month
IOM , Central Asia in a movement regional platform (DCA)	- Share information and provide expertise support to UNHCR in conducting perception studies and periodical surveys on internal and external migration;	24 month