**RUNO ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE 4.4**

**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)**

**ANNUAL PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Kyrgyzstan

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 December**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Programme Title & Project Number |  |
| Programme Title: PBF/KGZ/B1 Building Trust and Confidence Among People, Communities and Authorities (Part 1 - PPP Outcome 1)Programme Number *(if applicable)* MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[[1]](#footnote-1)00088477 |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Recipient UN Organizations |  | Implementing Partners |
| List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme:  UNHCR | List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations:  Government: Ombudsman's Office, Department of Local Self-Government and Interethnic RelationsNGOs: PU Abad, Spravedlivost, FTI  |
| Programme/Project Budget (US$) |  | Programme Duration |
| PBF contribution (by RUNO) 350,959 |  |  | Overall Duration *(months)* 24 |  |
|  | Start Date[[2]](#footnote-2) *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 01/01/2014 |  |
| Government Contribution*(if applicable)* |  |  | Original End Date*[[3]](#footnote-3)* *(dd.mm.yyyy)* | 31/12/2015 |
| Other Contributions (donors)*(if applicable)* |  |  | Current End date[[4]](#footnote-4)*(dd.mm.yyyy)* 31/12/2015 |  |
| TOTAL: | 350,959 |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. |  | Report Submitted By |
| Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*[ ]  Yes [x]  No Date:      Mid-Term Evaluation Report *– if applicable please attach*[ ]  Yes [x]  No Date:       | Name: Christian LangehenkeTitle: Associate Protection OfficerParticipating Organization (Lead): UNHCREmail address: langehen@unhcr.org |

**PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Assessment of the current project implementation status and results**

**For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project is contributing:**

|  |
| --- |
| ***Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing.*** 1 and 2  |
| ***Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing.*** 1.1;2.1;2.2 |

**For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project’s overall achievement of results to date:**

**For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.**

**Outcome Statement 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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator 1:% increase of people’s trust/satisfaction with the work of local government and policeIndicator 2: % decrease of fear among minorities to face humiliation/discrimination while approaching LSG and state authorities (including police) with their concerns/grievancesIndicator 3:% increase of filed grievances where formal procedures are followed by local self-government bodies according the law  | Baseline: 43 % of focus group participants are dissatisfied with the work of local self-government entities Target: 10% increase in satisfactionProgress: Endline Results: 15.71 % of survey respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the work of LSG, by rating their problem solving capacity poor or bad.Baseline: 16% of focus groups report fear among minorities to face humiliation/discrimination while approaching LSG and stateauthorities;52 % of individuals questioned during baseline study saw room for improvement for government authorities and police to realize non-discriminatory and equal access Target: 20% decreaseProgress:Endline Results: less than 11 % of the survey respondents indicated, that there is never equal and non-discriminative treatment by A/O or police;32.11% of survey respondents said that there is never or only sometimes equal and non-discriminative treatment by the A/O31% of survey respondents said that there is never or only sometimes equal and non-discriminative treatment by the PoliceBaseline: 55% of filed grievances were answered satisfactorily; 60% on timeTarget: 30% increase in compliance equivalent to 71.5% answer rateProgress:Endline Results: 85% of the filed grievances were answered |

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

During the entire project period, UNHCR's implementing and government partners rendered initial legal counselling in 1903 individual cases. Of those cases, 265 were selected for follow up and resolution by government partners (State Agency of Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations AND Office of the Ombudsman) and UNHCR during regional selection committee meetings. Most of the cases are concerned with HLP rights such as land plot allocation and administrative procedures. Of the 265 selected cases, 176 have been resolved successfully through follow up, administrative procedures or court proceedings. All beneficiaries certified their satisfaction by a signed declaration. The remaining cases will be resolved by UNHCR NGO partner until December 2015 and beyond as the IP has received additional funds from other donors to resolve all selected cases

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

The aim of the provision of legal aid for individual cases is to allow for problem and grievances solving through dialogue and cooperation rather than through illegal or violent means. The key feature of this outputs is the close involvement of government partners. All legal cases are presented by IPs to a joint selection panel which determines whether the case can serve as a precedent for successful conflict resolution through legal means. These selection committee meetings itself had a huge impact on government partner's ability to solve conflict. In 20 cases, government partners (both Ombudsman's Office and LSGA) decided to follow up cases independently and tried to find a solution. UNHCR IPs rendered assistance if necessary and government bodies were able to demonstrate their ability to solve conflicts and grievances. The selected legal cases are related to HLP disputes, registration of birth and marriage, social benefits, and administrative legal procedures. The successful resolution of 165 cases demonstrated to citizens that legal resolution is indeed possible. At the same time, government agencies used their authority and enhanced their expertise in critical areas of law in order to solve conflicts in the future. Trust and confidence levels of the population in local self-government structures also increased due to a multitude of activities supported by UNHCR and implemented under Outcome 2 such as conducting bi-annual open budget hearings where local self-government bodies report of past spending and future plans. In addition, many Peacebuilding Initiatives, e.g. the construction of one-stop-shop single windows at self-government buildings, helped to increase the capacity of local administrations and subsequently the trust of the local population in these bodies.

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

N/A

**Outcome Statement 2: Under Part 2 of the Project (KGZ/A3)**

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

**Under Part 2 of the Project (KGZ/A3)**

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

**Under Part 2 of the Project (KGZ/A3)**

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

N/A

**Outcome Statement 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.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator 1:# laws, decrees, policies on local and national level amended and/or accepted. (The numbers and contents ofadvocacy points communicated from the project areas to the national level)Indicator 2:N/AIndicator 3:N/A | Baseline: 0Target: 3Progress:8Baseline:      Target:      Progress:     Baseline:      Target:      Progress:      |

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

UNHCR IPs conduced eight evidence based advocacy based campaigns, both on the regional and the national level. A baseline study which includes a perception study, a situation analysis and a migration survey has been conducted, endorsed by government partners and published. Additionally, UNHCR IPs conducted three in-depth analyses of local self-government performance standards. In October and November 2015, UNHCR has conducted an independent endline assessment with the assistance of an external consultant.

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

UNHCR's IPs have been very active in using the project of advocacy campaigns. These campaigns focused on the rights of land owners and remedies in case of illegal, the legal basis for open budget hearings, and additional support for local council and social benefits. Three campaigns involved national decision makers such as representatives of ministries, the President's Office and Members of Parliament. As a result of one campaign, the Ministry of Finance issued an Order on open budget hearings and informed the responsible secretaries during a meeting.

During the project's baseline and endline study government partners were closely involved. Representatives of the State Agency of Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations AND the Ombudsman's Office participated in focus groups meetings with over 900 (baseline)/745 (endline) participants. The results of these hearings and the analysis where shared with both partners, discussed and finally endorsed during a joint meeting. High level representatives signed the foreword of the baseline study and agreed to publish it with the seal of the Kyrgyz Republic. The same approach will be used when publishing the endline study. The close involvement of government entities in the analysis raised awareness of specific conflict triggers in southern Kyrgyzstan. The ownership of government partners will also help to address specific issues in the future on the national level.

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

N/a

**Outcome Statement 4:** N/A

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator 1:     Indicator 2:     Indicator 3:      | Baseline:      Target:      Progress:     Baseline:      Target:      Progress:     Baseline:      Target:      Progress:      |

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

N/A

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

N/A

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

N/A

* 1. **Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender in the reporting period**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Evidence base: What is the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report *(1000 character limit)?* | IPs submitted weekly workplans, monthly and quaterly reports. UNHCR staff in all three provinces went on over 250 monitoring visits to varify IP's reports. UNHCR management conducts regular meetings with government partners to verify the project's progress. Through joint UNHCR/government selection committees for legal cases and Peacebuilding Initiatives, all project activities are discussed, agreed and monitored. On a monthly basis, IP coordination meetings are held. A baseline study which includes a perception study, a situation analysis and a migration survey as been conducted, endorsed by government partners and published. Additionally, UNHCR IPs conducted three in-depth analysises of local self-government performance standards. In October and November 2015, UNHCR has conducted an independent endline assessment with the assistance of an external consultant.  |
| Funding gaps: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)* | The direct work on the improvement of conflict resolution capacity of local self-government bodies (community based approach) is generally not well funded and, due to high risks and labor intense implementation not popular with donors. The PRF funding enabled UNHCR to implement a variety of critical interventions that would have been otherwise left unfunded.  |
| Catalytic effects: Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)* | Often, local self-government bodies are not fully aware of their duties and the corresponding legal regulations. While preparing open budget hearings, one UNHCR IP liaised with the national Ministry of Finance. The Ministry endorsed the guidebook on financial transparency prepared by UNHCR's IP, which gives clear instruction to local self-government how to publicize budget related information. During a workshop, central government representatives explained the guidelines to locals self-government representatives from all 26 UNHCR peacebuilding locations. It is now planned by the Ministry to use this guidebook nationwide, which demonstrates how small initiatives as part of UNHCR's project can positively affect peacebuilding in Kyrgyzstan since transparency, and openness creates trust which, in turn, will prevent further conflict. It is anticipated that several initiatives that are being piloted during UNHCR's peacebuilding project will reach beyond the south of the country.Kyrgyz government partners involved in UNHCR's peacebuilding project will continue to employ the community based approach in order to implement peacebuilding initiatives in the future. The State Agency for Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations has already announced such a funding scheme.  |
| Risk taking/ innovation: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? *(1500 character limit)* | The close work with government partner without the incentive of large financial contributions entails several risks. Most prominent, the interest and engagement of partners might be lower than expected. High staff turnover also imposes a risk for successful project implementation. However, the close involvement of government representatives through numerous meetings, field visits and the co-financing of projects resulted in a feeling of ownership that helped to mitigate these risks.  |
| Gender: How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. *(1500 character limit)* | Several project activities are directly focused on women. With regard to legal assistance, more than 46 % of the cases involve gender related issues such as marriage registration, divorce, and land plot allocation for single mothers. In addition, the project supports five women information centers in order to enhance education opportunities for women. Overall, women are involved in almost all working groups and play an active (often the main) role during the implementation of Peacebuilding Initiative. Four PBIs solely focused on gender equality and empowerment. The original gender marker is still applicable.  |
| Other issues: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. *(1500 character limit)* | UNHCR has completed all project activities but the legal component (individual legal assistance). The project closure report fill be submitted to PBSO after project liquidation in January 2016. This report will be supplemented by the independent endline assessment which will also be shared with PBSO  |

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document****- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above.* (250 characters max per entry)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| **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 | Indicator 1.1% increase of people’s trust/satisfaction with the work of local government and police | 43 % of focus group participants are dissatisfied with the work of local self-government entities  | 10% increase: 38% are dissatisfied or63 % are satisfied | Endline Results: 15.71 % of survey respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the work of LSG, by rating their problem solving capacity poor or bad. |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2 % decrease of fear among minorities to face humiliation/discrimination while approaching LSG and state authorities (including police) with their concerns/grievances | 16% of focus groups report fear among minorities to face humiliation/discrimination while approaching LSG and stateauthorities;52 % of individuals questioned during baseline study saw room for improvement for government authorities and police to realize non-discriminatory and equal access  | 20% decrease | Endline Results: less than 11 % of the survey respondents indicated, that there is never equal and non-discriminative treatment by A/O or police;32.11% of survey respondents said that there is never or only sometimes equal and non-discriminative treatment by the A/O31% of survey respondents said that there is never or only sometimes equal and non-discriminative treatment by the Police |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3% increase of filed grievances where formal procedures are followed by locals self-government bodies according the law  | 55% of filed grievances were answered satisfactorily; 60% on time | 30% increase in compliance equivalent to 71.5% answer rate | Endline Results: 85% of the filed grievances were answered |  |  |
| Output 1.1At least 60 individual cases are followed up throughout feedback/conflict resolutions mechanisms | Indicator 1.1.1# of cases followed up and resolved | 0 | 60 | 176 resolved individual cases |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.2 | Indicator 1.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.3 | Indicator 1.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2****Under Part 2 of the Project (KGZ/A3)** |  |  |  |  | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Indicator 2.2**n/a** | **n/a** | **n/a** | **n/a** | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| **Outcome 3** Policy/legislative changes and institutional building at the national level are taking into account critical human rights needs of people | Indicator 3.1# laws, decrees, policies on local and national level amended and/or accepted. (The numbers and contents ofadvocacy points communicated from the project areas to the national level) | **0** | **3** | **4** |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1Two local NGOs have capacity to conduct evidence based advocacy | Indicator 3.1.1Increase of capacity | Limited reach of local NGOs, limited capacity | Increased capacity | As per endline assessment, three UNHCR IP increased their capacity as a result of the project implementation | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Indicator 3.1.2 | **n/a** | **n/a** | **n/a** | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Output 3.2Four lessons learned provided to national level for advocacy purposes | Indicator 3.2.1# of analysis | 0 | 4 | 8 | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Indicator 3.2.2# of advocacy activities initiated by NGOs | 0 | 4 | 8 | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Output 3.3Four perception studies conducted | Indicator 3.3.1# of studies | 0 | 4 | 4 | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

**PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY**

**2.1 Lessons learned**

*Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lesson 1 *(1000 character limit)* | Programme design for peacebuilding projects on community level should promote community participations as much as possible, in all stages of the project cycle. Although the employment of specialists is necessary to ensure a minimum standard, community members should be encouraged to be part of planning, implementation or monitoring through volunteering or with incentives. This guarantees as much as possible, that the intervention is tailored to the needs of the people and thus amplify the impact of the project, as well as create a sense of ownership to ensure sustainability.  |
| Lesson 2 *(1000 character limit)* | When aiming at strengthening trust in local government bodies, it lies at hand that existing self-government structures in Kyrgyzstan should be recognized and efforts should be focused on strengthening the existing system, which will prevail beyond the involvement of UN or other organizations’ interventions in Kyrgyzstan. The role of local self-government bodies should be central in the realization of peacebuilding initiatives rather than the role of NGOs and international organizations in providing assistance. A failure to follow this principle could on the long run lead to aid dependency, and may worsen relations between people and authorities, owing to a perceived incapability of the local authorities to solve community issues |
| Lesson 3 *(1000 character limit)*  | It is essential to ensure the communities’ and governmental partners’ commitment to and understanding of the project in order to increase the short- and longer-term benefits. Alongside active participation, this may be facilitated through continuous advocacy, and cost-sharing, where possible. Trust between all involved stakeholders in the underlying intentions of the project is of utmost importance to insure seamless implementation. Particularly with local authorities, diligent investment into building good relations throughout the project duration is essential, since their refusal to cooperate or suspicion could prove as killer risk for a project. Living up to official communication and authority lines, attending to bureaucratic standards and etiquette, and planning for tangible results at early stages of the project can facilitate mutual support, respect and sincerity. |
| Lesson 4 *(1000 character limit)* | UNHCR's experience during project implementation has shown that financial contribution from either governmental partners, community or both, and a direct stake in a project can drastically increase the dedication to its success and sustainability. Furthermore, the impact of the project can be greatly amplified, with less budget, since more communities can be reached. |
| Lesson 5 *(1000 character limit)* | N/A |

**2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)**

*Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).*

UNHCR Press Release on one PBI: SHARK, OSH, 21 October 2015 – UNHCR helped build and rehabilitate irrigation system in a village in the Shark district of Osh oblast, so that people can have safe access to drinking water without having to risk their lives.

The district of Shark in Osh oblast was one of the most affected areas when ethnic violence sweeped southern Kyrgyzstan in June 2010. According to Mr. Abdusalom Yusupov, a member of the local Parliament, 418 houses were burned and 800 people have been affected by the conflict. Already fragile infrastructure had completely collapsed in Tashtak village of Shark district, leaving residents without access to basic utilities and most critically, without access to safe drinking water. The Tashtak village, mainly ethnic Uzbek community, is situated on the busy Bishkek-Osh highway. “During last year, there were about 15 traffic accidents involving children, who are the main water fetchers for families,” the village head, Mr. Halibai Ismailov, said.

For five years since the conflict destroyed the village, the residents of Tashtak appealed to the head of the Shark district, local Parliamentarians and Government authorities requesting to bring water to the village, so children and residents wouldn’t risk their lives fetching water from the neighboring villages. Upon learning about UNHCR’s peacebuilding project, the Shark district authorities advised the representative of Tashtak village to contact UNHCR.

“We didn’t believe in the resolution of the problem, as we had already made a number of appeals with no result,” said Gulnora, a local resident.

At the joint meeting between Tashtak village residents, the local authorities of Shark district, Osh city water supply office and UNHCR’s representatives, the residents of Tashtak village and the authorities expressed their strong will to solve the problem.

However, the lack of funding was holding back the task. With contribution from every single resident of Tashtak village, the headman of the village was able to collect only 150,000 KGS (2,174 USD) and the local district could only contribute 485,000 KGS (7,029 USD) to the total cost of the project of 1,203,222 KGS (17,438 USD). Osh City Water Supply office was prepared to provide free of charge the technical layout of the water system for Tashtak village. UNHCR then agreed to provide the rest of the funding under the peacebuilding project, “Building trust and confidence among people, communities and authorities.” The project took about seven months and provided 12 access points of water through the village. Now 800 people have access to safe drinking water next to their homes.

“During the implementation of the project we have learned many lessons, which will help us in the future to collaborate with donors and local authorities. We understood that communities should unite and act in order to achieve something that would benefit everybody,” a local activist, Mr. Muzaffar Usmanov, said.

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 “During the implementation of the project we have learned many lessons, which will help us in the future to collaborate with donors and local authorities. We understood that communities should unite and act in order to achieve something that would benefit everybody,” a local activist, Mr. Muzaffar Usmanov, said.

**PART 3 *–* FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

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

*Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, slightly delayed, or off track:*

 If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

N/A

Please provide an overview of expensed project budget by outcome and output as per the table below.[[5]](#footnote-5)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output number | Output name | RUNOs | Approved budget | Expensed budget | Any remarks on expenditure |
| 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 | UNHCR | 135,287 | 120,596 | tentative, exclusive of November and December costs |
| Output 1.2 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Output 1.3 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Outcome 2: Under Part 2 of the Project (KGZ/A3) |
| Output 2.1 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Output 2.2 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Output 2.3 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| 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 conductevidence-based advocacy | UNHCR | 28,291 | 28,291 | final |
| Output 3.2 | Four lessons-learned and situation analysis, migration surveys and perception surveys areprovided for national level advocacy throughprotection sector coordination | UNHCR | 131,477 | 116,253 | final |
| Output 3.3 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Outcome 4: N/A |
| Output 4.1 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Output 4.2 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Output 4.3 | N/A |       |       |       |       |
| Total: | N/A |       |       |       |       |

* 1. **Comments on management and implementation arrangements**

*Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when); or whether any changes are envisaged in the near future* (2000 character maximum):

UNHCR is the first agency to conclude a PRF funded project in Kyrgyzstan. The UN refugee will not seek further funding from the Peacebuilding Fund. However, we stand ready to support and independently advise the JSC, RUNOs, PBSO and the Secretariat during the remaining time of the PRF cycle and regarding potential future PRF/IRF funding cycles.

1. The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org/) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)