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PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Updated October 2024

COUNTRY: Kyrgyzstan

TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL

YEAR OF REPORT: 2024

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Title: Blossoming Aigul -capacitated Women Civil Society Organizations sustaining peace in Kyrgyzstan. Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 02000082	
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: UN Women (Convening Agency) FAO ROI	Type and name of recipient organizations: (Convening Agency) UN Women Kyrgyzstan country office (Convening Agency) Food and Agriculture Organization International Public Foundation “Roza Otunbayeva’s Initiative” (ROI) women led organization
Date of first transfer: 23 February 2023 Project end date: 23 February 2024 but extension is being requested until 23 August 2025 Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? In process Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? Yes no-cost extension. Is the current project end date within 6 months? No	
Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization.</i> <i>Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.</i> <i>For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.</i> 	

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Recipient organisation	Budget Allocated (in full USD)	Amount Transferred to date (in full USD)	Amount spent / committed to date (in full USD)
UN Women	900 000	630000	558844.30/71155.70
FAO	450 000	315 000	274335.01/95824
ROI	550 000	385 000	364996.27/ 164845
TOTAL	1900000	1330000	1,198,175.58 (63%)/331,824.70

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:

***ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE
EXPENDITURE***

The budget templates are available [here](#)

Implementing partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money during this reporting period
(for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full
project duration)?

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each
during this reporting period:

<i>Name of Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Type of Organization (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)</i>	<i>What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period?</i>	<i>Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (1500 characters)</i>
CAMP Alatoo Public Foundation	PF	36,290.63	Provision of agricultural extension services to the project beneficiaries to increase their capacities and technical skills in climate resilient agricultural production
Search for Common Ground	International Non-Profit Organization	341,176.94	Strengthening capacities of WCSOs in the South of Kyrgyzstan to plan, engage and act jointly with local and central level authorities and other actors towards sustaining peace through peacebuilding, climate change and gender-sensitive

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			interventions at local and national levels.
Civic Platform	Public Union	29,044.08	Operationalization of WPS agenda through support to realization of NAP 1325 at central and local levels in close collaboration with established networks and support to optimization of budgeting process in close collaboration with Council on children and women's rights gender equality under the Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE) as per the project document?

98%

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women's empowerment:

1,862,000 USD (98%) to be primarily used for promoting gender equality or women's empowerment.

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment:

To date, the amount of \$1,198,175.58 has been spent and \$331,824.70 committed out of \$ 1,330,000.

The programme is under GEM3 – all activities are directed at ensuring transformative changes in the area of GEWE. In addition, throughout the project implementation, gender-balanced composition of participants of the workshops and trainings was ensured.

Project Gender Marker: 3

Project Risk Marker: 1

Project PBF focus area: Conflict Prevention

Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee/ project board? If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months? (3000 characters)

The project is a part of Joint PBF Steering Committee, and its last meeting took place on the 20th of June 2024.

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with (3000 characters).

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The project has been engaging with local and central authorities extensively throughout the project implementation. These include:

- **High-Level Monitoring:** In June 2024, the project team jointly with representative of UN Peacebuilding Support Office and local and central government representatives, including the Deputy Governor of Batken, district heads and head of nine target municipalities reviewed project progress on the women, peace, and climate nexus.
- **Joint Reflection Sessions:** In March and June 2024, sessions with Batken's governor and heads of nine municipalities focused on enhancing women's leadership in local development, institutionalizing methods for scaling, and fostering community dialogue for peace and climate security, collaboration on cooperation of local authorities with the local communities on the CPS and gender nexus in local planning and decision making; local practices for climate action, women's leadership in promoting climate, peace and security.

Capacity Development Initiatives:

- **Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB):** A workshop in September 2024, in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, trained 32 officials (23m/9f) from seven Batken municipalities in GRB. Participants analyzed budgets to identify gender, peace, and climate gaps, underscoring the importance of gender-sensitive local governance.
- **A workshop on Resolution 1325** on September in Osh was instrumental in equipping 39 (11m/28f) local stakeholders with tools to integrate WPS principles into socio-economic planning, focusing on climate resilience and resource management. The workshop provided actionable knowledge and fostered collaboration, enabling participants to explore community-driven solutions across the climate, peace, and gender nexus. Key outcomes included empowering women in resource management, which has proven effective for climate resilience and conflict prevention.

High-Level Events and Advocacy:

- **Yntymak (Peace) Week:** The Yntymak Week, with high-level participation including the vice-chairman of the ministry's cabinet and various line ministers, proved crucial for advancing the project's objectives in the peace, climate, and gender nexus. A significant result of the event was the empowerment of women from Batken, who showcased their work in climate security and peacebuilding who highlighted their roles in initiatives such as sustainable water and resource management, which have proven effective for both climate resilience and conflict prevention. By sharing their hands-on experience, they demonstrated that women's leadership is essential for crafting resilient responses to environmental and security challenges at both community and policy levels.
- Under the leadership of Kyrgyzstan, the subsequent high-level meeting of the **Central Asian Women Leaders Forum was organized on WPS, climate and water management** The project has used this opportunity and showcased the interconnections of WPS, Climate and Women's Leadership on water issues. In total 130 participants from five countries (105f/25m) took part in this regional forum. The WCSOs engaged in the project played a crucial role in planning and participation, which resulted in the adoption of the Resolution by women leaders of all five Central Asia States.

Ongoing Initiatives: NAP 1325 Monitoring was undertaken under the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, key national partner in charge of its implementation and in cooperation with WCSOs, with a series of focus group discussions and interviews conducted in Batken and Chui provinces.

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Dildora Khamidova- Project Manager, UN Women,
Jyldyz Toktomametova- Project Manager, FAO

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Arstanbek Sagyntai Uulu- project Manager, ROI (International Public
Foundation “Roza Otunbaeva Initiative”)

Email: dildora.khamidova@unwomen.org

Project report approved by: Ulziisuren Jamsran, UN Women Country Representative in Kyrgyzstan

Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? Yes

Did PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report? Yes

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NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.
- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.
- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.
- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.
- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses

PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities (*Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable*):

Contracting of Partners: Completed

Staff Recruitment: Completed

Collection of baselines: Completed

Identification of beneficiaries: Completed

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.):

Most of the project's preliminary and preparatory activities have been completed, apart for international and national consultants to take the final evaluation planned to be held at the beginning of 2025.

The no-cost project extension until August 2025 (6 months) was requested to ensure the institutionalization of project outputs and completion of activities related to agricultural and seasonal constraints.

Describe overall project progress made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

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Is the project on track for the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan?

If no, please provide an explanation (6000 characters):

The project is on track with first two outputs and a delay of output three detailed below:

Output1: *WCSOs in the South of Kyrgyzstan have strengthened institutional capacities to plan, engage and act jointly with local and central level authorities and other actors towards sustaining peace.*

Coaching of the targeted WSCOs by mainstreamed WSCOs is to be continued following the completion of the workshops and trainings in November 2024.

Output 2: *Targeted Government and Local Self-governing bodies have increased capacities to plan and partner with WCSOs on integrating gender, climate security and peace in line with national priorities in the framework of SDGs and UNSCR 1325*

Development of NAP 1325 for 2025-2026 will be finalised during the first quarter of 2025 following the extensive monitoring of the previous plan in Batken province to be completed in December 2024. A series of consultations and workshops on NAP 1325 for 2025-2026 was facilitated for members of intersectoral working group and their final recommendations including on aspects of climate change and gender responsive budgeting are expected by the end of year.

Output 3: *WCSOs in the South of Kyrgyzstan use institutional mechanisms and procedures to interact with government and other actors to jointly address climate-related security risks and peace building agenda in a sustainable manner.*

In relation to small grants component of the output to address climate risk reduction, there was a delay related to the seasonal specifics, with draught resistant agricultural yields and other initiatives as artificial glaciers to be finalized in the spring of 2025. Thus, no-cost project extension is being requested until August 2025 to take proper stock of project interventions and ensure institutionalization of tested innovations and recommendations.

Project progress summary (6000 characters):

Under Output 1:

“She Volve” Catalytic Lab was launched by providing a platform for the capacitation of 18 WCSOs on organizational resilience and sustainability, on women’s transformative leadership, gender-responsive structures and processes, and transformative programming. These training activities enhanced local capacities to integrate climate-resilient strategies and ensure the sustainability of interventions at the community level. The trainings on climate adaptation and gender transformative tools directly contributed to the project’s goal of enhancing local adaptation to climate change by fostering gender-responsive and climate-resilient projects. Women, who are often most affected by climate impacts, are now better positioned to lead these initiatives, ensuring greater community-level impact. These targeted capacity-building efforts have equipped local leaders, WCSOs and communities with the tools necessary to address climate risks, enhance gender equality, and ensure long-term social stability. The

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progress achieved in these trainings is already contributing to the project's broader goals of sustainable, resilient, and inclusive local development.

Overall, the capacity-building initiatives have advanced the project's goals of empowering local actors to respond proactively to climate-related challenges, while also fostering organizational resilience through mental health and teamwork skills. This combined approach strengthens both the technical and personal capacities of community leaders and CSO workers, amplifying their long-term impact in building climate-resilient communities.

Under Output 2:

Through targeted capacity-building initiatives, local authorities and WCSOs have enhanced their ability to implement gender-transformative, climate-adaptive, and peacebuilding programs. Workshops on natural resource management, UNSCR 1325, peacebuilding, green entrepreneurship, and institutional development have equipped these organizations with practical skills and tools to address intersecting challenges of climate change, gender inequality, and social instability.

Notably, four WCSOs and three female deputies of local councils began actively contributing to the WPS and climate security agenda. Their involvement has created a multiplier effect, embedding gender and climate considerations into key platforms and decision-making processes. Key milestones and impacts include:

National Advocacy and Policy Influence: During the 8th of March National Dialogue in the National Parliament, a women activist from NGO "Activist" raised critical concerns about women's security in cross-border areas. This advocacy has highlighted women's roles in social cohesion and peacebuilding, ensuring these perspectives are recognized at the national level.

Knowledge Exchange: During the Yntymak Week 16 women activists shared their experiences on best practices to promote climate, gender and peace nexus. The women's leadership during Yntymak Week not only amplified their voices in national and regional dialogues but also contributed to the broader project goal of fostering inclusive and sustainable peacebuilding processes. Their participation demonstrated how grassroots initiatives can inform and shape policies, reinforcing the critical role of women in advancing the WPS and climate security agenda. This has strengthened links between local initiatives and national-level frameworks, promoting sustainable integration of WPS principles into governance. This platform enabled them to build partnerships and explore synergistic opportunities.

By enhancing the technical and advocacy capacities of WCSOs, the project has significantly contributed to advancing the WPS and CPS agenda. These efforts have amplified women's voices in decision-making processes, fostered cross-sectoral collaboration, and ensured the sustainability of gender-sensitive and climate-adaptive peacebuilding initiatives. By integrating local development plans with the principles of gender equality, climate resilience, and conflict prevention, the initiative has contributed to the creation of more sustainable, inclusive, and responsive municipal strategies. The evidence from training, feedback from local authorities and the integration of these critical areas into local plans indicate that the project is achieving its intended impact of fostering more inclusive and sustainable local development practices.

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In September 2024, a workshop on Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in Batken province strengthened the capacity of 32 specialists (23m/9f) from seven municipalities to integrate gender, climate and security considerations into local budgetary processes. By equipping local specialists with GRB tools and techniques, the workshop contributes to strengthening the nexus of gender, climate, and security by ensuring that local budgets better address the unique needs of marginalized groups and promote inclusive, sustainable development. This progress supports the broader goal of fostering gender equity and resilience in governance, particularly in regions vulnerable to climate-induced risks and social insecurities.

The project, in partnership with implementing partner, developed and implemented a methodology to monitor the NAP under UNSCR 1325 (2022–2024), ensuring alignment with international frameworks and advancing the WPS agenda in Kyrgyzstan. This evidence-based approach systematically assessed progress in preventing conflict and violence against women and girls, identifying funding gaps, and addressing climate-related security challenges. Monitoring was conducted in two provinces, Batken and Chui, generating actionable insights to inform the development of the 2025–2026 NAP with a focus on climate security. This monitoring effort provides a solid evidence base for refining strategies and strengthening the nexus of gender, climate, and security in Kyrgyzstan, supporting both national and local authorities in advancing the objectives of UNSCR 1325.

Under Output 3

A total of 140 proposals were received from women's groups, youth organizations, community-based groups, and women's CSOs across Batken province under the project's Small Grants initiative. The process, aimed at testing social innovations around gender, climate, peace, and security, resulted in 60 shortlisted concept notes.

13 climate-adaptive grants in Batken area focused on sustainable agriculture, resource management, and economic empowerment. Irrigation systems and reservoirs alleviated water shortages, supporting almond farming that creates jobs and stabilizes local food production. Women's economic empowerment was advanced through projects like farming, wool recycling, and dried fruit production. Environmental conservation efforts, including tree planting and artificial glacier construction, enhanced water retention, mitigated erosion, and reduced disaster risks. These initiatives contribute to fostering inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development, with a particular focus on empowering women and enhancing community resilience to climate change and social challenges.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured by the project to date (3000 characters):

The project systematically prioritized gender equality, women's empowerment (GEWE), and youth inclusion through gender-sensitive and socially inclusive approaches across all nine target municipalities. Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and human-centered Climate, Peace, and Security (CPS) frameworks served as foundational principles, focusing on the needs of marginalized groups, particularly women and youth, to foster their active participation as agents of change.

In Suu-Bashi, Sumbula, and Leilek municipalities, where Gender Action Learning System (GALS) training was conducted with co-funding from CSSF, participants reported

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transformative personal and familial outcomes. These included improved communication on critical topics like time management, labor distribution, and resource allocation, positively influencing family decision-making dynamics. Women-led initiatives further demonstrated the critical role of women in driving CPS efforts, reinforcing their leadership and contributions within community-level interventions.

The project strengthened the capacity of Local Self-Governments (LSGs) across all nine municipalities to integrate gender-responsive and inclusive approaches into Local Socio-Economic Development Plans (LSEDPs). This included embedding principles of social cohesion, climate security, peace, gender equality, and psychosocial rehabilitation. Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) workshops ensured that local authorities could align budget allocations with gender-specific needs, enabling more inclusive and impactful local development planning. These efforts supported tangible progress toward peacebuilding, climate resilience, and secure community futures.

Women activists received training to lead advocacy campaigns aimed at transforming harmful gender norms and promoting women's roles in local development. Specific sessions on UNSCR 1325 and GALs enhanced the knowledge and advocacy potential of women leaders, equipping them to champion the rights and interests of women and girls in their communities. These women-led initiatives culminated in local actions promoting the GEWE agenda during significant events such as International Women's Day on March 8th.

Collaborative planning processes ensured that nine target communities co-created and finalized their LSEDPs with input from local authorities, WCSOs, and other stakeholders. These plans incorporated gender and climate security considerations, including the 1325 agenda, and were approved with gender-responsive budgets by Local Councils. Upcoming speed-dating consultations in six municipalities aim to solidify inclusive consultative practices and integrate the 1325 NAP agenda more effectively into LSEDPs.

By embedding GEWE and youth inclusion within the nexus of peace, climate resilience, and security, the project has enhanced the capacities of local actors to foster inclusive development, promote transformative social norms, and ensure long-term community resilience.

Is the project 1+ year in implementation?

FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:

Is the project demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results?

Outcome-level peacebuilding results entail results achieved at the societal or structural level, including changed attitudes, behaviours or institutions.

If yes, please provide concrete examples of such peacebuilding results (6000 characters):

18 WCSOs have enhanced their ability to implement gender-transformative, climate-adaptive and peacebuilding initiatives and programmes. They underwent a series of workshops and practical sessions on efficient natural resource management, including land and water resources, UNSCR 1325 and peacebuilding, green entrepreneurship and institutional development. Four NGOs, namely "Activist", "Dialogue, Law and Trust", NGO DIA and Network of Women Peacemakers, have joined the WPS and climate security agenda through a series of different platforms, with the support of the project:

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1. The Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic took a decision to organize a dialogue with women from conflict-affected border areas, along with women representing other groups on annual basis. This became possible as a result of the first-ever Women Leaders Forum organized in the eve of 8th of March as part of the project advocacy under the leadership of UN Women Country Office. The role of women in the sustainable development agenda was discussed. A woman activist from NGO "Activist" spoke about women's security in cross-border areas and shared her experience of women participating in social cohesion and peacebuilding processes.

2. The Yntymak week was an unparalleled platform for uniting all stakeholders (central and local level authorities, academia, CSOs, and donors) dealing with peacebuilding and social cohesion. It provided the perfect opportunity to exchange knowledge and lessons learned conducted in Bishkek. Osh City will host 16 women activists from all nine targeted localities from 12-20 September. They will share their experience of working on gender, climate and security issues and make recommendations on integrating NAP1325 into local planning and budgeting.

3. The Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus (CAWLC) as a platform for High Level decision makers from 5 CA countries to jointly address pressing regional challenges has shown substantial progress at the outcome level, positioning itself as a catalyst for regional collaboration among high-level female decision-makers from Central Asia. Kyrgyzstan has been chairing this platform during 2024 and managed to bring nexus of gender, climate and peace/security into agenda of CAWLC based on experience of the project of women from Batken area. Women having all the knowledge on climate security related issues at local level, do not have access to decision making processes. The project has made a significant difference at outcome level with 6 women activists representing four targeted WCSOs actively participating at the decision-making platform like Caucus. They contributed to conceptualization of the content of the Forum, facilitated discussions in the groups on three thematic areas as Women Peace Security, natural resource management and transboundary water management. The project has enhanced both the capacities and visibility of Women Civil Society Organizations (WCSOs), fostering cross-border cooperation on key regional issues, such as women's participation in security and climate-sensitive water management. This collaborative platform has led to a unified regional resolution that emphasizes gender-sensitive approaches to security, climate change and water management, impacting policy commitments across all five Central Asian countries. The WCSOs have shown increased confidence that their voices have been heard by decision-makers. As security Council of Kyrgyz Republic noted in his address at the Forum *"More diversified staff in all sectors of governance means widening the scope and perspective of the issues we deal with. Having more women in different professional sectors will help with more ideas and creative solutions for effective and innovative development"*. The effective involvement of WCSOs representatives in this regional event provides an avenue to influence policies on women's access to climate adaptation financing and participation in peace-related platforms, particularly in conflict-sensitive regions. This progress demonstrates that the project shapes a more gender-responsive approach to regional climate action and peacebuilding.

Five local women activists from project target localities have registered as candidates for the local council's elections, which will be held on 17 November 2024. Their political agenda is clear: they want to see women in leadership roles when it comes to peace and security processes, gender-sensitive climate change adaptation, and an end to violence against women and girls living in cross-border areas. All of these women candidates were active participants in the

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project initiatives and have developed themselves as real leaders with the skills they need to succeed during the coming elections.

The project contributed to key local processes by enabling WCSOs to engage in and contribute directly to the local development agenda considering women and climate security agenda. For this, various actors were identified at central and local levels to engage in the planned processes of co-creation of existing and new opportunities and mechanisms for WCSOs engagement in climate, peace and security agenda.

The process of local development planning was extensively discussed, and the process mapping was co-created jointly with local and central level authorities, WCSOs and other actors to integrate gender and climate security into local planning and budgeting. 6 Local Socio-Economic Development Plans in following target municipalities as Kyshtyt, Kara- Bulak, Dara, Tort-Kul of Batken district and Ken-Talaa, Toguz-Bulak of Leilek district integrate climate change, conflict prevention, and promotion of gender equality priorities including measures on preschool education. An analytical report has been prepared on the process of drafting the local socio-economic development plans identifying the challenges and ways for improvement with a summary table showing the inclusion of gender sensitive and climate security aspects and allocation of budget.

The models to address the interplay between gender, climate change, and peacebuilding were tested and cocreated jointly by WCSOs and LSG as the results of speed-dating consultations, design thinking and other workshops to strengthen understanding of the above nexus. These were translated into small scale initiatives led by women and supported by the LSGs within relevant Local socio-economic development plans.

If yes, please provide sources or references (including links) as evidence of peacebuilding results or submit them as additional attachments.

[Woman from Batken voicing climate security agenda in Parliament](#) with 48200 views, 1176 likes
<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/voDf12RD6CuNX4eb/?mibextid=WC7FNe>
[Women Leaders Gather in Bishkek to Address Peace and Security Challenges in Central Asia | UN Women – Europe and Central Asia](#)

Evidence may be quantitative or qualitative but needs to demonstrate progress against outcome indicators in the project results framework.

Sources may include project surveys (such as perception surveys), monitoring reports, government documents, or other knowledge products that have been developed by the project.

Annexes:

Presentation of 1325 NAP monitoring

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1-5VPZwaulSO0r2ysokYAE2xX2J_aqNRL/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=108311809380708754522&rtpof=true&sd=true

LOP_GRB training agenda_ 25-26.09.24_and report_GRB_Batken

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JVm68CzJquCZpylhV45J63zx7PGhvCSN/view?usp=sharing>

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Analytical report on LSEDP

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1UtBcDHMQVXTzUYxh_965HX1tovu1stEk/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=108311809380708754522&rtpof=true&sd=true

Agenda of CAWLC_3 & 4 October_participant_lists

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dAZpFAhNNidpYYS2fjazZCsrQjldwFrA/view?usp=sharing>

PART II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments, provide an update on the achievement of key outcome and output indicators in the table below.

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- If the outcome has more than 5 outputs, please select 5 of the most relevant outputs per outcome and provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (500 characters max per entry).

Outcome 1:

Outcome Indicators	Indicator or Baseline	End of project Indicator or Target	Indicator or progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.1 # of WCSOs in local and national level indicating increased level of participation in WPS agenda.	4	15	12 WCSOs	On track
Indicator 1.2 # of WCSOs in local and national level indicating increased level of contributing to the WPS agenda.	4	10	8 WCSOs	On track
Indicator 1.3 % increase of women in the target localities who are confident in the performance of formal and informal local institutions in preventing and mitigating conflicts (disaggregated by	62,5%	20%	NA (to be made during the endline	On track

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gender, age, host/displaced, livelihood category)			survey planned in Nov'24)	
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Output 1.1: Strengthening the institutional capacities of WCSOs engaged in peacebuilding especially in the South of the country

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline)	End of project Indicator or Target	Indicator progress for reporting period)	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.1.1.a. A tool created to undertake an organizational capacity assessment of WCSOs in peacebuilding	0	1	Laboratory Kadam was launched to systematize the capacity development of the WCSOs in peacebuilding. Self-assessment tool for WCSOs to develop institutionally (legal, financial, partnership and M&E) and in the fields of peacebuilding was developed and tested with 12 organizations engaged currently.	A tool to undertake organizational capacity assessment of WCSOs in peacebuilding is created	On track
Indicator 1.1.1.b. A Methodology created to undertake a mapping of a broader range of actors at the	0	1	The methodology to undertake mapping of a broader range of actors developed during the project Visioning workshop was tested during the	Mapping of WCSOs was launched through the Call for Expression of Interest by central and local CSOs. In	On track

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local and national levels;			Speed dating consultations and ensured inclusiveness of the local development planning processes at nine target localities.	addition, the methodology to undertake mapping of a broader range of actors developed during the project Visioning workshop was tested during the Speed dating consultations and ensured inclusiveness of the local development planning processes at nine target localities.	
Indicator 1.1.2 # WCSOs representatives report increased institutional capacities on management, partnerships and analytical skills and knowledge. <i>(disaggregated by sex and age)</i>	0	19	38 local and central WCSOs increased their capacities (Visioning training, Design Thinking workshops, Project proposals co-creation workshops with Government representatives, project mid-term review workshops and National Forums)	18 out of 38 local and central WCSOs who participated earlier in the Project workshops and training as was reported earlier, increased their institutional capacities on management, partnerships and analytical skill and knowledge	On track
Indicator 1.1.3. One strategic vision document	0	1	Following the climate risk assessment with 2 scenarios developed for	Draft concept developed as a result of visioning exercise with	On track

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around the interlinkages of gender, climate, peace and security developed			Batken area, it has been reviewed through the peace building and gender lens and agreed to further elaborate peacebuilding and gender lens to inform scenario developments for local communities based on new data generated through local initiatives implemented, and the strategic vision document.	WCSOs. Climate risk assessment and results of the local initiatives planned to be implemented in the coming months will inform its finalization towards the completion of the project.	
Indicator 1.1.4. # of partnerships established between target WCSOs and mainstream CSOs.	0	8	8 partnerships (partnerships happened during Yntymak week 2024, design thinking workshops, speed dating consultations, Visioning workshop, Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus)	8 partnerships (partnerships happened during Yntymak week 2024, design thinking workshops, speed dating consultations, Visioning workshop, Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus)	On track
Indicator 1.1.5. # scenarios created based on new generated data on gender, climate, peace and	0	3	After the mid-term review workshop on revision of the project results and project small grant initiatives to be supported, it was agreed to take stock of most successful	Two scenarios with a focus on climate-related security risks were developed.	On track

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security to define effective means to address climate- related security risks and sustain peace.			initiatives implemented and to develop scenarios with all key stakeholders using gamification approach		
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Output 1.2: Targeted Government and LSG bodies have increased capacities to plan and partner with WCSOs to integrate gender, climate security and peace in line with national priorities in the framework of SDGs and UNSCR 1325

Output Indicators	Indicator or Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Indicator 1.2.1 # of local socio-economic development plans that integrate gender and climate-security considerations including costing	0	5	5 local socio-economic development plans were developed that integrate gender and climate security considerations including the costing	5 local socio-economic development plans were developed that integrate gender and climate security considerations including the costing	on track
Indicator 1.2.2 # mechanism and procedures created and tested to engage WCSOs at local and national levels on gender,	0 (TBD)	2	Four mechanisms were introduced and tested with	Four mechanisms were introduced and tested with	

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climate, peace and security.			participati on of 501 (378 w/123m) of communit y residents and 128 representat ives of LSGs who took part in testing of two new approaches (Speed dating, Design Thinking, Visioning workshop, National Forum at the Jogorku Kenesh) of engaging in local and national level gender, climate, peace and security dialogues and platforms. These will serve as contributio ns to mechanis ms of engageme nts	participatio n of 501 (378 w/123m) of community residents and 128 representati ves of LSGs took part in testing of two new approaches (Speed dating, Design Thinking, Visioning Workshop and the National Forum) of engaging in local and national level gender, climate, peace and security dialogues and platforms. These will serve as contributio ns to creation of mechanism s of engagemen ts	
Indicator 1.2.3 % of the government authorities in the target localities report increased skills	0	50%	The series of capacity building activities	The series of capacity building activities	On track

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and knowledge on localization of WPS agenda and gender, climate, peace and security (disaggregated by sex and age)			for government authorities have been completed. The indicator will be measured in the end of 2024.	for government authorities have been completed. The indicator will be measured in the end of 2024.	
Indicator 1.2.4 % of the targeted WCSOs representatives who report confidence that local decision-making is inclusive and responsive around gender, climate, peace and security. (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	50%	The series of capacity building activities for building and maintaining a dialogue between WCSOs and government authorities have been completed. The indicator will be measured in the end of 2024.	The series of capacity building activities for building and maintaining a dialogue between WCSOs and government authorities have been completed. The indicator will be measured in the end of 2024.	On track

Output 1.3: *WCSOs in the South use institutional mechanisms and procedures to interact with government and other actors to jointly address climate-related security risks and peace building agenda in a sustainable manner.*

Output Indicators	Indicator or Baseline	End of project Indicator or Target	Indicator progress for reporting period	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)

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Indicator 1.3.1 # of models/action plans for women-led initiatives to test new means to address climate-related security risks around gender, climate, peace and security.	0	10	8 action plans have been identified as a result of Design Thinking Workshops and one model on sustainable development of rural communities “Organic Aimak” has been tested launched in Batken province	8 action plans and one model of “Organic Aimak”	On track
Indicator 1.3.2 # of local initiatives by WCSOs conducted through grant mechanisms to test and implement social innovations around gender, climate, peace and security.	0	10	10	Out of 140 initiatives developed by the WCSOs, as the result of co-creation and integration of gender, climate, peace and security initiatives	On track

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				into the LSEDPs, 61 were approved and 61 being implemented	
Indicator 1.3.3 # of local, joint digital and climate-smart agriculture technologies tested and implemented for addressing climate-related security risks.	0	10	5	Out of 140 initiatives developed by the WCSOs, as the result of co-creation and integration of gender, climate, peace and security initiatives into the LSEDPs, 16 were approved and 5 being implemented	on track
Indicator 1.3.4 # of awareness raising campaigns led by WCSOs in collaboration with government and other	0	10	2 campaigns (Continuation of	8 campaigns (Open days for Peace,	on track

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actors to increase knowledge on interlinkages of gender, climate, peace and security			Yntymak week, National Forum on the 1 st of Mar 2024,)	Yntymak week, speed dating consultations in target communities, 16 days of activism Yntymak, Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus Oct 2024)	
Indicator 1.3.5 # number of partners external to WPS agenda (academia, media, private sector) collaborating with WCSOs to accelerate Peace Agenda around gender and climate <i>(disaggregated by sex, age, occupation, sector, geographic location)</i>	0	15	4 partners (Barakat company promoting innovative technologies in agricultural sector, Park of Innovative technologies, OSCE Academy University of Alatau)	12 partners (Barakat company promoting innovative technologies in agricultural sector, Park of Innovative technologies, OSCE Academy University of Alatau Batken Media center, Museum Consortium, Batken State University, Ololo)	On track

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Please repeat the outcome level and output level reporting for each outcome and its respective outputs

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (e.g., national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.)?

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known).

<i>Event Description</i>	<i>Tentative Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Target Audience</i>	<i>Event Objectives (900 characters)</i>
National Forum	March 2025	Bishkek	Government International Community WCSOs	To hold discussions with MPs on opportunities to promote WPS and CPS agenda
Seminar on development of new NAP 1325	January 2025	Bishkek	Government International Community WCSOs	To develop a new NAP on 1325 for 2025-2026 with a focus on climate, peace and gender nexus
Video and knowledge management material production	January 2025	Batken	General Public	To demonstrate the results of the project and linkages between women, climate and peace nexus build
Final Project Closure Round Table	July 2025	Batken	Government WCSOs Donors International Community	To share the results of the best practices, and discuss the ways of project sustainability

Human Impact

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
- ii. The impact of the project on their lives

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- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

Type of stakeholder	What has been the impact of the project on their lives (2000 characters)	Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from the stakeholder (2000 characters)
Civil Society Organizations and women activists	The project has strengthened ties with local government, with Women Civil Society organizations and with community members collaborating on the Local Social-Economic Development Plans, gaining experience in planning and securing resources. A key outcome has been the empowerment of women led organizations, who now lead in peace and security, climate related decision-making processes. The project has fostered a more resilient, self-sufficient, and cohesive community, demonstrating the power of sustainable development and collaboration.	<p><i>Nazgul Aldhasheva from the Batken based WCSOs "Dialogue, Right and Trust"</i></p> <p><i>"This project has been transformative for us. It has not only strengthened our skills and knowledge but also empowered us to address the unique challenges faced by women in our community. Through capacity building and focused training, we are now better equipped to lead initiatives that promote peace and security and address climate resilience. We feel more confident and capable to advocate for our needs and those of other women in Batken."</i></p>
Local and national Authorities	<p>The project has had a profound impact on communities by fostering environmental awareness, promoting social cohesion, and empowering individuals. Initially, some participants were uncertain about how the project could benefit everyone, with many thinking it primarily focused on women or environmental issues alone. However, through workshops and training sessions, community members gained valuable knowledge that expanded their understanding of how sustainable practices and social empowerment could work together to create lasting change.</p> <p>One of the key outcomes of the project has been the strengthened collaboration between communities and local government institutions. By working together on developing local plans and attending workshops, participants have learned how to advocate for their needs,</p>	<p><i>Isamidin Nazirov</i></p> <p><i>Head of Kyshtut Village, Batken District</i></p> <p><i>"At first, I thought the project was mainly for women and didn't see how it would benefit our whole community. I was also a bit skeptical about how it could really address climate change and bring lasting change. But after attending all the seminars, I began to understand the broader vision and the potential impact of this work. I'm especially proud of representing our village during Peace Week in Bishkek, where I shared our experiences and learned from other communities."</i></p> <p><i>Through this project, I've seen firsthand how empowering women and promoting environmental awareness can go hand in hand. My perspective changed</i></p>

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	<p>form partnerships, and secure resources that directly benefit their communities. This cooperative approach has also led to the creation of events and initiatives that bring together various groups, such as the Yntymak Festival (Unity Festival) in Kyshtut, which united youth and women activists from surrounding villages. Such events have demonstrated the power of collective action and the positive outcomes of community-driven efforts.</p> <p>The experience has shown that when communities unite, support each other, and share knowledge, they can achieve meaningful, long-lasting change. In Kyshtut, for example, the project not only improved environmental practices through sustainable agriculture and green technologies but also created a more connected, empowered, and self-sufficient community. The lessons learned from this initiative continue to inspire further collaboration and growth, proving that even small communities can drive transformative change when they come together with a shared vision.</p> <p>The project has had a significant impact on the community by bringing together activists, local organizations, government bodies, and CSOs, fostering collaboration at both the district and provincial levels. A key impact has been the empowerment of women, who are now actively participating in decision-making at both local and national levels. With the support of local authorities, women have taken on leadership roles, ensuring their voices are heard by district and provincial government representatives. This has allowed them to advocate for their communities and push for changes that reflect their needs and priorities.</p> <p>The involvement of district and provincial authorities has been crucial in ensuring the success and sustainability of the project. Their support has enabled ongoing</p>	<p><i>completely, and I now realize the importance of involving everyone in this effort. Together with my team, we organized the Yntymak Festival (Unity Festival) in Kyshtut, which brought together youth and women activists from surrounding villages. It was a powerful event, showing how much, we can achieve when we work together.</i></p> <p>Kydyrova Kishimshan <i>Deputy Head of Batken District</i></p> <p><i>"I am truly pleased to see how this project has brought together activists, community organizations, national-level groups, and government bodies. The collaboration is helping to bridge gaps and create lasting change in our rural areas. The grants and knowledge shared through the project are making a real difference, especially for women who have often been underrepresented in decision-making.</i></p> <p><i>I'm particularly proud to see how the project is empowering active women. In rural areas, where support is most needed, this project is giving women the tools and confidence to participate in both local and national processes. It's inspiring to watch them organize and</i></p>
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	<p>dialogue between the community, government, and CSOs, leading to better resource allocation and more effective local development plans. With grants and active collaboration, the project has created a more inclusive approach to decision-making, where women play a vital role in shaping the future of their communities.</p>	<p><i>lead, knowing that their voices are being heard at higher levels. This is a significant step forward in ensuring that women's perspectives are included in shaping our community's future." This experience has shown me that when we unite and support each other, we can make real change. We've built a stronger, more connected community, and I'm excited to see how this project continues to grow and inspire others."</i></p>
Community residents	<p>The project has had a significant impact on the community, improving environmental practices and civic engagement. Through training on climate resilience and sustainable agriculture, participants gained valuable knowledge and resources, including grants, enabling the implementation of green technologies like solar-powered greenhouses. This has boosted food security and reduced environmental impact.</p> <p>For rural women in mountainous arid regions, establishing greenhouses with support from project initiatives often has a profound and transformative impact through enhancing, food security and nutrition, environmental sustainability, women economic empowerment: A greenhouse provided a stable and diverse source of income by enabling the cultivation of vegetables, herbs, regardless of harsh weather conditions. This helped women earn independently, improving their financial security and lessening dependence on seasonal farming or livestock, which are often unreliable. Greenhouses allow women to practice sustainable farming methods. With training and support, they can use eco-friendly practices, such as organic farming or water-efficient systems, which are beneficial in areas prone to soil degradation and water scarcity. This helps preserve the environment, creating a</p>	<p><i>Kumushai Toychubekova</i></p> <p><i>Age: 51 years old</i> <i>Location: Andarak Village, Leylek District</i></p> <p><i>"When I first joined the workshops on climate change and social cohesion, I didn't just want to learn for myself – I wanted to help my community. The training opened my eyes to the environmental challenges we face and the importance of working together. With the support of the local government, my team and I were able to secure a grant for a greenhouse that runs partly on solar energy. This has helped us grow fresh produce year-round while reducing our impact on the environment.</i></p> <p><i>What's been truly amazing is how this project has brought us closer as a community. Women, who once didn't have a voice, are now leading in agriculture and making decisions for the future. The local government's support has been key in making all of this possible. Together, we've created something that not only helps the environment but also strengthens our bonds as neighbors and friends.</i></p>

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	<p>model for sustainable agricultural practices in their communities.</p> <p>By having a greenhouse, women are better equipped to cope with the impacts of climate change. They protect their crops from unpredictable weather, contributing to resilience in Batken region where climate changes can drastically impact traditional farming.</p> <p>Overall, greenhouse support programs empower rural women economically and socially, enhancing their role as leaders in sustainable agricultural practices while also providing resilience against environmental challenges.</p>	<p><i>This project has shown me that with the right support and knowledge, small communities can make a big difference. It's been life-changing for us – we're now more self-sufficient, empowered, and united than ever."</i></p>
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In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had (4000 characters):

Story of Aychurok: Women of Batken building stronger communities

In the village of Kyshtut, located in one of the most remote parts of Batken, women face numerous challenges. Despite their crucial role in family life and daily responsibilities, their participation in public processes and decision-making is minimal. This limits their opportunities and prevents them from making meaningful changes in their communities.

A major issue affecting women is the scarcity of clean drinking water. With limited access to water resources, women bear the burden of fetching, storing, and managing water for their families. "In our villages, it's the women who carry the daily weight of water—they walk long distances, wash clothes, cook, and clean. This endless cycle wears them down, both physically and mentally," says Aychurok Matraimova, the leader of the "Gaz Coworking" project. The strain of these responsibilities often impacts their self-esteem, leaving them vulnerable to domestic violence. The pressures of managing scarce resources, alongside the emotional toll of violence at home, create a cycle of stress and helplessness for many women in the region.

The "Gaz Coworking" project aims to break this cycle by empowering women. The initiative provides a safe space for women to develop skills, build confidence, and receive psychological support. Women learn how to manage both water resources and their own lives more effectively.

"By teaching women to value their contributions and skills, we're giving them the tools to stand up not only for their families but also for themselves," says Aychurok.

Currently, the project reaches five villages, and 30 active women many of whom have experienced domestic violence have been selected for training. These women are learning valuable life skills, including the GALS methodology, which focuses on goal setting, self-empowerment, and community building. Through these courses, they are becoming more confident, more aware of their rights, and better equipped to challenge social norms that perpetuate violence and inequality.

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Domestic violence is rarely discussed openly in these rural communities. But the center is changing that. Through workshops, discussions, and training, women are finding the courage to share their experiences and seek support. "Women who once felt powerless are beginning to understand their worth, both in their homes and in the community," says Aychurok. This sense of self-worth is vital not just in combating domestic violence but also in fostering greater social cohesion and peacebuilding in these fragile communities. "Gaz Coworking" is more than just a personal empowerment initiative; it's about building stronger communities. The center serves as a space for women to connect, support each other, and share knowledge. This sense of solidarity is essential for creating social cohesion, especially in regions like Batken, which are affected by border conflicts and environmental challenges.

The project's broader goal is to contribute to peacebuilding by helping women become active participants in local decision-making processes. As women's confidence grows, they are more likely to engage in discussions that impact their families and communities, from water resource management to social issues like violence. "We started with one village, but now our project reaches five, and this is just the beginning," says Aychurok. "Our next step is to train women on managing water resources in other villages, which is crucial for the future of our region."

Through this initiative, women in Kyshtut are not just learning how to cope with challenges—they are learning how to lead. They are becoming advocates for peace, stability, and social progress, ensuring that their voices are heard and their communities are strengthened.

Aigul Zhamalidinova: "Empowering Change: A Batken Woman Bridging Gender, Climate Security, and Peace Through IT Innovation"

In the remote, mountainous region of Batken, Kyrgyzstan, where the economy largely depends on agriculture and the land's unpredictability, one woman is defying expectations and creating new opportunities for herself and other women. Aigul Zhamalidinova, now 34 years old and a mother of three, has taken on a mission that's transforming lives.

Born and raised in Batken, a region often shaped by border tensions and economic struggles, Aigul grew up with a deep understanding of the limitations imposed on women by tradition and geography. In Batken, women are largely tied to agriculture, relying on the land to support their families. But as climate change worsens and resources grow scarcer, agriculture alone is no longer enough.

For Aigul, these challenges became personal. Married to the youngest of 11 siblings, she was expected to live with her mother-in-law, as is tradition in Kyrgyzstan. After the birth of her third child, Aigul experienced postpartum depression—a turning point in her life. Feeling emotionally and financially dependent on her husband, she made a powerful decision: she would carve out her own path, not just for herself but for the women around her.

"I realized I couldn't continue to rely solely on my husband," Aigul shares. "I needed to create something for myself, and I wanted to empower other women to do the same."

This was the spark that led to the creation of "Digital Skills: IT Bride", a project Aigul launched with the goal of providing digital skills training to women in Batken. What started as a small initiative has now trained over 150 women, equipping them with the tools to break free from the limitations of agriculture and pursue new economic opportunities online.

Aigul's training focuses on social media management (SMM), mobile photography, and financial literacy—skills that allow women to start their own businesses, market products, and earn income without leaving their homes. The training is offered in Kyrgyz and tailored to the unique needs of rural women, helping them build confidence and navigate the digital world.

"Most of these women have relied on agriculture their entire lives," Aigul explains. "But as the climate becomes more unpredictable, they need new ways to support their families. Through digital skills, they can diversify their income and create something sustainable."

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For many women in Batken, Aigul's project has been life-changing. Five of her trainees have already begun earning income by managing social media pages for local businesses, while others are exploring online entrepreneurship. Aigul's project not only provides practical skills but also breaks down the deep-rooted belief that digital work isn't viable for rural women. But her work is about more than just economic empowerment. Aigul's initiative is part of the broader "Women's Pillar of Peace" program, which promotes women's rights, peacebuilding, climate security and economic resilience in regions like Batken. Through this integrated approach, the project contributes to greater social cohesion and peace, promotes climate security helping women become agents of change in their communities.

"These women aren't just learning how to use social media—they're becoming leaders in their families and communities," Aigul says. "When women have their own income and independence, they bring stability and peace to their homes."

Despite the challenges she's faced—raising three children while managing the pressures of living with her in-laws and running her project—Aigul's dedication to empowering women has only grown stronger. Her personal investment, both emotionally and financially, has fueled the success of her initiative.

Now, at 34, Aigul reflects on her journey: "It wasn't easy to break out of the mold that society expects from women, but I knew I had to do it. I've seen how digital skills can transform lives, and I want to help as many women as possible create their own futures."

Through her "Digital Skills: IT Bride" project, Aigul is leading a quiet revolution in Batken. By empowering women with the skills to navigate the digital economy, she is offering them an escape from the unpredictability of agriculture and the traditional roles they've been confined to for generations. In a region where few opportunities exist, Aigul Zhamalidinova is proving that with the right tools and determination, women can thrive—right in the heart of Batken.

You can also upload up to 3 files in various formats (picture files, PowerPoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and/or provide links to online resources (OPTIONAL).

List of communication products

January- November 15, 2024

1. [Design thinking training with the village administrations of Kyshtut, Dara, and Tortkul](#) Project Instagram Page - Social Media
2. [An expedited dialogue on gender equality, climate change, and strengthening social cohesion took place in the village administrations of Kara-Bulak and Suu-Bashy in Batken city.](#)"On November 2, Project Instagram Page - Social Media
3. [Participants' feedback on the GALS training in the Leilek village district](#) (Youtube channel of Salam Media Radio Station)
4. [UN Resident Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan, Antje Grawe, met with residents of the Batken region](#) (ROI official website)
5. [Trainings are being conducted as part of activities to fund local initiatives](#) (ROI official website)
6. [Workshop on Project Progress Analysis](#) (ROI official website)
7. [A resource center for women has been opened in Leilek](#)
8. [Awarding the competition winners](#)

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9. ["Opening of the Sezim Information and Learning Center."](#) (Leilek District State Administration Facebook page)
10. ["Mr. Brian James Williams in the village of Kara-Tokoy"](#) (Batken District State Administration official website)
11. [A modern sports facility for women has been opened in Kara-Tokoy.](#)(Batken District State Administration official website)
12. [The mid-term results of the project have been discussed.](#) (ROI official website)
13. [Monitoring of local initiatives](#) (ROI official website)
14. [A training titled 'Gender, Peacebuilding, and Social Cohesion – The Foundation for Community Development' was held in the city of Osh.](#)(ROI official website)
15. [Training Held for Grant Recipients.](#)(ROI official website)
16. [Online Launch of Small Grant Recipients' Initiatives](#) (ROI official website)
17. [Two-Day Training Held as Part of the Project](#) (ROI official website)
18. ["International Day of Rural Women – Celebrated Annually on October 15"](#) (instagram page [unwomenkyrgyzstan](#))
19. ["Communication Training"](#) (Projects Official instagram page)
20. ["On October 15-16, Participants of the Kadam Laboratory Learned the Features of Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and YouTube"](#)
21. ["Kadam Laboratory Participants Are Ready to Change the World, Develop, and Grow Every Day"](#)
22. ["A Workshop by the Founder of 'Mugalim Edu' Was Held on October 17-18 to Improve Kadam Laboratory Participants' Digital Skills"](#)
23. ["Opening Ceremony of the 'Sweet Ladies' Confectionery Workshop Held in Korgon Village, Leilek District"](#)
24. [Center for Supporting and Developing Women's Entrepreneurship Opened in Toguz-Bulak Village](#)
25. ["Fitness Center for Women Opened in Toguz-Bulak Village, Leilek District"](#)
26. ["Opening Ceremony of a Sewing Workshop and Liquid Wallpaper Production Facility Held in Zartash Village, Batken District"](#)
27. ["Unity Center Opened in Boz-Adyr Village"](#) (Youtube channel of Salam Media Radio Station)
28. ["Women Creating Opportunities in Rural Areas as Part of the Project"](#) (Youtube channel of Salam Media Radio Station)
29. ["Forum Theater, Kindergarten, and Sewing Workshop Opened in Batken"](#)(Youtube channel of Salam Media Radio Station)
30. ["Proud Women of Batken Celebrated in Osh"](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
31. ["Women – Pillars of Peace in Chong-Talaa / Forum Theater"](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
32. ["Five Facilities Opened at Once in Kyshtut"](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
33. ["Nature is My Soul,Developing Through Tourism / Kara-Bulak"](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
34. [Supporting Women's Initiative](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
35. ["Implementation of initiative grants in the village of Chek."](#)(Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)

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36. ["Opportunities Created for Women in Remote Villages"](#)
37. ["Implementation of initiative grants in the village of Gaz."](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
38. ["Strengthening the Technical Base of the Aruu-Jan Training Center"](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
39. ["Job Opportunities Created for Rural Women"](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
40. ["Supporting Rural Mothers"](#) (Youtube channel of the National Television Corporation's Batken Branch)
41. [Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus videos](#) (UN Women Instagram page)
42. [Yntymak \(Peace\) week in Kyrgyzstan Photos](#) (UN Women Instagram page)

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How we worked: (please select up to 3) *(3000 characters in each selected option)*

☐ Enhanced digitization [please explain]

☐ × Innovative ways of working¹ [please explain]. The project applied new methodology approaches as Speed Dating and Design thinking ensuring the genuine participation of all left behind groups with local and central authorities. The project established regional forums for collaboration among women leaders, researchers, and policymakers to share best practices and co-develop solutions on WPS, gender, and climate security.

☐ Mobilized additional resources [please explain]

☐ × Improved or initiated policy frameworks [please explain]. The project contributes to development of the new NAP on UNSCR 1325 for 2025-2026 years with integration of gender, climate and security nexus.

☐ × Strengthened capacities [please explain] The project provided an extensive capacity building support to local authorities and WCSOs and local communities on various areas including gender-responsive climate training, conflict-sensitive climate adaptation, leadership programs, capacity for grant management, inclusive policy frameworks, advocacy, negotiation, and peacebuilding skills, gender and climate responsive budgeting, knowledge sharing and dialogue platforms

☐ × Partnered with local/grassroots civil society organizations [please explain]. Within "Kadam" Laboratory the project closely cooperated with 18 local/grassroot organizations with the aim to enhance their capacity to promote climate, peace, gender nexus.

☐ Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will [please explain]

☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]

☐ × Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]. The project strengthened the partnerships within UN agencies thanks to the active involvement into national and regional dialogue platforms such Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus, Peace Week, National Women Forum.

¹ Where innovation is defined as a **product, service, or strategy that's both novel and useful**. Innovations don't have to be major breakthroughs in technology or digital solutions but includes here a new and/or creative approach to solving development challenges.

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Who are we working with (in addition to the Implementing Partners) (3000 characters):

- ☐ Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]
- ☐ × Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain] The project partnered with the following UN Agencies as UNRCCA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, RCO, UNFPA
- ☐ × Partnered with local civil society organizations [please explain] The project closely worked with 18 WCSOs selected within the “She Volve” Lab from Batken, Osh, Jalalabat regions.
- ☐ × Partnered with local academia [please explain] During the project implementation the project engaged with Osh State University, Batken State University, Arabaev Institute, Ala-Too University, OSCE Academy,
- ☐ × Partnered with sub-national entities [please explain] The project closely works with nine local municipalities in Batken
- ☐ × Partnered with national entities [please explain] The project works with Kyrgyz Parliament, Cabinet of Ministers, Security Council, and other line ministries as Ministry of Emergency, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Agriculture,
- ☐ × Partnered with local volunteers [please explain] The project engaged local volunteers during Peace Week, and Dialogue platforms.

LNOB – Leaving No one Behind: Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative? [mandatory]

- ☐ × Unemployed persons
- ☐ × Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- ☐ Indigenous communities
- ☐ Persons with Disabilities
- ☐ × Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)
- ☐ × Women
- ☐ × Youth
- ☐ Children
- ☐ Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- ☐ × People living in and around border areas
- ☐ × Persons affected by natural disasters
- ☐ × Persons affected by armed conflicts
- ☐ × Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

PART IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE

Monitoring: Please list key monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (3000 characters):	Do outcome indicators have baselines? If yes, please provide a brief description (3000 characters):
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The series of project monitoring visits took place during the reporting period including outcome-level monitoring and joint reflection with the local authorities and local activists on the mid-term results achieved: Batken district – march 2024, Leilek – June 2024 • Project mid-term review with participation of extended project team that included all responsible partners of the programme working at national and local levels and its consultants to review linkages between gender, climate, security and peacebuilding dimensions of the programme (report on the workshop conducted on the 27th-28th of May) • Ongoing context monitoring in relation to conflict sensitivity of project activities and overall security situation in pilot municipalities. • Monitoring of various communication platforms created within the project: WhatsApp groups, telegram channels. • Coordination of the joint Project Work Plan with further details, unpacking the actions prioritized, identifying issues and challenges and discussing them. • Conduct of the Joint Steering Committee on the 20th of June with participation of the Government, Local self-governments, Civil Society and stakeholders of the project • In May 2024, the project team conducted a coordination workshop “Reflection, Learning, and Adaptation” with Implementing Partners (IPs) to discuss challenges, learning throughout the implementation process, reflect on observations from the monitoring visits, discuss project progress towards achieving targets, share reflections, and good practices. As a result, IPs proposed and agreed on follow up response and adaptations for achieving effective results for the project. 	<p>Yes, baseline collection was finalized in the end of 2023 in parallel with Speed Dating consultations where 643 community residents took part including 429 female and 189 male. As the result of the study conducted, it was revealed that according to the responses received 47,5 believed that local self-governing bodies contribute the most to the socio-economic development of their communities. On the question, to whom surveyed turn to for help in case of controversial issues in the villages, 62,5% indicated local self-governing bodies, and the 17,3% indicated other public organizations like women’s committees, water-user associations and like. 81.6% of the surveyed also responded that they can participate in the decision-making processes related to development of their villages.</p> <p>The confidence index among Batken province residents was the highest among the 7 provinces of the country in the end of 2022 according to the survey results conducted by the National Statistics Commission, that correlates with the perception survey results conducted within the project.</p> <p>If not, explain why not and when they will be available (3000 characters):</p> <p>Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) (3000 characters):</p> <p>The following sources of evidence were used to report on outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community perception survey conducted in November 2023; - National confidence index study conducted in December 2022. <p>Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives e.g. perception surveys</p> <p>Yes, the community perception survey to determine outcome level baseline data was conducted in November 2023.</p>
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	<p>Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? If yes, please provide a brief description (3000 characters):</p> <p>Yes, there are various community feedback mechanisms established within the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Speed-data consultations engaging various groups of population residing in the community were used to collect feedback on the most urgent and important issues of local residents. Decision-makers who took part in the SD also appreciated this approach to work. In their interviews, the DM noted that this is the best method to convey information to the residents and identify the most important problems in a short period of time. Usually, during large meetings and sessions, the population is silent, but in this setting, with small groups, the participants quickly opened up and took an active part. All representatives of decision-makers noted the effectiveness of this technique. The primary finding reached by decision-makers is that there is a need to enhance communication between the population and local self-government. It was observed that SD could be a great tool to improve the communication between local government and residents to bridge the information gap that exists surrounding the activities of local self-government and to strengthen the dialogue and trust in local authorities. In the second half of November 2024, a second series of SD will be held in 6 localities of Batken province. 2) Community perception survey that was held in November 2023 was another mechanism used to collect feedback on the organizations they trust in resolving controversial issues at local level. 3) What's up groups of community residents uniting various groups were also used for information sharing and feedback collection on the project activities conducted.
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation?</p>	<p>Evaluation budget included in the project budget (response required): Yes</p>

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<p>As the project is being extended until the August 2024, the project evaluation is also being postponed until February-April 2025. TOR for the evaluation has been and now in the process of finalization, with participating agencies' and the UN Women's Regional Evaluation Specialist's inputs.</p>	<p>If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above \$1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track?</p> <p>Yes. As the project is being extended until the August 2024, the project evaluation is also being postponed until February-April 2025.</p> <p>Please describe the preparations (3000 characters):</p> <p>Yes, the project is on track to conduct its evaluation closer to the project completion. The UN Women Regional Evaluation Specialist visited Kyrgyzstan and delivered a workshop for all project partners on the standards of the conduct of joint evaluations on 22-24th of July 2024. Following this workshop, a TOR for joint evaluation is being finalized and recruitment process of the International and National consultants will start in December 2024.</p> <p>Please mention the focal person responsible for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF: <i>Name:</i> Jyldyz Moldokulova <i>Organization:</i> UN Women <i>Job title:</i> Monitoring, evaluation and reporting specialist <i>Email:</i> jyldyz.moldokulova@unwomen.org</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Has the project mobilized additional non-PBF financial resources to date?</p> <p>If yes, please indicate name of funding agency and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started.</p>	<p>Name of funder: FCDO (UK) Amount (in USD): 180,000 USD</p> <p>In July 2023, UK (FCDO) provided additional 180,000 USD for activities related to social cohesion in three of the 9 target municipalities through UN Women through March 2024.</p> <p>As a result of this funding, 105 community members and local authorities (82 women and 23 men) jointly reflected on the successes and challenges of the project implementation and highlighted the importance of psychosocial support work co-funded with UK FCDO support, further strengthening a culture of dialogue, open and friendly interaction among community members to ensure peace and social cohesion in families and communities and advocacy campaigns to promote the social awareness on climate security areas.</p>

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<p><u>Catalytic Effect (non-financial):</u> Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur, in addition to the direct project changes?</p> <p>If yes, please select the relevant option below:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some catalytic effect</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> × Significant catalytic effect</p>	<p>If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so (3000 characters):</p> <p>Many of the project's initiatives serve as valuable examples and guides for local communities and local self-governments. Local authorities, together with women's groups, also organize trust-building activities, such as sports and cultural events, as well as advocacy campaigns around International Women's Day on March 8. Some active women have become mentors and trainers in the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), providing transformative training and psychosocial counselling to community members. Additionally, at the district level, a decision has been made to systematically organize various youth contests that promote the Conflict Prevention and Security (CPS) agenda, helping to embed these essential themes into the community's collective awareness.</p>
<p><u>Sustainability:</u> Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains, including any mechanisms, platforms, networks and socio-economic initiatives supported, beyond the duration of the project (3000 characters):</p> <p>Sustainability of the project is ensured both through embedding approaches and results in operation of state institutions (e.g. local women committees), as well as working with WCSOs to change approaches, new ways of thinking about solving local issues around the climate security. These new approaches include Speed-Dating, Desing Thinking, Do-no-harm approaches and considering the conflict sensitivities by authorities themselves. The LSG authorities in 9 target cross-border municipalities strengthened their capacity on using gender equality and social inclusivity with a focus on CPS approach in local development planning, resulted in development of their LSEDPs for 2024. The LSGs shall be able to repeat this exercise for 2025 focusing on CPS nexus.</p>	
<p><u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (3000 characters):</p>	

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The shrinking civic space is observed in Kyrgyzstan after the adoption of Foreign Agent Law. This law's potential impacts are significant. For NGOs, especially those focused on human rights. The unscheduled inspections could constitute a tool of potential intimidation, surveillance and harassment by authorities, which could be used against organizations that voice criticism or dissent against the Government. In addition, the term “foreign representative” carries certain negative connotations in the Kyrgyz Republic, an NGO labelled as a “foreign representative” could encounter an atmosphere of fear and hostility, in addition to the reluctance of partners, including representatives of the State authorities, to cooperate with such NGO, which would pose difficulties for its operation. In this regard, the project continues to support 18 WCSOs with capacity building to operate under this compromising situation.

Monitoring and Oversight Activities²

Name of the event	Summary	Key findings
Joint monitoring mission in March 2024	To review results of the project activities conducted within the UK-funded portion of the project targeting 3 out of 9 localities of Batken province, 2 members of National Parliament, representatives of the President Administration and local administrations took part in the project reflections workshop to review the progress and provide recommendations for the project team.	To continue implementing psychosocial support to duty bearers (border guards service representatives, LSG staff, security sector representative, including the branches of ministry of Emergency, Interior). To continue institutionalization of the component through the partnership with educational institutions to promote in-service psychosocial trainings for security related agencies staff.
A joint monitoring mission in June 2024 to conduct the mid-term review of the project progress jointly with the local government and women activists engaged into the project	Having completed a series of co-creation and learning sessions for the LSGs and WSCO on how to improve interaction to address climate-related security risks around gender, climate, peace and security, representatives of the 9 target localities LSGs and women activists gathered to conduct reflection session on what has worked well and what is still need to be worked out until the end of the project.	To strengthen the linkages of triple nexus with LSG and grant mechanism components To follow up with working groups of the consultants on the gap between the national level policies and programs and their localization To continue the organization of trainings on climate adaptation measures. To raise awareness among local population of target municipalities on CPS

² These include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations.

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