SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Kyrgyz Republic
Project Title: Strengthening capacities of institutions and border communities of Kyrgyzstan for increased cooperation with Uzbekistan. **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):** N/A

PBF project modality: ☐ IRF ☒ PRF	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):** ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UNDP, UNODC, IOM
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Presidential Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy, Border Service under the State Committee for National Security, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Migration, State Agency for Civil Service and Local Self-Government, local authorities in target provinces, civil society and private sector, such as those operating in IT and creative industry (e.g., members of the association of creative industry); migration and youth development areas. Please refer to Annex 1 for the list of pre-identified CSOs and private sector, whom the project consulted with.

Project duration in months[1][2]: 24 months
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Respective Plenipotentiary Representations of the President, district level state administrations, municipalities and 8 Border Checkpoints (BCP) of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces of the Kyrgyz Republic. The following 8 BCPs have been chosen and coordinated with the Border Service of Kyrgyzstan for implementation within the framework of the project. **Osh province:** – Plenipotentiary Representation of the President in Osh province – Osh city – Kara-Suu district level state administration – Aravan district level state administration – BCP "Kara-Suu- Avtodorozhny" (Osh province, Kara-Suu district, Kara-Suu town) BCP "Kara-Bagysh- Avtodorozhny" (Osh province, Aravan district, Aravan village, Kara-Bagysh locality area) **Jalal-Abad province:** – Plenipotentiary Representation of the President in Jalal-Abad province – Aksy district level state administration – Ala-Buka district level state administration – BCP "Baymak – Avtodorozhny" (Jalal-Abad province, Ala-Buka district, Baymak village). **Batken province:** – Plenipotentiary Representation of the President in Batken province – Kadamjay district level state administration – BCP "Kyzyl-Kiya – Avtodorozhny" (Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kyzyl-Kiya town, 61st crossing) – BCP "Kadamjay – Avtodorozhny" (Batken province, Kadamjay district, Pulgon village) – BCP "Ak-Kiya – Avtodorozhny" (Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kyzyl-Bulak village, vicinity of the Sokh enclave) – BCP "Kaitpas – Avtodorozhny"(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kaitpas village)

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[1] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.
[2] The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

| | BCP "Otukchu – Avtodorozhny" (Batken province, Kadamjay district, Aidarken city, Otukchu locality area). |

Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:

☐ Gender promotion initiative[3]

☐ Youth promotion initiative[4]

☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions

☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
UNDP: $923,000.00
UNODC: $ 602,000.00
IOM: $ 475.000.00
TOTAL: $2,000,000.00

*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

<u>Government partners' expected contribution:</u> the new and existing Border Checkpoints will be established and further maintained by Government partners (infrastructure), whilst the project will be equipping with relevant hardware and software.

<u>Municipal partners' expected contribution:</u> the target municipalities will be allocating funds for co-implementation of local level activities within the Multi-Sectoral Action Plans that will encompass all project's interventions bringing together all project beneficiaries and partners.

Meanwhile, the project will be seeking for other potential parallel funding or co-funding from other development partners, IFIs and private sector operating in the same target locations.

PBF 1st tranche (70,00%):	**PBF 2nd tranche* (30,00%):**
Recipient:	Recipient:
UNDP: US$ 646,100.00	UNDP: US$ 276,900,00
UNODC: US$ 421,400.00	UNODC: US$ 180,600.00
IOM: US$ 332,500.00	IOM: US$ 142,500.00
Total: US$ 1,400,000.00	Total: US$ 600,000.00

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The project aims to enhance trust and enable a conducive environment on the Kyrgyz side of border areas with Uzbekistan for collaboration between both sides. Border areas between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan have been marked by social tensions and conflict for many years. In recent years, both countries considerably increased their political and diplomatic relations at the strategic level, which gives a new impetus and presents significant opportunities for collaboration. However, border communities and relevant government agencies still have disproportionate capacities to effectively tackle the sudden upsurge in socio-economic, trade, cultural and humanitarian relationships.

In the context of growing relations between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, the project aims to enable border communities and relevant government agencies to mitigate the risk and leverage the opportunities of increased cooperation and border mobility to promote a more peaceful and safer borderland environment.

The project will be strengthening cooperation capacities across multiple sectors, improving safe and orderly gender-responsive border management and enhancing opportunities for positive interactions with their Uzbek counterparts. The project focuses on confidence and trust building between local authorities and communities living on the borderlands of Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan. Through enhanced capacities of border officials and local authorities, local communities, private sector and civil society actors, including those led by youth and women, the project will mitigate the negative consequences of increased mobility across the border and harness the potential trade and economic ties by creating socio-economic development and livelihood opportunities for better cross-border cooperation and relationships.

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[3] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative
[4] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

PBF eligibility/re-eligibility request consulted with the Presidential Administration and approved by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. At the design stage, the Project Document was consulted with the Presidential Administration, Border Service under the State Committee for National Security, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Migration, State Agency for Civil Service and Local Self-Government, local authorities in target provinces, Batken Development Council, Batken Business and Investment Development Council, Youth Innovative Hubs/Centers, youth- and women-led civil society organizations and private sector, such as those operating in IT and creative industry (e.g., members of the association of creative industry, provided in Annex 1); migration and youth development areas.

The consultation processes to define the priority areas of the project were conducted in various ways – bilateral meetings with state and municipal partners in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces, during the implementation of projects listed in the Table summarizing existing interventions (conflict analysis sections).

The **Needs assessment for cross-border cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan** (UNCTs Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan 2020) and the **Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment** (UNDP, WB and FCDO, 2021) engaged a wide range of national stakeholders from local authorities to central institutions.

With regards to CSOs and the private sector approx. 1,500 people were engaged in the online (1,000 ppl) and offline (400 ppl) interviews, 2 focus group discussions (50 ppl) to identify the priority area in the creative industry within the Situation Analysis on Creative Industry in Kyrgyzstan (UNDP, 2022-23). As per the Law "On the Creative Industries Park" the creative industry spans 22 dimensions. In addition, the project consulted less represented and vulnerable groups, including women, ethnic minorities, and other marginalized groups.

Project Gender Marker score[5]: 2 - gender equality as a significant objective
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **32,34%** of the total budget amounting to **$ 646 812,03**.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment [6]: (i) ensuring a meaningful engagement of women led CSOs into sub-national level Infrastructures for Peace (I4P), such as the provincial and local level inclusive social dialogue platforms, with relevant localized NAP 1325 and provincial cooperation work plans in place in terms of women's involvement in borderlands' peace and security, and as a follow-up to the border agreements (ii) empowering female civil and municipal servants and young women in local level conflict prevention and resolution (iii) enhance the technical and institutional capacity of border service and relevant law enforcement agencies to enable safe and orderly human mobility of travelers through focusing on human-centric, gender-sensitive and child-friendly border management approaches (iv) build capacities of local authorities, communities and civil society in participatory action planning and support formulation of gender and youth- responsive multi-sectoral action plans for sustaining peace based upon Complex Programmes (Road Maps) on Expanding Cooperation between the provinces.

Project Risk Marker score[7]: 1 – medium risk to achieve outcomes

Is the project piloting new approaches: x Yes ☐ No

To strengthen vertical and horizontal integration among government and municipal institutions, law enforcement and frontline service providers, communities, and the private sector, the project will apply a holistic approach by promoting multi-sectoral action planning. This is a new approach particularly for Kyrgyz-Uzbek cooperation given the past tense context.

By promoting multi-sectoral action planning, the project pursues to achieve several objectives:
(i) Strengthen vertical and horizontal coordination of all stakeholders concerned to enable them to be prepared for increasingly growing human mobility, passenger and freight turnover, socio-cultural, economic and trade relations. This will be achieved by fostering inclusive social dialogue platforms.
(ii) Expand areas of cooperation of the existing action plans of cooperation by bringing on board diverse sectors, such as those engaged into the human mobility, border-management, socio-economic, cultural and trade dimensions.

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[5] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)
    Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
    Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

[6] Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding.**

[7] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
    Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
    Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

This will be achieved by fostering the development of Multi-Sectoral Action Plans. **(iii)** Enhance conflict-sensitivity capacities of national stakeholders engaged to make them sensitive/responsive to the possible conflict risks and address them.	

Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:

☐ Yes ☐ **No**

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)* [8]:

(2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

If applicable, **UNSDCF/UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: *UNSDCF 2023-2027 Outcome / priority area 4: Support national efforts to promote just, accountable, and inclusive institutions and a civil society that fosters peace, cohesion, and human rights for all.*

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: SDGs 4, 5, 10, 16, 17

Type of submission: ☒ **New project** ☐ **Project amendment**	**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:** **Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: **Brief justification for amendment:** *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

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[8] **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue.

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services.

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats).

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)[9] 1 **UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic** *Name of Senior UN Representative* **Ms. Alexandra Solovieva** *Signature* ███████████ Title: **Resident Representative** *Date & Seal* 14/10/2024	Government Counterpart *Presidential Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic* *Name of Government representative* **Mr. Bakyt Sydykov** *Signature* ███████████ Title: *Co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee – Head of the Department of Political and Economic research of the Presidential Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic* *Date* 10/10/2024
Recipient UN Organization(s) 2 **UNODC in the Kyrgyz Republic** *Name of Senior UN Representative* **Mr. Andrey ███████** *Signature* ███████████ Title: **Head of the Programme Office** *Date & Seal* 14.10.2024	Recipient UN Organization(s) 3 **IOM in the Kyrgyz Republic** *Name of Senior UN Representative* **Ms. Berme███** *Signature* ███████████ Title: **Head of IOM Office** *Date & Seal* 14.10.2024
United Nations Resident Coordinator in the **Kyrgyz Republic** *Name of Representative* **Ms. Antje**███████ *Signature* ███████████ Title: United ██████ ███████ ████dinator *Date & Seal* 11/10/2024	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) *Name of Representative* **Ms. Elizabeth S**███████ *Signature* ███████████ Title: **Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support** *Date & Seal* **15 November 2024**

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[9] Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

During the visit of Uzbekistan's President to Kyrgyzstan on 26-27 January 2023, 25 documents were signed, including the Declaration of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two countries. The two countries agreed on border delimitation[10] and on building cooperation by signing appropriate agreements, which gave a serious impetus, specific opportunity on strengthening and **expanding trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties with each other.** For expansion of cooperation, the project will be engaged with main actors provisioned in Annex 2: Main actors, their impact/role.

As a result, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan started significantly expanding their political, economic and diplomatic relations. In 2020, the number of people crossing the border was estimated at 3.9 million. It reached 11.3 million by the end of 2022 – an increase of 189.74% in just two years. The ongoing increase in the rates of human mobility is taking place with the existing insufficient turnover capacity - 15 Border Crossing Points (BCPs) and the number is expected to increase further with the opening of an additional 20 BCPs.

Cross-border communities and institutions in Kyrgyzstan are not ready to deal with the sudden upsurge in the comprehensive bilateral cooperation prioritized within the signed 25 agreements.[11] This is stipulated because cross-border cooperation capacity with Uzbekistani counterparts has remained untapped due to complicated relations over the past three decades largely derived from the unsettled border demarcation between both countries.

In this respect, there are at least four most acute institutional weaknesses today for Kyrgyzstan to address and act upon now. **First,** there is a gap in sub-national government capacity to facilitate a comprehensive approach to cross-border cooperation and sustaining peace. **Second,** existing capacity gaps in border management pose greater challenges in absorbing increasingly growing transboundary transit, freight turnover, foreign labor migration, and providing access to gender-sensitive essential services. **Third,** relevant skills on cross-border trade, entrepreneurship and/or economic activity of border communities and the private sector are still disproportionate and remain far from being competitive and capable of absorbing a sudden upsurge of transboundary transit and socio-economic cooperation, especially among rural population, including small businesses and entrepreneurs. **Fourth,** there is a wide gap in the degree of perception and confidence of the local population of border communities towards people on the other side of the border, including foreign migrants, which diminishes the opportunities for cross-border cooperation and trust between two countries.

Structural and institutional level sustaining peace[12] issues.

The existing sub-national level cross-border cooperation frameworks remain insufficient to expand trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties. The "Complex Programmes (Road Maps) on Expanding Areas of Cooperation signed between Osh-Andijan, Jalal-Abad-Namangan and Batken-Ferghana provinces" are disproportionately few in the their scope to address the multidimensional nature of cross-border cooperation and sustaining peace issues, **being confined** only to exchange visits among tourist travel agencies, signing of Collaboration Agreements between Universities, exchange visits on green economy and organization of mutual deliveries of agricultural products. These activities, while essential, are insufficient to strengthen trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties as they were agreed within the 25 documents, including the Declaration of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the two Presidents[13].

So far, the road maps have not yielded yet to substantial results in practice, due to institutional weaknesses for implementation at the sub-national level. In response, the existing road maps will be improved to enable holistic approaches in advancing multi-sectoral cross-border cooperation. For this purpose, all relevant stakeholders concerned – government and municipal institutions, communities, private sector, CSOs, including youth and women led CSOs, will be meaningfully engaged by defining their roles and responsibilities and building regular partnership and dialogue platforms. The multi-sectoral road maps will be underpinned by conflict sensitivity analysis and relevant activities to address specific needs, challenges, opportunities for sustaining peace and strengthening bilateral cooperation. Due to patriarchal family environments in Central Asia, often youth and women have been left behind in socio-economic, trade and cultural activities among bordering communities. Thus, youth and women leaders and their civil society groups,

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[10] https://eurasianet.org/kyrgyzstan-uzbekistan-complete-border-delimitation-process
[11] Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan enter into Comprehensive Strategic Partnership – 25 documents signed during the visit of Uzbek president to Kyrgyzstan - News Central Asia (nCa)
[12] For the term "sustaining peace" please visit the General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/70/262 and S/RES/2282 (2016)
[13] https://eurasianet.org/kyrgyzstan-uzbekistan-complete-border-delimitation-process

youth- and women-led private sector as well as small businesses, IT and creative industries will be particularly targeted for capacity building and seed-funding components of the project.

Capacities of border communities are disproportionate to absorb the sudden upsurge of human mobility. The signed agreement between the Kyrgyz and Uzbek sides will enhance human mobility flows on both sides, but in particular on the Kyrgyz side, considering daily and seasonal migrants from Uzbekistan to Kyrgyzstan. New procedures on crossing the border for travelers from Uzbekistan will remove various barriers for travelers and migrants from Uzbekistan, and the existing estimation for human mobility flows will only increase from the current record of 11.3 million people in 2022. This will be enhanced because the majority of people crossing the border are temporary migrant workers from Uzbekistan who cross the border to work either in the agriculture sector as seasonal migrants or to make a living out of daily labor-intensive jobs or in trading and business activities.

Labor migration from Uzbekistan is high to Russia (71%), Kazakhstan (12%) and other countries.[14] In 2019, IOM estimated the proportion of female labor migrants from Uzbekistan at 42%[15]. According to the same study of IOM,[16] emigration in Uzbekistan is "highest for households with unemployed members, in areas with high unemployment rates, for households with low confidence in local job opportunities and in places with high dependence on social protection benefits". Unemployed often become a vulnerable segment of households, who opt for seasonal migration to Kyrgyzstan as seasonal or permanent labor force due to their proximity to Kyrgyzstan. In the majority of cases, both male and female migrant workers are vastly employed in the informal sectors of the economy without due registration, which leaves them unprotected. While male migrant workers mostly engaged in construction and other labor-intensive works, women and girls are involved in agriculture, sewing industries and shuttle trade.[17] There is no data on the exact number of male and female migrants from Uzbekistan working in Kyrgyzstan[18]. The high demand for labor force in Kyrgyzstan and the opening of borders will attract even more women seasonal migrants from Uzbekistan, further contributing to the **feminization of migration** from Uzbekistan.

Owing to these facts, the number of daily travelers, of which the majority are migrant workers, will affect the human mobility context. As an IOM 2023 study[19] found, 26% of respondents believe the influx of migrants will have negative socio-economic impacts, including competition for job and economic opportunities and erosion of local culture and language. The rest of the respondents do not share this opinion; however, they are not confident whether the increased influx of foreign migrants brings positive benefits for the country.

The increased human mobility also poses risks of human trafficking and smuggling. In the context of an increased influx of migrant workers, the proportion of young women is predominant.[20] They also often find themselves in vulnerable situations where they are unprotected, as although it is required to be duly registered at the local authorities, this is often violated due to lack of awareness. These circumstances will further reinforce people's grievances and affect their overall sense of safety and security, exacerbated by the lowered trust in border/security agencies of both countries. This, in turn, may reduce mutual tolerance of communities at large.

Increased border crossings and lack of efficient border management to facilitate safe and orderly human and good mobility. Following bilateral agreements between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, reopening of the previously closed 15 border checkpoints (BCPs) and opening of new 20 BCPs are anticipated in the near future. At present, there are only two BCPs throughout the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border with a total length of 1,314 km that allow the passage of persons, vehicles, goods and cargo:

The operational status of border checkpoints (BCPs) within the Kyrgyz Republic as of February 2024 reveals a nuanced approach to managing cross-border movements, influenced by a combination of regulatory compliance, infrastructure capabilities, and strategic interstate agreements. More detailed information is provisioned in d) Project targeting section. Currently, there are BCPs that function under the three operational modes/circumstances as specified bellow:

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[14] CABAR

[15] IOM

[16] IOM

[17] The OECD defines shuttle trade as "the activity in which individual entrepreneurs buy goods abroad and import them for resale in street markets or small shops. Often the goods are imported without full declaration in order to avoid import duties.

[18] https://rus.azattyk.org/a/29216501.html

[19] АНАЛИЗ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ ПРЕДУБЕЖДЕНИЙ И ПРАКТИК ПОВЕДЕНИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫХ СТУДЕНТОВ В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ (iom.int)

[20] https://rus.azattyk.org/a/29216501.html

BCPs with temporary pedestrian-mode only: A notable proportion of BCPs, specifically BCP "Baymak - Avtodorozhny" in Jalal-Abad province, BCP "Kara-Suu- Avtodorozhny" and BCP "Kara-Bagysh- Avtodorozhny" in Osh province, and BCP "Madaniyat - Avtodorozhny" in Jalal-Abad province, are operating under a temporary pedestrian-mode only.

BCPs with full operation mode (Pedestrian, Passenger, & Cargo): BCPs such as BCP "Kyzyl-Kiya - Avtodorozhny", BCP "Kadamjay- Avtodorozhny", BCP "Ak-Kiya - Avtodorozhny", BCP "Chechme - Avtodorozhny", and BCP "Dostuk - Avtodorozhny" are operating in full mode, accommodating pedestrian, passenger, and cargo transport.

BCPs with restricted mode (Pedestrian & Passenger Only): BCP "Kaitpas - Avtodorozhny" and BCP "Otukchu - Avtodorozhny" in Batken province are limited to pedestrian and passenger transport, with a temporary prohibition on cargo transport. Some restrictions, primarily due to temporary prohibitions on cargo and passenger transport, suggests a response to challenges including BCP infrastructure upgrades, security/health protocols. The designation of these BCPs for cargo and passenger transport under interstate agreements indicates a strategic intent to enhance trade and mobility that is in some BCPs are currently unmet.

The above three modes show that not all of BCPs are in full operation. This leads that increased flow of travelers arriving to BCPs and higher queuing times due to the limited capacity may lead to more disruption in daily activities and resentment in cross border areas[21]. As of now, two new border checkpoints have been opened, increasing the number of total operating checkpoints to 11[22].

Gaps exist in border management capacities to manage the huge mobility flows and to prevent risks of human trafficking, smuggling, and drug trafficking. In particular, the frontline workers on the border crossing points lack the technical and institutional capacity, information and communication gaps to effectively manage big flows of travelers, examine the documents, and facilitate gender-sensitive and human-rights oriented border management. The absence of innovative solutions compounds the deficiency in technical and institutional capacity, elevating the risks associated with trafficking and smuggling. This underscores the imperative need for continuous oversight and accountability measures, crucial elements in fostering peace and stability within these critical regions. Additionally, recognizing the specific vulnerabilities and needs faced by women and children during border crossings, the construction of gender-segregated spaces with adequate facilities for personal hygiene and privacy and ensuring safe and secure border facilities with well-trained staff and gender-sensitive protocols is essential to uphold their dignity and rights Porous borders may present opportunities for traffickers and criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking and smuggling, as well as favorable conditions for illegal transnational freight turnover, which also requires addressing effective communication and information exchange with local authorities and communities.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks[23]**, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

The project is aligned with the UNSDCF[24] *2023-2027 Outcome / priority area 4: Support national efforts to promote just, accountable, and inclusive institutions and a civil society that fosters peace, cohesion, and human rights for all.* The project is based on the Outcome 3 - *Mutual understanding and cooperation within and between border communities are strengthened* - of the United Nations Strategic Results Framework for Peacebuilding Support in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The project directly addresses the specific needs and challenges of border areas, contributing to the bellow government's goals for enhancing social cohesion, inter-cultural ties, security and promoting socio-economic prosperity in the regions bordering with Uzbekistan - National Development Programme until 2026[25], Action Plan of the Government Program on Ensuring Security and Socio-Economic Development of Certain Border Areas of the Kyrgyz Republic 2021-2025[26], Joint Action Plans (Road Maps) signed between border provinces as well as national policies in the area of Creative Industry[27] and NAP 1325 (WPS). The project is also aligned with Civic Identity Concept - "Kyrgyz Jarany"[28], which, inter-alia, promotes inter-ethnic harmony. The Civic Identity Concept (sub-section 7.1) on "Socio-cultural development, formation of civic identity" of the National Development Programme until 2026 defines the strategic goal of the development of the Kyrgyz Republic, which aims to create an environment of religious tolerance, interpenetration and enrichment of cultures, peaceful coexistence and respect for views.

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[21] https://24.kg/english/85660_Prime_Minister_instructs_to_sort_out_situation_with_queues_at_Dostuk_checkpoint_/
[22] https://www.spot.uz/ru/2023/09/02/checkpoint-kg/
[23] Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.
[24] Kyrgyzstan_Cooperation_Framework_Results_Framework_2023-2027.pdf (un.org)
[25] http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/430700
[26] http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/88364
[27] КОНЦЕПЦИЯ развития креативной экономики в Кыргызской Республике на 2022-2026 годы (к постановлению Кабинета Министров Кыргызской Республики от 21 апреля 2022 года № 228) (minjust.gov.kg)
[28] http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/preview/ru-ru/430346/10?mode=tekst

The assessment of the previous third NAP 1325 concluded the two key findings: (i) the local level has not been sufficiently covered by 1325 Agenda, which requires effective mechanisms for interaction with local stakeholders (ii) the financial sustainability of the action plans has not been ensured yet by the state.

To ensure national ownership the project involves relevant national and local authorities, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Border Management Services, law enforcement agencies, Migration Services, local authorities at the sub-national level, civil society, local communities, creative and IT industry to ensure national ownership. It establishes inclusive local dialogue platforms where stakeholders can share perspectives, address grievances, and collectively develop solutions as well as identify specific gender needs, concerns and priorities. This approach reflects the priorities, concerns, and aspirations of the border population, making the project more sustainable and impactful in the long term.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

The strategic gaps have been particularly well captured within the following two assessments that are fully relevant to the project interventions:

– **Needs assessment for cross-border cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan"** (UNCTs of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, 2020): **(i)** Making border-crossings accessible and safe **(ii)** Expanding and deepening trade and cross-border economic cooperation **(iii)** Supporting national and local dialogue and trust-building **(iv)** Enhancing local governments' capacity to lead cooperation and address conflicts **(v)** Supporting efforts at job creation and strengthening the resilience of local small and medium private enterprises **(vi)** Investing in the improvement of key economic and social infrastructure in the border regions.

– **Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment**[29]: **(i)** Fair and Inclusive Service Delivery, Inclusive Economic Development and Building on Natural & Cultural Heritage **(ii)** Better capture the benefits and mitigate the harms presented by labor migration and to improve the ease and safety of mobility for migrants and their families **(iii)** Strengthening the capacity of border management institutions **(iv)** Build broad coalitions of support with governments, local communities, donors, and civil society organizations to address issues of conflict and fragility, and to build resilience **(v)** Strengthen conflict-sensitivity in development partners' engagement strategies, program design, implementation, and management.

The project will fill in the above strategic gaps that have not yet been settled, and which the project pursues to address by:

1. **Enabling collaboration, confidence and trust** between local authorities, civil society and communities of Kyrgyzstan living in close proximity to the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border by strengthening capacity to peacefully resolve community tensions and other risks. For this reason, a social dialogue among relevant state institutions at the sub-national level, private sector, creative and IT industries, foreign labor migrants, businesses and communities, youth- and women-led CSOs will be established for co-creation and joint implementation of activities, so they have a shared vision and responsibility. By capacitating them, the project aims to bridge them together for effective social dialogue, promoting an enabling environment for socio-economic and cultural collaboration, orderly and safe human mobility, streamlined and secure gender-sensitive cross-border movements and human mobility. These efforts will be built upon the existing sub-national platforms such as the regional level Councils on Investments[30]. The project will promote that bilateral cooperation with Uzbekistan is embarked into the agenda and mandate of these regional level Councils.

2. **Strengthening capacity of the state authorities for** gender-sensitive **safe and orderly human mobility**. Considering the expected increase of the human mobility and opening of more BCPs, the project will facilitate a comprehensive capacity building for border officials, bordering communities, and local government authorities for facilitating a human-rights-based and gender-sensitive border management, awareness raising, and promoting positive perception of foreign migrant workers. In turn, these interventions will reduce the risks associated with external security threats, irregular migration, smuggling schemes, recruiting by violent extremist groups, and the trafficking of people and drugs. Border management will be strengthened through the provision of technical assistance to border checkpoints to empower them to effectively handle the sudden surge in human mobility, provide gender-sensitive services, ensuring a smooth and secure cross-border experience. The project will fill in a critical gap in infrastructure, ensuring that the increased mobility is managed efficiently and legally. Robust border management curtails illegal activities such as human trafficking and smuggling, promoting a secure environment for all, particularly

[29] Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment in the Ferghana Valley, UNDP, WB and FCDO, 2021
[30] Инвестиционный совет переходит на новую основу работы (investmentcouncil.kg)

women. By minimizing security risks, the project aids in creating a peaceful atmosphere conducive to dialogue and cooperation.

3. **Promoting mutual understanding and enabling an environment that is conducive to inter-state economic, social and cultural cooperation.** The project will support local authorities, local communities, private sector, businesses, creative and IT industry, youth- and women-led CSOs to enhance the cross-border and socio-economic cooperation with Uzbek counterparts through building mutual understanding, promoting common interest, and creating opportunities for positive interactions through various events, exchanges of socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian nature. This will contribute to peace and resilience of cross-border communities and envisage pre-conditions for sustainable and long-term confidence building and cooperation between two countries.

The PBF re-eligibility request submitted by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and endorsed by the UN Secretary-General gives a **comparative advantage** for the present PBF project at the top highest level in the country. The United Nations is well positioned to support the Kyrgyz Republic in national capacity building for increased cooperation with border communities and counterparts in Uzbekistan, considering long-standing institutional partnership at all levels and across sectors. The national capacity building will be propelled by technical and advisory support in line with governmental strategies.

Given the tense context in the past, where the bilateral cooperation was sensitive/frozen, the **project is innovative and catalytic,** which will help the national partners to accelerate and diversify areas of cooperation and thus build trust and sustain peace. In particular, the United Nations' role will encompass a wide range of engagement such as the capacity building, awareness raising, brokering, convening services; various thematic assessments and studies for sensitizing and generating political will, ensuring commitment and ownership; policy engagement by deploying relevant expertise, devising respective tools, methodologies; experimentation and scale up.

The project is built on and complements the existing interventions to strengthen social cohesion at border areas as provided in the Table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
«Inclusive governance and shared civic identity for sustainable peace and development»	PBF, $3,000,000 UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF Dec'21-Jun'24	Strengthening inclusive governance for sustaining peace	**Complementarity:** promotion of Peacebuilding Architecture **Difference:** the project doesn't aim to promote social cohesion in border areas
Strengthening national capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding: Meaningful civil society engagement for trust-building and social cohesion	PBF, $2,000,000 UNDP, UNESCO Jan'23-Dec'25	Promotion of civic and civil society participation	**Complementarity:** strengthening trust between the state and civil society **Difference:** the project doesn't aim to promote social cohesion in border areas
Economic empowerment of youth and developing sustainable solutions for youth's entrepreneurship at the local level for fostering greater social cohesion and resilience	Russian Federation, $2,000,000 UNDP Apr'21-Mar'24	Economic empowerment of youth	**Complementarity:** strengthening private sector engagement for social cohesion. **Difference:** the project doesn't aim to promote social cohesion in its broader sense
Empowering civil society for inter-community dialogue and interaction	UNDP $300,000 Jun'23-Jun'24	Trust building at border areas	**Complementarity:** strengthening trust and collaboration between the state and civil society **Difference:** the project doesn't work with border management authorities
Promoting Resilient Communities to Prevent Violent Extremism in Central Asia	Japan, $4,389,326.48 UNDP CA countries Jan'23-Dec'24	Preventing violent extremism	**Complementarity:** youth empowerment for social cohesion **Difference:** the project doesn't work with border management authorities
Promoting social cohesion by combating xenophobia and anti-migrant sentiments against international migrants in the Kyrgyz Republic	IOM, $300,000 2022-2024	Promoting social cohesion and migrant-inclusive socio-economic growth	**Complementarity:** strengthening social fabric through tackling issues around anti-migrant sentiments towards foreign migrants **Difference:** the project doesn't work at the border areas

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Protection of vulnerable migrants with special emphasis on empowering women in the context of migration in Central Asia	Norway MFA, $2.7 million, IOM in CA countries. 2022-2025	Protection of migrants and increase resilience of vulnerable women migrants in Central Asia	**Complementarity:** combatting issues around counter-trafficking, vulnerabilities of migrants **Difference:** the project doesn't aim to promote social cohesion in the broader sense and fully focused on women migrants
Enhancing Cross-Border Cooperation by Strengthening the Capacity of Border Liaison Offices in Central Asia	Japan $4,000,000 UNODC in Central Asia Apr'22-Mar'24	Enhancing the capacity of border crossing points and improving regional cross-border cooperation.	**Complementary:** strengthening capacity of border cross points in Central Asia. **Difference:** the project doesn't aim to enhance trust in communities on the Kyrgyz side of the border.
Support to victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic	JTIP, US Government $750,000 Jan'21-Sept'24 UNODC	Introduction of victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of TIP and strengthen cross-border cooperation on TIP cases.	**Complementary:** strengthening regional cooperation on better policing of transnational TIP cases. **Difference:** project refrains from direct engagement with border service entities.
Shared prosperity through cooperation in border regions of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan	PBF $1,500,000 FAO, UNFPA 2021-2023	Enhancing cross-border environmental and socio-economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.	**Complementary:** enhancing confidence of beneficiaries, local authorities, youth and women within and between border communities, and reduce internal and cross border conflict **Difference:** project does not work on capacity building for managing increased people and resource mobility across the border.

The present UNDP-UNODC-IOM project will build upon the results of FAO-UNFPA project on "Shared prosperity through cooperation in border regions of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan", funded by PBF. In particular at the inception phase, the project will discuss more in detail the following results of FAO-UNFPA project to explore greater synergies such as conducted baseline study, established self-help groups, carried out business acceleration program, developed innovative business plans and business projects; created platform/s for connecting in entrepreneurs; conducted trainings on communication, mediation, negotiation for LSGs, mainstreamed gender sensitive approaches in local planning and social media platforms for exchange of information. Finding synergies even more relevant in target locations that coincide both within the present and FAO-UNFPA projects: Aksy and Ala-Buka districts of Jalal-Abad province (Olon-Bulak and Kashka-Suu, Kajar and Baimak villages accordingly) and Aravan district of Osh province (Mangyt and Chek-Abad villages).

Lessons learnt from the previous peacebuilding projects.

The Previous Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) projects in cross-border areas predominantly focused on enhancing community engagement to prevent conflicts, given the previous tense context, when collaboration among state institutions, law enforcement and border management services was a sensitive issue. The recent advancement of political and diplomatic relations at the strategic level gives a new impetus for collaboration. The ongoing FAO-UNFPA project facilitated 4 exchange visits between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan: on social mobilization and creation of self-help groups (SFGs, Kashka-Suu, Aksy districts), Atlas Bairamy - SHG activists trained in handicrafts together with women from pilot villages in Uzbekistan Margilan; Youth festival in Kyrgyzstan - young entrepreneurs got acquainted with successful businesses in the agro-sector; UzAgro Expo in Uzbekistan - youth and women of the SHGs visited greenhouses and vineyards and studied related technologies.

However, challenges still remain arising from further formalization of border crossing processes accompanied with insufficient action points, border infrastructure, which considerably limits freedom of movement, multi-sectoral socio-economic cooperation, which raise conflict potential. To address these challenges effectively, the current project emphasizes a comprehensive approach and multi-stakeholder engagement. It involves a close collaboration with state institutions at central and subnational levels, border services to facilitate more intensive collaboration in diverse sectors by involving, inter-alia, private sector, businesses, youth- and women-led groups, creative and IT industries, foreign labor

migrants for accessible cross-border procedures and socio-economic collaboration. By capacitating them, the project aims to bridge them for effective social dialogue, promoting an enabling environment for orderly and safe human mobility, socio-economic collaboration, streamlined, gender-sensitive and secure cross-border movements. In turn, these interventions will reduce the risks associated with external security threats, illegal migration, smuggling schemes, and the trafficking of people and drugs. Therefore, this strategic collaboration not only ensures the smooth flow of people and goods but also contributes to long-term confidence building, mitigating potential conflicts.

I. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a)   A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The **project's overarching goal** is to strengthen social cohesion in border areas of Kyrgyzstan with Uzbekistan through enabling collaboration and trust building between state authorities and local communities, strengthening the capacity of the Government to facilitate cross-border movements in a gender-sensitive, safe and orderly manner to prevent any security risks, and promoting mutual understanding and an environment conducive to inter-state economic, social and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The implementation strategy of the project is based on UNDP Conceptual Framing for Social Cohesion[31] for strengthening vertical state–and-society relationships & trust (social contract) and mitigating societal polarization that are aligned with Governmental plans and priorities. For social cohesion to be strengthened, the project will be employing a holistic approach for tackling the complexity of cooperation and sustaining peace issues at border areas. The project will involve a diversity of actors such as the national and local authorities, civil society, private sector, businesses, creative industry, including those led by youth and women, and communities to ensure national ownership and buy-in.

The project will focus on comprehensive capacity building of local authorities **to address the risks** of increased mobility across the border, building trust between cross-border communities, and confidence in relationships with local authorities. It will establish inclusive local dialogue platforms, where stakeholders can share perspectives, co-create a shared value, address grievances, and collectively design solutions. The dialogue mechanisms with strengthened institutional processes and mechanisms, resources and skills will enable national capacities to design and promote dialogue and consultation, address root causes of conflict through peaceful resolution, design and lead their own integrated regional development plans for cross-border cooperation. This multi-stakeholder engagement with a shared vision and responsibility will collectively co-create priorities, define concerns, and aspirations of the border populations, youth- and women-led CSOs, ensuring the project's sustainability and peace impact in the long run.

b)   Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

The project's theory of change (ToC) is contributory to the Theory of Change of the **Strategic Results Framework (Outcome 3)** - *Addressing the multidimensional drivers of conflict by promoting equitable access to services, building upon or establishing local mechanisms for inter-group dialogue, conflict resolution and cooperation, and expanding livelihoods opportunities—especially for youth— will enhance confidence between identity groups within and between border communities, and reduce internal and cross-border conflict.*

Project's Theory of Change

Promoting effective cooperation and border management to create opportunities for positive interactions with Uzbek counterparts in cross-border area leveraged through holistic and comprehensive development planning, national capacity-building on facilitating increased cooperation and dialogue, gender-sensitive safe and orderly human mobility and supporting local cross-border communities in building trust and opportunities for collaboration with Uzbek counterparts, will contribute to increased social cohesion and better cooperation between communities of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

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[31] Strengthening Social Cohesion: Conceptual Framing and Programming Implications. UNDP. 2020.

Assumptions to the ToC, programmatic approaches and supporting evidence:

#	Programmatic approach	Assumptions	Supporting evidence
1.	<u>Promoting a holistic approach:</u> Increasingly expanding cooperation is genuinely multi-sectoral and necessitates a holistic programming approach by effective integration, active engagement and coordination among multiple stakeholders. Holistic approach means devising and advocacy of multi-sectoral programming to achieve more expanded cooperation encompassing social, economic, cultural, humanitarian spheres. Currently, the existing cooperation defined under the Road Maps signed between the neighboring provinces are limited to certain exchange visits in agriculture, green economy and among universities. The holistic approach ensures that resulting cooperation frameworks and decision-making are inclusive, promote youth and gender equality, consider governance, social, economic, environmental risks, incorporate local conflict context contributing to the peaceful development in targeted areas.	The Declaration of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and signed more than 25 agreements present significant opportunities for enhancing bilateral cooperation and the opportunities for socio-economic development at border areas of Kyrgyzstan. Despite high-level agreements reached, there are institutional capacity gaps of sub-national governments to absorb a sudden upsurge of bilateral relationships and simultaneously address sustaining peace issues. If capacities of state institutions, communities and private sector continue to remain insufficient, as they have been so far, then the ongoing growth of cross-border cooperation may threaten social cohesion within Kyrgyz border communities and/or exacerbate existing conflict drivers (inter-ethnic tensions, contested natural resource management, access to services, development gaps and weak vertical trust), considering the history of past cross-border and inter-ethnic conflicts.	As a result, the existing cooperation frameworks will be expanded and inclusive social dialogue platforms established by putting in place institutional mechanisms and processes for implementation and bringing on board diverse actors from central and local authorities, communities, civil society, private sector and creative industry, including those led by youth and women.
2.	<u>Promoting a safer human mobility management:</u> Increasingly growing transboundary transit, freight turnover, foreign labor migration and access to essential services, as well as the need of preventing risks of human trafficking, smuggling and drug trafficking necessitate a human-centric, gender-sensitive and child-friendly border management. The existing capacity gaps in border management might escalate into community-level conflicts which will only diminish the horizontal trust between the community population and state officials.	The expected increase in the border crossings in the next few years with the opening of new border checkpoints on the border with Uzbekistan will most likely contribute to a potential increased risk of clashes between the border authorities, travelers, and the border communities, if not properly managed. Existing capacity gaps in border management pose greater challenges in absorbing increasingly growing transboundary transit, freight turnover, foreign labor migration, and providing access to essential services, while also causing abuse, unfair treatment, harassment and other forms of human rights violations.	The entities working at the border checkpoints need to be provided with the necessary capacity and knowledge on how to facilitate and manage safe and orderly human mobility with respect to human rights, gender equality and the risk of conflict incidents will be decreased. A positive experience when crossing the border will strengthen good neighborly relations by better preventing abuse, unfair treatment, harassment and other forms of human rights violations, especially among women.

#	Programmatic approach	Assumptions	Supporting evidence
3.	Deepening social, cultural, humanitarian, trade and economic ties. Increasing cooperation requires strengthening the trading and marketing capacities to make the local communities and private sector competitive in respective markets and capable of absorbing a sudden upsurge in economic relations, especially among individuals from vulnerable and rural backgrounds, including rural women and youth. The relations are also growing in social, cultural and humanitarian spheres, which require equipping relevant civil society actors and the private sector with skills for multicultural cooperation and tolerance.	Poverty levels in Ferghana Valley are diverse with the majority of poor people concentrated in Kyrgyzstan. Unemployment rates are also extremely high with more than 60% among women and 58% among youth. The general grievances of the local population combined with the lack of socio-economic opportunities make the social fabric in the valley extremely weak and fragmented. Considering new cooperation agreements with the Uzbek side, if cross-border cooperation capacities on the Kyrgyz side are not appropriately facilitated, it might diminish the opportunities for socio-economic cooperation with the Uzbek side.	Relevant skills on cross-border trade, social and economic entrepreneurship and/or economic activity of border communities and the private sector will be strengthened, especially among individuals from vulnerable and rural backgrounds, including rural women and youth.
4.	Create positive attitudes towards foreign labor migrants. If the government entities, local communities, private sector, businesses and civil society will be supported in their efforts to strengthen partnership/dialogue arrangements internally and externally with cross-border communities, it will enable mutual understanding over socio-economic benefits of such cooperation. In addition, if the local communities in Kyrgyzstan are not aware of the benefits of the foreign migrant workers from Uzbekistan to the local development, it might also create xenophobic attitudes and create additional triggers for conflicts between Kyrgyz and Uzbek nationals.	There is a wide gap in the degree of perception and confidence of the local population of border communities towards people on the other side of the border, including foreign migrants, which diminishes the opportunities for cross-border cooperation and trust between two countries. Especially, cross-border communities in Kyrgyzstan are not ready to accept a sudden upsurge in human mobility rates due to the common belief that foreign migrant workers can overtake their job opportunities and increase the competitiveness on a labor market, which might therefore be perceived by the local communities as a negative outcome amplifying social tensions between cross-border communities.	The project will strengthen social fabric through tackling issues around anti-migrant sentiments towards foreign migrants by delivering a comprehensive gender-sensitive capacity building and awareness raising interventions.

c)   **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

<u>**PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS:**</u>

In response to the afore-mentioned challenges the proposed project will focus on the following areas of programming interventions to (i) **enable collaboration, confidence and trust** between local authorities, civil society and communities of Kyrgyzstan living in close proximity to the Kyrgyz - Uzbek border to improve the cooperation and strengthen capacity to peacefully resolve community tensions and other risks; (ii) **promote mutual understanding and enable an environment that is conducive to inter-state economic, social and cultural cooperation; (iii) improve the attitudes of border communities to foreign workers**:

Proposed project outcomes.

<u>**Outcome 1:**</u> **In the context of growing cross-border relations, Kyrgyzstani border communities and relevant government agencies have strengthened cooperation capacities, gender-sensitive, safe and orderly border management and enhanced opportunities for positive interactions with their Uzbek counterparts.**

Proposed major interventions to achieve the outcomes/types of support to be provided:

Output 1.1.: Relevant authorities have strengthened capacities for multi-sectoral development programming and effective human rights compliant[32] and responsive border and human mobility management.

The output aims to strengthen the capacities of **(i)** sub-national authorities to design and implement holistic Multi-Sectoral Action Plans and **(ii)** border management agencies to ensure efficient and responsive border business processes in response to the increased border crossings and lack of efficient border management for gender-sensitive, safe and orderly human and good mobility.

The output will promote multi-stakeholder engagement by fostering meaningful and inclusive dialogues between sub-national government entities, border management authorities and local communities to address concerns, build trust, and promote collaboration in regional development and border management efforts. By promoting human rights compliance, the output seeks to safeguard the rights of individuals crossing borders and eliminate negative impacts on vulnerable groups – women, children, people with disabilities, migrant workers, ethnic minorities, and others. The overall goal is to operationalize and create a more efficient, accountable, and community-oriented local development and border management system that respects human rights and supports the needs of local communities and increased community-to-community contacts.

While partnering with non-UN security agencies, the project will apply a Do No Harm Strategy as specified under the **Risk Management** section beneath by ensuring compliance with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

Activity 1.1.1. Under the leadership of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President (Governors) in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces to support and create dialogue platforms that bring together local authorities, border services, law enforcement agencies, social and legal aid service providers, community members, private sector, businesses, youth- and women-led CSOs for ensuring a holistic approach in cross-border cooperation and tackling sustaining peace issues (UNDP, UNODC, IOM).

Activity 1.1.2. By convening dialogue platforms and arranging inclusive multi-stakeholder discussions to facilitate the expansion of the existing cooperation frameworks (road maps) by diversifying their areas to make them multi-sectoral, gender-responsive, holistic and strategically responsive to increasingly growing bilateral relations. The redesigning of cooperation frameworks will be simultaneously strengthening relevant institutional processes and mechanisms for joint implementation, M&E, leveraging resources by deploying needed expertise (UNDP).

Activity 1.1.3. Through support in policy design and advocacy and in accordance with the signed documents between the two countries to support the government efforts in further border management reform to shift the focus towards a more human-centric, gender-sensitive, safe and orderly border management. Series of gender-responsive and human rights training sessions, including sessions regarding international humanitarian, human rights, migrants smuggling, and risks of human trafficking and refugee law will be an important component of this Activity. As one of the main roles of border officials is to analyze travelers for possible safety risks, using a gender-sensitive, lens in passenger control procedures will be included in training programmes, including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law

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[32] In accordance with The UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy the RUNOs or their implementation partners are providing, or considering to provide, support to (non-UN) security forces will conduct a risk assessment to assess if there is a real risk of the (intended) recipient committing grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights, or refugee law

for border security staff ensuring that gender-based discrimination is averted at all levels as well as ensure compliance with HRDDP.

The results of the policy design and advocacy will be regularly tabled to the above dialogue platforms (UNODC).

Activity 1.1.4. As part of social dialogue platforms to promote a collaborative relationship between communities and law-enforcement agencies (border officials, customs, etc.) to strengthen joint efforts in preventing cross-border crime, human trafficking, identify issues which need joint solutions, and build ownership of jointly tackling challenges[33]. This activity will be implemented within the dialogue platforms that engage local authorities, authorities working at BCPs, youth, women and community leaders following the concept of IOM's Community Engagement and Policing methodology. The approach includes the elements of capacity building to strengthen the trust between law enforcement and communities, communication and mediation for developing effective approaches in addressing community concerns (UNDP, IOM).

Activity 1.1.5. Develop effective information and communication networks between border and law enforcement agencies in partnership with the local administrations, youth- and women-led civil society actors and community leaders aimed at timely response to the population needs and conflict prevention in border areas (UNDP, UNODC).

Activity 1.1.6. Conduct a series of capacity-building training sessions for the border service and relevant law enforcement agencies with the following thematic focuses: a) facilitating safe and orderly human mobility of travelers by applying human-centric, gender-sensitive (sensitive to women's needs during the border crossings), and child-friendly border management approaches; 2) conflict sensitivity programming and risk informed data analytics; 3) exploration of utilizing contemporary analytical tools, techniques, methodologies, and software, such as the kobotoolbox, electronic border mobile app, Kyrgyz Konsul, etc. The knowledge gained from these sessions will be instrumental for inter-agency coordination, monitoring, conducting analysis, and developing early warning systems and conflict prevention measures. The capacity-building activities will be organized in coordination with the border authorities and other government entities operating the BCPs in target areas. IOM and UNODC will join efforts in delivering specific training courses focusing on gender-sensitive (with specific considerations to women's needs), safe and human-rights oriented border management, while UNDP will be engaged with the training courses on conflict-sensitivity programming. All RUNOs will be exploring the utilization of new tools.

Activity 1.1.7. Strengthening hardware and software of border crossing points through creating and launching the 'Electronic Border' mobile application. The app is a crucial peacebuilding measure and will serve as a comprehensive guide for the public (it will include information to address gender-responsive needs, conveyed in a sensitive way and activities to popularize it), providing real-time information on traffic on border crossing points, guidelines, protocols, necessary travel documents and procedures enabling smooth passenger and cargo movement. Its continuous management by the Kyrgyz Border Service's IT department with UNODC support will ensure not only technical functionality but also supporting legal compliance, user support, public relations and security oversight (UNODC).

Activity 1.1.8. Support to 8 border checkpoints (BCPs) with establishment of modern technologies implementing comprehensive monitoring systems at border crossing points that plays a pivotal role in enhancing peacebuilding efforts. These systems instill a sense of accountability and integrity within these critical areas. The awareness of constant oversight acts as a potent deterrent, reinforcing adherence to the rule of law and promoting fair practices. Border personnel will undergo comprehensive training on new technologies and monitoring systems for effective use in security and operations. The integrated systems will collaborate with law enforcement, fostering cooperation through reporting and investigating protocols to enhance border security. Additionally, an established plan will ensure ongoing technical support, regular system updates, and effective operational cost management, incorporating strategies for sustained support and financial coverage beyond the project duration (UNODC).

Activity 1.1.9. Conduct awareness raising campaigns for local authorities, communities, migrant workers from Uzbekistan on border crossing regimes/regulations and particularities of law enforcement operations in border areas. This activity will leverage the benefits of the electronic border application's launch and promote the use among a wider audience, including foreign migrant workers coming from Uzbekistan (UNODC, IOM).

Output 1.2. Local authorities in border communities are able to address the needs of foreign migrants from Uzbekistan for information, protection and other services.

The purpose of the output is to empower local authorities in border communities to address the needs of foreign migrants by building capacities on the issues of service provision for foreign migrants, creating positive interactions with Uzbek counterparts. The Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and target municipalities will be equipped with relevant knowledge, hardware and/or software for better provisions of consular services, protect human rights of foreign

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[33] https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/documents/2023-07/community-engagement-policing-infosheet-july-2023-update.pdf

migrants and Kyrgyz citizens abroad and free legal aid. The Consular Department is a responsible body for human rights protection abroad and provision of consular services. The capacity of target municipalities will be built by establishing Public and Municipal Service Delivery Centers to extend the access to free legal aid to community members by focusing on vulnerable segments, youth and women. The infrastructure of BCPs will be improved to enhance the well-being of the population during crossing the border, particularly women and children, who often face unique difficulties during crowded and stressful border crossing processes and, which were highlighted as urgent by border communities.

Activity 1.2.1. Conduct awareness raising of the local population on the benefits of foreign migrants to the local socio-economic development to create a positive attitude towards foreign migrants. The campaign will be designed based on the preliminary assessment findings and consultations with the community leaders and local authorities of target communities (IOM).

Activity 1.2.2. Conduct capacity-building activities for local authorities and community leaders on a) case management and gender-sensitive service provision (in case if women are considered as vulnerable migrants or victims of trafficking, which requires a different approach for referral, identification, etc.) for foreign migrant workers from Uzbekistan, and b) creating positive and meaningful interaction with Uzbek counterparts, including foreign migrants (IOM).

Activity 1.2.3. Strengthening capacity of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and service providers in target areas by equipping with relevant knowledge, hardware and/or software in better provision of legal aid services, in increased access to consular services, such as documentation, as well as human rights protection to foreign migrants and Kyrgyz citizens abroad. (UNDP).

Activity 1.2.4. Provide targeted support to border check points by constructing essential facilities, including dedicated mother and child rooms, with a specific focus on addressing gender-related challenges associated with increased transboundary transit. This initiative is designed to enhance the well-being of the population during crossing the border, particularly women and children, who often face unique difficulties during crowded and stressful border crossing processes. The existing low level of transiting ability has led to tensions at these cross-border areas, highlighting the urgency of implementing effective measures (UNODC).

Output 1.3. Communities in selected border locations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities to cooperate and create positive interactions with Uzbek counterparts.

The purpose of the output is to empower communities and the private sector in selected border locations with improved knowledge, skills, and capacities to interact, cooperate, and create positive dialogue with their Uzbek counterparts. The output will also strengthen collaboration and partnerships among *communities of practice* from creative industries and private sector, with diverse identities[34], to promote economic development, social cohesion, and cultural exchange. This will strengthen capacities of border communities that are disproportionately able to absorb the sudden upsurge of human mobility. Better awareness of the socio-economic and cultural benefits of the movement of people and goods will be a focus of the project's interventions. The project will facilitate wider public awareness of the socio-economic contribution foreign workers make through their engagement, particularly in farming and construction, but also culturally with a view to promoting intercultural dialogue/exchange and preventing xenophobic attitudes / incidents, human trafficking and stigma. A model of legal residence and eased regulation of economic activity of seasonal labor migrants from Uzbekistan will be expanded and the benefits thereof will be communicated to the wider public. By enhancing the local understanding and abilities in cross-border cooperation and effective communication, the project aims to promote mutual confidence, trust, and collaboration between the communities on both sides of the border. Ultimately, the output aims to foster an environment of cooperation, shared interests, and positive dialogue that contributes to sustainable development, peace and resilience in the border areas between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

Activity 1.3.1. Build capacities of local authorities, communities and civil society in participatory action planning and support formulation of gender- and youth-responsive Multi-Sectoral Action Plans in accordance with Complex Programmes (Road Maps) on Expanding Cooperation between the provinces (UNDP).

Activity 1.3.2. Bridging communities of practice of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan through regional networks of the creative industry; supporting in accessing to mutual markets (online trading platforms, fairs, showrooms, festivals); promoting more close connections between creative communities (state and private, art centers, theaters, concert venues, multidisciplinary cultural venues regional exhibitions, presentations, tourism for peace) to promote social cohesion (UNDP).

Activity 1.3.3. Capacitating youth- and women-inclusive Youth Entrepreneurship Coordination Platforms, Youth Centers and Youth Innovative Hubs in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces and cities respectively, Batken Investment Council and Batken Business and Investment Development and target municipalities on: (i) strengthening public-private

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[34] Wikipedia: cultural identity, professional identity, ethnic and national identity, religious identity, gender identity, and disability identity

partnership and public-private dialogue mechanisms (iii) formulation of business and investment development agendas, on development of creative and IT industries, also by focusing on gender priorities. The design and implementation of those agendas will be focused on collaboration with Uzbek counterparts (UNDP).

Activity 1.3.4. Facilitate cooperation and implementation of youth- and gender-responsive multi-sectoral action plans through seed-funding (small grant) to bring together local authorities, communities (including migrants), creative and digital industries, civil society, businesses and private sector by focusing on youth- and women-led private sector businesses and CSOs to foster dialogue, exchange ideas, and promote collaboration in economic, social, and cultural spheres. The allocation of small grants is described in Annex 3 (UNDP).

Activity 1.3.5. Conduct inter-cultural dialogue events at the local level in cooperation with local authorities, inviting community population and foreign male and female migrant workers to strengthen the cultural exchange and mutual understanding by focusing upon women's role in peacebuilding and breaking gendered stereotypes around women migrants (IOM).

Activity 1.3.6. Conduct job fair events at the target cross-border communities to raise awareness of the foreign migrant workers on employment opportunities (agriculture, green economy, construction, sewing sectors, etc.) offered by the communities in Kyrgyzstan. The employment opportunities selected for the advertisement will be prioritized to meet the market needs and offer the legal and formal employment for foreign migrants. To prevent the risk of reluctance from the local communities in Kyrgyzstan, the project will follow the "Do No Harm" approach by ensuring close coordination of these activities with the local authorities, local entrepreneurs, and foreign migrant communities. This activity will be leveraging results of the awareness raising campaign (Activity 1.3.1), aimed at promoting the benefits of foreign migrants to the local socio-economic development (IOM).

Creating more public awareness and enhancing preparedness for the further opening of the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border are both outputs and **exit strategies** of the proposed intervention, which will be **sustained** beyond the project span with incremental interactions across different spheres. Relevant guidelines, policies, work plans, and learning modules developed and delivered for the border services and the local self-governments are the institutional sustainability enablers, as their regular enactment will ensure multiplier effects and continuity of the interventions beyond the project's timeline.

d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

The proposed project will be implemented at the sub-national level (province, district and local levels). In particular, the project will work in Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken provinces. The target state administrations and municipalities were selected based on the criteria of expected higher rate of inter-community conflicts in border municipalities as a result of increased cross-border movement.

Osh province:
  – Plenipotentiary Representation of the President in Osh province
  – Osh city
  – Kara-Suu district level state administration
  – Aravan district level state administration
  – BCP "Kara-Suu- Avtodorozhny" (Osh province, Kara-Suu district, Kara-Suu town)
    BCP "Kara-Bagysh- Avtodorozhny" (Osh province, Aravan district, Aravan village, Kara-Bagysh locality area)

Jalal-Abad province:
  – Plenipotentiary Representation of the President in Jalal-Abad province
  – Aksy district level state administration
  – Ala-Buka district level state administration
  – BCP "Baymak – Avtodorozhny" (Jalal-Abad province, Ala-Buka district, Baymak village).

Batken province:
  – Plenipotentiary Representation of the President in Batken province
  – Kadamjay district level state administration
  – BCP "Kyzyl-Kiya – Avtodorozhny" (Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kyzyl-Kiya town, 61st crossing)
  – BCP "Kadamjay – Avtodorozhny" (Batken province, Kadamjay district, Pulgon village)
  – BCP "Ak-Kiya – Avtodorozhny" (Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kyzyl-Bulak village, vicinity of the Sokh enclave)
  – BCP "Kaitpas – Avtodorozhny"(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kaitpas village)

No.	Border checkpoint (BCP)	Administrative-territorial location	Operating mode (February 2024)	Remarks
1.	BCP "Baymak - Avtodorozhny"	(Jalal-Abad province, Ala-Buka district, Baymak village)	Pedestrian mode only (temporarily)	➢ Cargo & passenger transport is temporarily prohibited at these checkpoints. ➢ According to the interstate agreement, these BCPs are designed for cargo & passenger transport mode.
2.	BCP "Kara-Suu-Avtodorozhny"	(Osh province, Kara-Suu district, Kara-Suu town)	Pedestrian mode only (temporarily)	
3.	BCP "Kara-Bagysh-Avtodorozhny"	(Osh province, Aravan district, Aravan village, Kara-Bagysh locality area)	Pedestrian mode only (temporarily)	
4.	BCP "Kyzyl-Kiya - Avtodorozhny"	(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kyzyl-Kiya town, 61st crossing)	Pedestrian, passenger & cargo transport mode	➢ These BCPs are being operated in a normal mode.
5.	BCP "Kadamjay-Avtodorozhny"	(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Pulgon village)	Pedestrian, passenger & cargo transport mode	
6.	BCP "Ak-Kiya - Avtodorozhny"	(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kyzyl-Bulak village, vicinity of the Sokh enclave)	Pedestrian, passenger & cargo transport mode	
7.	BCP "Kaitpas - Avtodorozhny"	(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Kaitpas village)	Pedestrian & passenger transport	➢ Cargo transport is temporarily prohibited at these checkpoints. ➢ According to the interstate agreement, these BCPs are designed for cargo & passenger transport mode.
8.	BCP "Otukchu - Avtodorozhny"	(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Aidarken city, Otukchu locality area)	Pedestrian & passenger transport	
9.	BCP "Chechme - Avtodorozhny"	(Batken province, Kadamjay district, Chechme village)	Pedestrian, passenger & cargo transport mode	➢ These BCPs were not included in the project by decision of the Border Service of the State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic
10.	BCP "Dostuk - Avtodorozhny"	(Osh province, Kara-Suu district, village Kyzyl-Kyshtak)	Pedestrian, passenger & cargo transport mode	
11.	BCP "Madaniyat - Avtodorozhny"	(Jalal-Abad province, Nooken district, Burgondu village)	Pedestrian mode only (temporarily)	

Target group: Creative and digital industry (Annex 1), Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces, government agencies and population in cross-border communities in target localities, foreign migrants, ethnic minorities, youth and women, Batken Development Council, Batken Business and Investment Development Council, Youth Entrepreneurship Coordination Platforms, Youth Center in these provinces and Youth Innovative Hubs in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken cities. (Annex 2). These locations have been preliminarily selected considering they have intensive daily cross-border people-to-people relationships, as well as cross-border mobility and trade.

At the central level, the project will be partnering with the Presidential Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy, Border Service under the State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Migration, State Agency for Civil Service and Local Self-Government.

The project will make sure that the selection of target geographic areas will be coordinated with other on-going and planned PBF interventions, implemented by various UN agencies and civil society organizations, to avoid any possible duplications. In cases where there are geographic overlaps, the project teams will make sure that complementarities and synergies are built.

For operational presence and capacity of RUNOs please refer to Annex 4. For Main actors within the project, their role/impact and engagement in project Outputs please refer to Annex 2.

Criteria for selection of beneficiaries: representatives of state and municipal bodies with direct and indirect responsibilities for cooperation, border management, migration; community, women and youth leaders, actors of creative industry, private sector, businesses, entrepreneurs; and relevant counterparts from Uzbekistan.

The stakeholders were consulted within the frames of various studies, specified under the above "lessons learnt" section.

Stakeholders include state and municipal institutions, including frontline service providers:

— 9 target locations x 100 people in average = 900 municipal and civil servants in total, including community, women and youth leaders, actors of the local private sector, businesses, creative industry (30% female)
— Foreign migrants and relevant counterparts from Uzbekistan approx. 200 representatives
— Total expected number of **DIRECT BENEFICIARIES:** at least **1,200 people** (at least 30% female, 30% youth).
— **INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES** from 9 target locations is estimated at least at **9,000 people** (at least 30% female, 30% youth), the local residents who will benefit from the project interventions.

Project recipients:

The project will engage various stakeholders, including the President's Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Plenipotentiary Representatives (Governors) of the President in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces, Border Service under the State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Migration, the Ombudsperson's Institute office, Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy, State Agency for Public Service and Local Self Governance, prince level Youth Innovative Hubs and Youth Centers in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces, Youth Entrepreneurship Coordination Platforms, Batken Development Council, Batken Business and Investment and Development Council, local authorities in the target communities, civil society, including youth- and women-led CSOs, private sector and community leaders. These stakeholders' institutional mandates are crucial in implementing the project's activities and achieving its objectives.

I. **Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

II. **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP	2021 budget = $23 million	EU, PBF, UNDP-Russia Trust Fund for Development, Japan, UK, Swiss, Global Fund, thematic regular resources	UNDP: Bishkek, Osh&Jalal-Abad, Batken	UNDP: 2 in Bishkek, 1 for Osh and 1 for Batken	Senior Adviser on Social Cohesion will be directly responsible for this PBF project, who will be supported, when needed, by relevant UNDP staff engaged in peacebuilding, youth development, RoL, gender and human rights etc.
Implementing partners:	Presidential Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy; State Agency on Civil Service and Local Self-Governance, local authorities, private sector, businesses, creative industry				
Recipient Organization: UNODC	2023 budget = $ 4.2 million	US State Department INL, EU, Russian Federation, Japan	UNODC: Bishkek	UNODC: 3 in Bishkek	Programme Manager will be directly responsible for the implementation of this project, together with Programme Assistant will be supported, when needed, by relevant UNODC staff engaged in RoL and LE programs
Implementing partners:	Border Service under the State Committee for National Security, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Social Welfare and Migration, Local Crime Prevention Centers, Women Committees.				

Recipient Organizati on: IOM	2023 budget = $4.8 million	SDC, FCDO, IOM Development Fund, PRM, EU, Norway MFA.	IOM: Bishkek and Osh	IOM: 2 in Bishkek, 1 in Osh	Programme Manager will be directly responsible for the implementation of this project, together with 2 Programme Assistants (1 in Bishkek and 1 in Osh).
Implementi ng partners:	Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration, Border Service, Community Development Alliance (NGO), John Galt (Implementing Partner).				

a) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The project coordination and oversight arrangements

Joint Steering Committee (JSC)

A Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will be established, meet at least once every six months, guide and oversee overall project implementation and be responsible for providing advice and guidance to the Project, including making, endorsing, and/or approving recommendations as the case may be (for project work plans, revisions, etc.) to ensure a coherent and timely project implementation. The JSC will consist of representatives of the Presidential Administration, central and local authorities, civil society, the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs). The JSC will be co-chaired by the Representative of the Presidential Office, and the UN Resident Coordinator. Members will consist of representatives of the Lead Agency (UNDP) and representatives from each participating UN agency, i.e., UNODC and IOM. The Committee may decide to invite other participants as observers.

The project will be jointly implemented and monitored with the government with an aim to strengthen national ownership and leadership, as well as sustainability and introduction within all relevant national and UN frameworks and plans, of activities and results. This will include due investment into developing the capacity of national counterparts to sustain results past the life of the project and application of the UN harmonized approach to cash transfers where appropriate.

Project Coordinator

A Project Coordinator will be recruited and hosted by UNDP as lead agency for the project. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the efficient and effective day-to-day technical and overall coordination of implementation, and monitoring, ensuring timely achievement of project activities and associated results, and supporting project visibility and knowledge management. The Project Coordinator will facilitate cross-fertilization and coordination among UN agencies and different components of the Project. S/he will monitor the implementation of project activities, and shall coordinate production of timely, quality progress reports as required by the Project according to PBF guidelines, and in coordination with the relevant UN agencies. S/he will chair the Technical Coordination Group (TCG), provide substantive and secretarial support to the Joint Steering Committee, and liaise with the PBF Secretariat and the Peace and Development Advisor, as required. The Project coordinator will also take part in project meetings organized by the PBF Secretariat to improve coordination with other PBF projects and ensure information exchange.

The Project Coordinator will be based in UNDP and will lead the joint monitoring of project implementation and results across all three agencies. The TOR of the Project Coordinator will also include focus on strengthening national capacities and sustaining project results through national systems. S/he will be supported by a Finance, Administration, Communications and M&E capacity. The Project Coordinator will take regular travel to the relevant geographic areas for project implementation.

Technical Coordination Group (TCG)

A Technical Coordination Group (TCG) will be established and meet at least on a monthly basis to ensure adequate coordination between RUNOs and update on the implementation of the project. The TCG will be organized and chaired by the Project Coordinator and will include technical representatives from RUNOs (i.e., UNDP, UNODC, IOM). The Peace and Development Advisor and PBF Secretariat under the UN Resident Coordinator will also support and participate as required.

The TCG will ensure effective technical coordination and integration at the local and national levels, the implementation of activities, facilitate coordination and cross-fertilization of activities among all implementing partners, as well as develop a joint work plan, joint M&E, joint communication and identification of new opportunities and gaps. The TCG may also support capacity building activities as may be required to enhance project efficiencies and effectiveness. Members of the

TCG might also participate in meetings organized by the PBF Secretariat, in coordination with the Project Coordinator, as required.

Role of Participating UN Organizations

Each participating UN Organization will be substantively and financially accountable for the activities designated to it in the joint Project. The participating agencies will be individually and collectively responsible for: ensuring the timely implementation of the activities and delivery of the reports and other outputs identified in the project document; updating of the results framework quarterly; contracting and supervising qualified local and international experts; financial administration; monitoring, reporting and procurement for the activities they are responsible for; and carrying out all the necessary tasks and responsibilities in a timely, coordinated and integrated manner to support the Project Coordinator, Technical Coordination Group, Joint Steering Committee and PBF Secretariat.

UNDP will serve as lead agency for the coordination of the project and will be responsible for donor reporting. The project will closely coordinate with other PRF, YPI and GPI projects to complement each other and maximize results.

The UN RC will convene quarterly meetings of RUNOs and technical staff to discuss and review project implementation and to address risks that may arise. When necessary or requested by RUNOs, RC may convene ad hoc meetings on the same topics.

UNDP: Programme and Policy Analyst UNDP CO (10%) - quality assurance; Senior Social Cohesion Adviser (30%) - strategic leadership, advice, policy negotiation and advocacy; Project Specialist on Peacebuilding/Youth – day-to-day project management, implementation and coordination and programmatic support (100%, draft TOR of the Project Specialist is provisioned in Annex 5). Communication specialist (10%) - communications/PR and advocacy strategies; Two field specialists Osh, Batken (30%) – implementation and coordination of project activities in the fields; Administrative Finance Assistant (100%) – administrative, financial, procurement services. UNDP will engage an existing gender team to ensure relevant expertise at no cost to the project and engage Programme Associate (10%) who represents UNDP at the UN Youth Thematic Group.

UNODC: Head of Office (10%) – quality assurance; Programme Manager (100%) – project management and coordination, Programme and admin assistant (100%) – project implementation and support, Finance officer (20%), Procurement Specialist (20%) – procurement services, Communication Specialist (10%), drivers, and other support costs based on cost shared basis.

IOM: Programme Manager (100%) – project management and coordination, Programme Assistant (85-90%) – project implementation and support, Programme Assistant (30%) based in Osh – project support and implementation. Resource Management Coordinator (10%) – financial and administrative support, Procurement Specialist (10%) – procurement services, HR assistant (10%) - human resources and administrative support, support staff (5%) – drivers, and other support costs.

b)	**Risk management**	

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political instability may lead to conflict and potential violence which will affect overall implementation of project	High	Introduce regular consultations on implementation of project activities with all involved actors.

The UN/RUNOs will monitor the security situation and adjust project activities, as necessary, to ensure conflict sensitivity and the achievement of peacebuilding outcomes. |
Lack or weakening political will	Medium	Engage state and civil society counterparts into multi-level dialogue to advocate for change and implementation. The project will be scanning the environment regularly to reveal the risks and to take preemptive actions
Government restructuring – changes in key Ministries, departments and agencies; changes in high level decision-makers and technical staff	High	Continual engagement with stakeholders at all levels
High turnover of government civil servants	Medium	Assist newly appointed Government representatives in the implementation of most important tasks through consulting/advisory, experts and technical support.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
		The RUNOs will continue to engage with government and partners at different levels, to ensure strong ownership and sustainability of implementation even in the face of staff changes.
Weak implementation capacity of local stakeholders and implementing partners	Medium	The RUNOs will establish a rigorous selection process of implementing partners and monitor implementation.
Activities supported through the project touch on potentially sensitive topics	Medium	RUNOs will follow "Do No Harm" and conflict sensitivity principles specified hereunder throughout project implementation and will build capacities of the implementing partners on the same areas. For instance, "Do No Harm" approach will be ensured in activities focused on strengthening the interaction and relationships between local communities in Kyrgyzstan and communities on the other side of the border.
Low buy-in from local governments to address cross-border concerns and take their participation seriously	Low	Leverage leadership role of the Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces; collaborate with existing platforms to support implementation and use their connections and relationships to address concerns
The post-conflict situation in Batken province, unsettled borders with Tajikistan	Medium	In cases of escalation the situation, the project will follow the guidance from UNCT
Possible divergence between the project's intentions and its implementation, which can be unintentionally/intentionally harmful.	Medium	The risks will be quarterly reviewed jointly by RUNOs (Joint M&E Task Force) under the leadership of UN PDA and if needed to escalate to the level of UN Heads of Agencies and UN Resident Coordinator.
In the context of shrinking civic space the CSOs, including those promoting human rights and gender empowerment are negatively accepted among civic activists with traditional views	Medium	The project will ensure safe spaces for women-led CSOs by engaging them into the social dialogue platforms to be established.
Possible divergence of the border management authorities' commitments to implement human rights compliant reforms and/or activities.	Low	Before launching activities, the project will be undertaking relevant discussions with border management authorities as well as assess risks to ensure their commitment and compliance with human rights standards.
The political sensitivities regarding some project interventions with Uzbekistan	Medium	With regards to bilateral interventions, the project will engage the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Governors and UN RC Office from Uzbekistan to minimize potential risks through regular communication.

Do No Harm Strategy: Compliance with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

While providing support to non-UN security agencies, the RUNOs will avoid potential issues such as entrenching inequalities and social divides, securitizing vulnerabilities, countering hate speech and xenophobia, damaging shuttle trade by selectively fighting smuggling, and other risks, and how to mitigate these and other possible unintended consequences, e.g., via a balanced approach to border mobility, on the one hand emphasizing border safety (UNODC) and on the other safe passage (IOM). For this reason, the Do No Harm Strategy of the project will include (subject for further elaboration at the implementation stage) the following activities by ensuring compliance with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP):

– The government is fully informed of the UN's obligations under the HRDDP and the government's responsibility to ensure respect of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and address the situation where violations do occur. The RUNOs (UNODC and IOM) in the Kyrgyz Republic, under the

leadership of the Resident Coordinator will explore a formal communication with respective national authorities on the HRDDP to be partnered within the project.

– Provide training or sensitization regarding international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.

– When RUNOs (UNODC and IOM) proposes support to non-UN security forces, in the form of a project activities or where a request for support is received from the government, the RUNOs should determine whether the support is within the scope of the HRDDP. The RUNOs may consult the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia.

– All activities to support to non-UN security forces will be based on the United Nations Standards and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and on the UN Charter and international humanitarian law. Whether partnering with national border forces and other stakeholders, any engagement will be ensuring the principle of humane interventions, and the protection of human rights, dignity and well-being of all.

– Ensure that specific Risk Assessments are completed prior to support being provided, with advice from the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia that tentatively should assess the following risks (subject for further elaboration at the implementation stage):

  • An assessment of the reputation and political risks to the UN in providing support to the relevant non-UN security forces that will be partnered within the project.

  • An assessment of the degree to which providing or withholding support would affect the ability of the UN to influence the behavior of security forces in terms of their compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.

  • An assessment of whether the justice system and other institutions and mechanisms with a mandate to oversee security forces are able to provide accountability for human rights violations.

  • Where such information is available, the record of the respective partnering non-UN security agency in terms of compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including, if available, any specific record of grave violations in the country and abroad including in peace operations.

  • Where such information is available, the record of these forces in taking or failing to take effective steps to hold perpetrators of any such violations to account, and/or corrective measures to prevent such violations from reoccurring.

  • Identification of mitigating measures aimed at reducing the risk that grave violations of human rights may be committed during the time support is provided, and ensuring that, should violations occur, appropriate mechanisms are in place to address them adequately and bring them to an end.

– Ensure that, where risk assessments so require, project activities are designed or re-designed accordingly, and / or appropriate, tailored mitigation measures are put in place.

– Liaise with support recipients to explain the policy and the requirements of implementing any mitigating measures put in place.

– Ensure while providing tailored responses, with a special focus that its technical assistance activities do not incur the risk of aiding or supporting human rights abuses.

– Ensure proper monitoring of the support provided and the impact of any mitigating measures. Where concerns arise, propose corrective measures or the withdrawal or temporary suspension of support.

– Ensure proper documentation and reporting of the implementation of Risk Assessments.

c)   **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

Approximately 5% of the total budget will be allocated to M&E. A final independent evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project to measure progress of the project's achievements against outputs, outcomes and indicators. The budget for this exercise is **$65,000.** Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the project will follow the PBF monitoring, and evaluation arrangements as outlined in the PBF Guidelines by involving M&E Officers of RUNOs.

The project's Results Framework provides a basis for project monitoring. During the first three months of project implementation RUNOs will develop an Integrated M&E plan with a clear vision of joint responsibilities and timeframe. To ensure cohesiveness in M&E, the RUNOs will establish a joint M&E Task Force. During the project life cycle, the baseline and end-line assessments will be conducted to verify results and measure the progress achieved against indicators of the project. For baseline and end-line assessments the Leading Agency (UNDP) will allocate - **$45,000.** Therefore, in total, **$110,000** will be reserved for Final Evaluation, Baseline and End-line purposes under the lead agency's (UNDP) budget.

For regular Monitoring (such as field visits) the RUNOs will allocate **$50,000**: UNDP - $15,000; UNODC - $10,000 (within activities), IOM - $25,000.

Through the support of UN PDA, the Heads of Agencies and UN Resident Coordinator will meet on a quarterly basis in order to discuss the risks that might emerge in the political environment.

The Project Steering Committee will monitor project implementation and provide recommendations based on meetings conducted every six months. Data on project implementation will be undertaken by implementing partners who will report against the common results framework of the project. Progress under the outputs will be closely monitored by RUNOs on a monthly basis to ensure good coordination, application of best practices, lessons learned and timely adjustments in the activities when needed. Pre and post test results of training will be used to assess changes in the knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants. FGDs, individual interviews and mini surveys among stakeholders and beneficiaries will be carried out to assess changes as a result of project interventions. Quarterly meetings of RUNOs to review monitoring results will be held to inform project implementation in a coordinated way.

The project team intends to use Community-based Monitoring (CBM) in order to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project and its impact. Locally driven CBM approach will lead to a more horizontal type of monitoring and evaluation, which will be carried out by a community-based group of people, who are already actively involved in social cohesion strengthening in the community. For this reason, the project will set up a local level mechanism for CBM by forming a group of representatives from target locations consisting of civil activists, community leaders, civil society actors, including youth and women led, deputies from local parliaments to regularly monitor the results of the project and provide feedback for the project and by equipping them with relevant indicators to measure. The aforementioned group would collect answers to specific questions from the affected population, which then would be passed on to the Project Coordinator and Technical Coordination Team to compile the analysis. This type of monitoring and evaluation was chosen due to the fact it will have to be carried out amongst specific, remote communities, it is more cost effective and can provide more frequent or real-time data, however that does not negate the possible need to use perception surveys as means to collect data for M&E purposes, as required.

The project team will also ensure that CBM is linked to the other community-oriented activities, such as support to Local Peace Working-Group and Local Self Government, when and where relevant.

Overall, the project will spend **$160,000** for M&E purposes, which stands at 8% of the total budget.

d)   **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and proactively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The exit strategy is taken into account from the onset - at project formulation and design stages. In this respect, the project has already been discussed with the Presidential Administration and relevant national stakeholders. The PBF re-eligibility request signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Strategic Results Framework of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support to the Kyrgyz Republic serve a solid foundation to ensure political will and commitments towards national ownership and sustainability. Planning and implementation of respective activities will be carried out through inclusive and participatory ways so that "shared responsibilities" of national counterparts are ensured. Besides, the exit strategy will be ensured through institutionalization of project results within the governmental Action Plans specified under the forgoing sections - alignment with Governmental and UN strategic frameworks. The institutionalization will be promoted both at local and national levels through policy making, advocacy, dialogue and capacity building and national financing of the project activities through the national budget. RUNOs will apply respective corporate Results-Based Management tools throughout the project's life cycle, by aiming to deliver the development results, ensure national ownership and sustainability which are vital from the "exit strategy" perspective. The project will be implemented as part of the National Development Programme (2021-2026) and its action plan and consolidated as part of RUNOs' Country Programme Documents, so that project results are further taken forward beyond the project lifecycle.

To ensure **sustainability of the private sector,** the project will promote (Activity 1.3.3.) the development of Action Plans/Road Maps on the development of the creative and IT industry and establishment of public-private partnership, public-private dialogue mechanisms for better coordination, formulation of local level business, investment and creativity agenda. Within Activity 1.3.1, the project will promote the development of Multi-Sectoral Action Plans that will integrate the priorities and the engagement of the private sector.

To ensure the **catalytic effect**, the project will leverage contributions of partners, such as from government and local authorities, private sector, businesses, creative and IT industry. While they will have in-kind contribution in the form of

providing expertise, their financial contribution will be encouraged for the implementation of multi-sectoral action plans and improving the infrastructure of border checkpoints. The purpose of designing multi-sectoral action plans is not confined to expansion of areas of collaboration, but also to leverage resources - be it from government, municipalities, private sector or development financing.

III.   Project budget

Provide brief additional information on project costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

The project structure consists of the following items:
- Staff and other personnel   - $400,865.23   **(20,04%)**
- Supplies, commodities, materials   - $15,800   (0,79%)
- Equipment, vehicles, furniture   - $278,500   **(13,92%)**
- Contractual services   - $753,036   **(37,65%)**
- Travel   - $112,535   (5,63%)
- Transfer and Grants   - $280,753   **(14,04%)**
- General oper./other cost   - $27,670   (1,38%)
- 7% indirect costs   - $130,841   (6,54%)
- **Total:**   **- $2,000,000   (100%)**

The biggest budget allocation is for Contractual Services (37,65%), while all others remain within 20% from the total project budget. The **contractual services** will include provision of comprehensive capacity building activities, deploying various technical expertise in thematic areas/topics, conducting consultative meetings with diverse actors. The **equipment, furniture, vehicles costs** include improvement of infrastructure, purchase of hardware and software for border checkpoints, Consular Department of MFA and Public Service Delivery Centers. UNDP will purchase a vehicle ($15,000) for its regional office covering Osh and Jalal-Abad province, which will be co-shared with the projects in the pipeline to enable project staff to frequently monitor the project in target locations. The existing vehicle in Osh/Jalal-Abad regional office was purchased in early 2008, which is being frequently repaired causing expensive costs and breaks during the travels. The technical condition of the vehicle is worsening, raising security concerns of the staff, both national and international. The **transfers and grants** will include the costs to support the implementation of Multi-Sectoral Action plans as well as allocation of seed-funding (small grants).

Altogether, the total **staffing, travel and general operating costs** stand at 27,05% of the total budget, amounting to $541,070:
- Staffing costs   - $400,865.23; (20,04%)
- Travel   - $112,535; (5,63%)
- General oper./other cost   - $27,670; (1,38%)

Total: **- $ 541,070; (27,05%)**

The reason for more than 20% of the budget (Annex A.2; point 4) is that the project will undertake frequent field visits to nine target locations widely spread in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces to quality assure, facilitate the project activities for ensuring sustainability and national ownership. The infrastructure, hardware and software, small seed-funding, comprehensive capacity building components will require frequent travels both by UNDP staff and national counterparts engaged. The project is not a stand-alone project within RUNOs' interventions and therefore the existing staff of agencies will be also engaged to ensure greater synergies among ongoing and future interventions, both PBF and non-PBF funded. Such approach will help to ensure sustainability of results beyond the project's life cycle, which means the project results will be further taken over by other future and other non-PBF projects for achieving long-term continuity and commitment.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g., training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
			Planning
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		TOR attached Annex 4
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		The target locations have been identified
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		The RUNOs consulted with the following national partners: Presidential Administration (department of political and economic reforms, UNDP), Governors' offices of Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces (UNDP), Border Service under the State Committee for National Security (within past and ongoing interventions of UNODC), Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Migration (within past and ongoing interventions of IOM), State Agency for Civil Services and Local Self-Governance (within ongoing interventions UNDP), local authorities in target provinces (UNDP), Batken Business and Investment Development Council (UNDP). These parties - Youth Innovative Hubs/Centers (UNDP), civil society, private sector, creative and IT industry were consulted within UNDP Situational Analysis on Creative Industry covering all 7 provinces (Annex 1). Out of 26 partners more than 50% are women-led.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		Conflict and Peace Analysis, United Nations "Needs assessment for cross-border cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan" (2020); Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (2021); IOM 2023 study[35] as well as Final Evaluations of previous PBF-funded projects.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
			Gender
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g., has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		Also, before signing the Project Document the Social and Environmental Screening will be to finally check compliance with human rights and gender requirements.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Yes, the project accumulates the consultations held within the past and ongoing interventions (Annex 1)

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[35] АНАЛИЗ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ ПРЕДУБЕЖДЕНИЙ И ПРАКТИК ПОВЕДЕНИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫХ СТУДЕНТОВ В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ (iom.int)

Question		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X	
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X	32,34% or $646 812,03 reflected in the Budget

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		Please refer to II. Project Budget sections for more details
2. Are unit costs (e.g., for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g., number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e., no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		The total staffing, travel and general operating costs stand at 27,05% of the total budget, amounting to $541,070. More narrative is provided in II. Project Budget section above.
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	The project will purchase materials, equipment and infrastructure, but less than 15%. It cumulative share of these costs is 13,92%. As per the procurement rules, the RUNOs will ensure value for money, which is the pre-requisite to ensure during the procurement stage. The sustainable use of equipment, furniture will be ensured by RUNOs while handover process with indicating their specific purpose.
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.	X		The narrative/justification is reflected in II. Project Budget section.
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		In the conflict analysis section, the Table summarizing existing interventions reflect both PBF and non-PBF funded projects. Those projects contribute programmatically, which will bring additional knowledge gained during their implementation and have been taken into account in the project design to ensure synergies.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

☐ Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned.

☐ Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO.

☐ Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters).

☐ Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: In the context of growing cross-border relations Kyrgyzstani border communities and relevant government agencies have strengthened cooperation capacities, gender-sensitive, safe and orderly border management and enhanced opportunities for positive interactions with their Uzbek counterparts. (Any SDG Target that this		**Outcome Indicator 1.a** Proportion of people in border areas of Kyrgyzstan who report increased trust in people from other communities across the border, disaggregated by age and gender (SRF Indicator 3.a.) **Baseline: TBC** **Target:** At least 5%	Survey-based indicator Baseline and endline surveys	2024: TBC 2025: 5%
		Outcome Indicator 2.a Proportion of people living in border communities who are confident in the performance of formal and informal local institutions in preventing and mitigating conflicts, disaggregated by age- and gender. **Baseline: TBC** **Target:** At least 20% increase	Baseline and endline assessment reports (before and in the end of project)	2024: TBD 2025: 20% increase
		Outcome Indicator 3.a Proportion of people who have had positive interaction with someone from another country disaggregated by age and gender (SRF Indicator 3.b) **Baseline: TBC** **Target:** at least 20% increase	Survey-based indicator Baseline and endline surveys	2024: TBD 2025: 20% increase

Outcome contributes to) **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. **Target 16.2.** End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against the torture of children **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	**Output 1.1:** Relevant authorities have strengthened capacities for multi-sectoral development programming and effective human rights compliant and responsive border and human mobility management. **Activity 1.1.1.** Under the leadership of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President (Governors) in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces to support and create dialogue platforms that bring together local authorities, border services, law enforcement agencies, social and legal aid service providers, community members, private sector, businesses, youth- and women-led CSOs, for ensuring a holistic approach in cross-border cooperation and tackling sustaining peace issues (UNDP, UNODC, IOM). **Activity 1.1.2.** By convening dialogue platforms and arranging inclusive multi-stakeholder discussions to facilitate the expansion of the existing cooperation frameworks (road maps) by diversifying their areas to make them multi-sectoral, gender-responsive, holistic and strategically responsive to increasingly growing bilateral relations. The redesigning of cooperation frameworks will be simultaneously strengthening relevant institutional processes and mechanisms for joint implementation, M&E, leveraging resources by deploying needed expertise (UNDP). **Activity 1.1.3.** Through support in policy design and advocacy and in accordance with the signed documents between the two countries to support the government efforts in further border management reform to shift the focus towards a more human-centric, gender-sensitive, safe and orderly border management as well as international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law (UNODC). **Activity 1.1.4.** As part of social dialogue platforms to promote a collaborative relationship between a community and law-enforcement agencies (border officials, customs, etc.) to strengthen joint efforts in preventing cross-border crime, human trafficking, identify issues which need joint solutions, and build ownership of jointly tackling challenges (UNDP, IOM). **Activity 1.1.5.** Develop effective information and communication networks between border and law enforcement agencies in partnership with the local administrations, youth- and women-led civil society actors	**Output Indicator 1.1.** Number of youth- and gender inclusive dialogue platforms established, and cooperation plans devised to bring together local authorities, law enforcement and community members on expanding cooperation with Uzbekistan. **Baseline:** TBD **Target:** 5	Project report Baseline and endline assessment reports	2024: tbd (baseline assessment) 2025: 5
		Output Indicator 1.2. % increase in awareness of local authorities, communities and migrant workers on border crossing regimes/regulations disaggregated by age and gender **Baseline:** TBD (baseline assessment) **Target:** 30% increase	Baseline and endline assessment reports, survey	2024: tbd 2025: 30% increase
		Output Indicator 1.3: % of knowledge increase among border officials/law enforcement on safe and orderly human mobility, counter-trafficking and smuggling, gender-sensitive and child friendly border management disaggregated by age and gender. **Baseline:** TBD (pre- and post- tests) **Target: Target:** at least 60% of participants/officials (at least 10 per cent women) working at Kyrgyz-Uzbek border	Pre- and post-tests from trainings	2024: no 2025: 60% increase
		Output Indicator 1.4. # of modern procedures and technical means introduced for safe and orderly human mobility in line with international standards **Baseline:** No **Target:** at least 3	Baseline and endline assessment reports, project reports	2024: no 2025: yes

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)	and community leaders aimed at timely response to the population needs and conflict prevention in border areas (UNDP, UNODC). **Activity 1.1.6.** Conduct a series of capacity-building training sessions for the border service and relevant law enforcement agencies with the following thematic focuses: a) facilitating safe and orderly human mobility of travelers by applying human-centric, gender-sensitive, and child-friendly border management approaches; 2) conflict sensitivity programming and risk informed data analytics; 3) exploration of utilizing contemporary analytical tools, techniques, methodologies, and software, such as the kobotoolbox, electronic border mobile app, Kyrgyz Konsul etc. **Activity 1.1.7.** Strengthening hardware and software of border crossing points through creating and launching the 'Electronic Border' mobile application at crucial border crossing points (UNODC). **Activity 1.1.8.** Support to 8 border check points with establishment of modern technologies implementing comprehensive monitoring systems at border crossing points that plays a pivotal role in enhancing peacebuilding efforts (UNODC). **Activity 1.1.9.** Conduct awareness raising campaign for local authorities, communities, male and female migrant workers from Uzbekistan on border crossing regimes/regulations and particularities of law enforcement operations in border areas (UNODC, IOM).	**Output Indicator 1.5.** # of border crossing points equipped with technical means to facilitate safe and orderly human mobility and border management **Baseline:** TBC **Target:** 8	Baseline and endline assessment reports, project reports	2024: TBC 2025: 8
	Output 1.2. Local authorities in border communities are able to address the needs of foreign migrants from Uzbekistan for information, protection, and other services. **Activity 1.2.1.** Conduct awareness raising of the local population on the benefits of foreign migrants to the local socio-economic development to create a positive attitude towards foreign migrants (IOM). **Activity 1.2.2.** Conduct capacity-building activities for local authorities and community leaders on a) case management and gender-sensitive service provision for foreign migrant workers from Uzbekistan, and b) creating positive and meaningful interaction with Uzbek counterparts, including foreign migrants (IOM).	**Output Indicator 2.1.** % of people living in border communities who believe local authorities effectively deliver legal aid services for local communities, including vulnerable groups, disaggregated by age- and gender. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3%	Baseline and endline assessment, project progress reports, data from the LSGs	2024: 0 2025: 3%
	Activity 1.2.3. Strengthening capacity of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and service providers in target areas by equipping with relevant knowledge, hardware and/or software in better	**Output Indicator 2.2.** # of people living in border areas who believe on the positive impact of foreign migrants to the local socio-economic development, disaggregated by age and gender **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 1500	Media reports, project progress reports	2024: 0 2025: 1500

	provision of legal aid services, in increased access to consular services, such as documentation, as well as human rights protection to foreign migrants and Kyrgyz citizens abroad (UNDP). **Activity 1.2.4.** Provide targeted support to border check points by constructing essential facilities, including dedicated mother and child rooms, with a specific focus on addressing gender-related challenges associated with increased transboundary transit (UNODC).	**Output Indicator 2.3.** # of reported cases by check points (BCPs) and/or people crossing the border with positive reactions on "mother and child rooms", disaggregated by age and gender **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3	Project progress reports, monitoring report	2024: 0 2025: 3
	Output 1.3: Communities in selected border locations have improved knowledge, skills and capacities to cooperate and create positive interactions with Uzbek counterparts. **Activity 1.3.1.** Build capacities of local authorities, communities and civil society in participatory action planning and support formulation of gender and youth-responsive Multi-Sectoral Action Plans in accordance with Complex Programmes (Road Maps) on Expanding Cooperation between the provinces (UNDP). **Activity 1.3.2.** Bridging communities of practice of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan through regional networks of the creative industry; supporting in accessing to mutual markets (online trading platforms, fairs, showrooms, festivals); promoting more close connections between creative communities (state and private, art centers, theaters, concert venues, multidisciplinary cultural venues regional exhibitions, presentations, tourism for peace) to promote social cohesion (UNDP). **Activity 1.3.3.** Capacitating youth- and women-inclusive Youth Entrepreneurship Coordination Platforms, Youth Centers and Youth Innovative Hubs in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces and cities respectively, Batken Investment Council and Batken Business and Investment Development and target municipalities on: (i) strengthening	**Output Indicator 3.1:** % of people who believe positive interactions with neighboring countries improved, disaggregated by age and gender **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 5%	Baseline and endline assessments, project progress reports, data from the LSGs	2023: 0 2024: 200
		Output Indicator 3.2: # of successful partnership cases established among neighboring communities, CSOs, private sector, businesses, creative and IT industry. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** at least 9 by one on each target location	Project progress reports, data of target LSG, CSOs, private sector	2024: 0 2025: at least 9
		Output Indicator 3.3: # of intercultural dialogue events organized at the local level with participation of young men and women from both sides. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** At least 4	Project reports, LoPs	2023: 0 2025: 4

	public-private partnership and public-private dialogue mechanisms (iii) formulation of business and investment development agendas, on development of creative and IT industries, also by focusing on gender priorities. The design and implementation of those agendas will be focused on collaboration with Uzbek counterparts (UNDP). **Activity 1.3.4.** Facilitate cooperation and implementation of youth- and gender-responsive multi-sectoral action plans through seed-funding (small grant) to bring together local authorities, communities (including migrants), creative and digital industries, civil society, businesses and private sector by focusing on youth and women-led private sector businesses and CSOs to foster dialogue, exchange ideas, and promote collaboration in economic, social, and cultural spheres (UNDP). **Activity 1.3.5.** Conduct inter-cultural dialogue events at the local level in cooperation with local authorities, inviting community population and foreign male and female migrant workers to strengthen the cultural exchange and mutual understanding by focusing upon women's role in peacebuilding and breaking gendered stereotypes around women migrants (IOM). **Activity 1.3.6.** Conduct job fair events at the target cross-border communities to raise awareness of the foreign migrant workers on employment opportunities (agriculture, green economy, construction, sewing sectors) offered by the communities in Kyrgyzstan (IOM).	**Output Indicator 3.4:** # people and foreign migrants with raised awareness on the mutual job opportunities at the target cross border communities, disaggregated by age and gender. **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 300 people (30% female, 30% youth)	Project progress reports, monitoring reports, LoPs	2023: 0 2025: 300

Annex 1: CSOs and private sectors pre-identified and consulted within the Situational Analysis on Creative Industries in Kyrgyzstan (UNDP, 2022-2023)

#	CSOs, private sector	Focus areas
1.	Youth Parliament of Osh	Raising awareness on environmental issues and waste management among youth
2.	Youth Parliament	Youth development, study the problems of youth and contribution to well-being of Osh city's residents.
3.	Young politicians	Provide education to youth and address social issues
4.	"ERKINDIK"	Implementing projects for youth, youth self-development
5.	"Erkindik"	Events for the development of the city
6.	Art Managers in Osh	Creating a space to showcase the creativity of artists, making art accessible to the public in the city of Osh
7.	Craft Masters	Traditional home items producing (pillows, blankets)
8.	"Aknur"	Production of women's clothing
9.	Silk Road Craftsmen's Guild	Different creative craft industries
10.	"Ajarluu Ayalzat"	Conducting cultural events for unity and hospitality of the ethnocultural groups and address violence
11.	The Trade Unions Association	Authentic handicrafts for tourists (carpets, felt products, and other traditional items), traditional food tasting
12.	"Itelgi"	Promote awareness and practices related to eco-friendliness
13.	"Inclusive Theater"	Inclusive performance conduction (performance with the participation of people with disabilities). Master classes on stage craftsmanship and art therapy
14.	"Biyiktik"	Master classes on ecology and recycling for school students
15.	Business Park of Osh State University	Business platform for youth and residents of Osh city; creative business ideas and startup projects
16.	"Chasing the wind"	English and self-development trainings
17.	"DemRun"	Free workout workshops with aim of sharing running techniques
18.	"Baktylai Group"	Consulting on business development in tourism, developing sustainable tourism products and routes in southern Kyrgyzstan and the Ferghana Valley
19.	Osh Trips	Tours for visitors and residents of Osh city within Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; Team building for organizations; Business tours
20.	"AIkol"	Sculpting massage
21.	"Top-medics"	Courses on Medical English, assistance to get into residency (medicine) in the US
22.	"MD group"	Dance trainings from 0 to pro, training for choreographers, dancers (9 types of dances)
23.	"IT-DOOR"	IT courses
24.	Creative hub	Trainings in all areas of activism
25.	"Urmatai Training Center"	Professional development for teachers; students preparation for the olympiads, tests
26.	Women Peace Bank	Capacity building in gender and peace

Annex 2: Main actors within the project, their role/impact and engagement in project Outputs

#	Main project actors	Role/Impact	Engagement in Outputs		
			1	2	3
1.	Presidential Administration	Strategic coordination and leadership within the project Joint Steering Committee	Y		
2.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Support in international cooperation, exchange visits, access to consular services and human rights protection abroad	Y	Y	
3.	Border Management Service	Strengthening human-centric border management	Y	Y	
4.	State Agency for Civil Services and Local Self-Governance	Strengthening capacities of local authorities, promoting social dialogue platforms, multi-sectoral action planning	Y		Y
5.	Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy	Promoting inter-ethnic harmony within Kyrgyz Jarany Concept and youth's civic engagement within Youth Development Concept	Y		Y
6.	Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Migration,	Promoting safe and orderly human mobility and awareness raising of foreign migrants. Promoting gender considerations within NAP on Gender Equality.	Y	Y	Y
7.	Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces	Strengthening social, cultural, economic, humanitarian and trade ties between Osh-Andijan, Jalal-Abad-Namangan and Batken-Ferghana provinces within the existing Road Maps	Y	Y	Y
8.	Batken Development Council, Batken Business and Investment Development Council	Strengthening economic and trade ties between private sector, creative and IT industry of Batken with Uzbek counterparts in bordering Ferghana province	Y	Y	Y
9.	Target municipalities	Social dialogue, partnership with communities	Y	Y	Y
10.	Local communities, Youth Entrepreneurship Coordination Platforms, Youth Center in these provinces and Youth Innovative Hubs in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken cities, civil society actors, including youth and women led CSOs, private sector, IT and creative industry (e.g., members of the association of creative industry)	Social dialogues, joint designing and implementation of multi-sectoral plans, establishing vis-à-vis partnerships with Uzbek counterparts	Y	Y	Y
11.	Foreign migrants			Y	Y

Annex 3: Tentative Grant Mechanism.

Purpose of grants/small seed-funding: These grants would fund a wide range of peacebuilding activities, tailored to the specific dynamics of the situation at the local level. The small grants will be implemented as part of multi-sectoral action plans and will be aimed at strengthening social cohesion, trust-building and inter-community dialogue, fostering increased cooperation among communities, youth- and women-leaders and CSOs, civil society actors, private sector, small businesses, IT and creative industry. The grants will engage citizens from different backgrounds/ethnicities/cultures. The implementation of grants should forge partnerships and collaboration, establish effective partnerships.

Decision-making arrangements over the grants: The youth- and women-led CSOs, civil society actors, private sector, businesses, IT and creative industry are the recipients of grants. To evaluate and select proposals, ensure transparency and avoid conflict of interest, the independent Grant Committee will be composed of representatives of public and municipal institutions and representatives of independent CSOs, private sector etc., the United Nations (RUNOs and PBF Secretariat). For including CSOs to the review panel, the pool of CSOs will be selected with at least 30% of women.

The review panel will be co-chaired by one representative from public institutions (to be determined at the implementation stage), United Nations and civil society. Respective target municipalities will be members of the review panel from the local level. The review panel will commonly decide the most acute challenges and priority activities to be funded through grant allocation. Meanwhile, the multi-sectoral action plans of sub-national authorities will be intertwined with (or embedded) local development plans and budgeting of local self-governments.

Role of the Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) – UNDP, UNODC and IOM - will be members of the review panel with full-fledged decision-making role and voice. Further M&E, Quality Assurance will be technically accompanied by the grant-giving RUNO.

Quality Assurance: the quality assurance will be ensured at all stages by **(i)** developing grant selection criteria, encompassing purpose, method, capacity, submission criteria **(ii)** ensuring that grant solicitation process is open and grant selection process is transparent and competitive **(iii)** signing grant agreements or contracts with grant recipients outlining the terms of disbursement, implementation, monitoring and reporting on results.

Grant Threshold: Within the project, one individual grant agreement will be up to $10 K, whilst grant agreement for coalitions cannot exceed $50 K, which is composed of a number of mutually and logically interlinked sub-components (initiatives/activities). **Grant eligibility:** grants can be awarded to civil society organizations, including youth- and women-led CSOs, private sector, IT and creative industries, community institutions etc.

Annex 4: Operational presence and capacity of RUNOs

#	Target locations and partners				Operational presence of RUNOs	Capacity of RUNOs
	Province level state partners	District level state partners	Local and civil society partners	Border Checkpoints (BCPs)		
	UNDP, UNODC, IOM			UNODC, IOM		
1.	Representation of the President in **Osh province**	Kara-Suu state administration, border and labor migration services, legal aid and social service providers	Private sector, creative industry, businesses, civil society actors, operating at the province or district level. Border municipalities, communities, foreign labor migrants.	Kara-suu BCP	**UNDP** has a regional office covering Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces with long-standing partnership with local authorities, private sector, businesses, creative industry, civil society actors and communities. **UNODC** has a long-standing and trustful partnership/coordination with Border Service at HQ level, Regional/Province, and local levels, with local police, local crime prevention centers established within UNODC initiatives. **IOM** has a sub-office in Osh with two additional staff members who are responsible for the coordination with the local authorities, CSOs, and communities, and field support.	**UNDP** has a regional staff consisting of Programme Specialist on Peacebuilding, Project Specialist on Trade, Communications and two drivers. UNDP established a wide range partnership, listed in Annexes 1 and 2 **UNODC** has designated Programme staff that will coordinate all project activities and do on site visits on a regular basis. Along with that UNODC has established cooperation with local NGOs and local crime prevention centers. **IOM** has two Programme Assistants providing field support to IOM projects in Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken oblasts. In addition, IOM has a capacitated network of 46 NGO partners, of which 13 work in Osh oblast, 4 work in Jalal-Abad oblast and 4 work in Batken oblast. IOM's main NGO partners in Osh are "Ulybka", "Blagodat", and "DIA", in Jalal-Abad province "Aimira" NGO, and "Omur Bulagy" NGO in Batken.
2.		Aravan state administration, border and labor migration services, legal aid and social service providers.		Kara-Bagysh BCP		
3.	Representation of the President in **Jalal-Abad province**	Ala-Buka state administration, border and labor migration services, legal aid and social service providers.		Baymak BCP		
4.		Aksy state administration, border and labor migration services, legal aid and social service providers.		**NB:** Opening of BCP is planned by the Govt, which can go beyond the project lifecycle. Thus, the project will not equip BCP, but will capacitate local partners to get prepared for sudden upsurge of human mobility when BCP is opened.		
5.	Representation of the President in **Batken province**	Kadamjay state administration, border and labor migration services, legal aid and social service providers.		Kadamjay and BCP		
6.				Ak-Kyia BCP		
7.				Kaitpas BCP		
8.				Kyzyl-Kiya BCP		
9.				Otukchu BCP		

Annex 5: Draft Terms of Reference

Project Specialist on Peacebuilding/Youth

1. Position Information

Office/Unit/Project	Governance and Peacebuilding Programme
Title	Project Specialist on Peacebuilding/Youth
Level	NPSA-7
Duty station (City and Country)	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Type (Regular or Short term)	Regular
Office- or Home-based	Office-based
Expected starting date	Q1 2024
Expected Duration	24 months with possible extension
Position Number	tbc

2. Office/Unit/Project Description

UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic under "Governance and Social Cohesion" cluster (SDG16) implements Governance and Peacebuilding Portfolio by working in partnership with central and local authorities, communities, civil society and private sector towards increased social cohesion by advancing responsive governance institutions, generating high levels of trust and sustaining peace.

Under the direct supervision of Senior Adviser on Social Cohesion of UNDP Governance and Social Cohesion Portfolio, and overall guidance of UNDP Programme Specialist of Governance and Social Cohesion cluster, the Project Specialist (hereinafter as to Specialist) are responsible for day-to-day implementation of projects' activities through a range of actions including through provision of effective services in stakeholder engagement, designing, planning, monitoring and reporting of project activities towards the achievement of projects' goals and objectives in line with UNDP rules and regulations.

He/she will work in close coordination with respective operations and programme staff of Governance and Social Cohesion cluster as well as of other UNDP programme clusters, UN agencies involved in implementation of the respective projects, national and local authorities, CSO, private sector and communities.

3. Scope of Work

1. Provide day-to-day support to Senior Adviser on Social Cohesion in coordination of programme activities in accordance with the concepts set out in the Country Programme Document for 2023-2027, Project Documents, Annual Work Plans and in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations.
2. Under the leadership of Senior Adviser on Social Cohesion contribute to development of funding proposals when required, progress reports to donor organizations, monitoring, evaluation and lessons learned reports and other relevant programme-related documents, including contribution to substantive correspondence for partnership building.
3. Ensure timely and adequate implementation of activities under the relevant AWPs.
4. Provide technical support to programme/project teams in advocating programme/project objectives and in ensuring that all interested parties are well informed about the programme/projects' activities and goals.
5. Present information on Programme component activities to relevant institutions as well as ensure dissemination to broader public when required upon agreement with UNDP CO.
6. Support Senior Adviser on Social Cohesion in formulation, implementation, coordination and evaluation of Programme activities on a daily basis from substantive, administrative and financial points of view that would result in holistic and cross-practiced implementation of different projects funded by various donors and attainment of projects' objectives.
7. Cooperate and liaise with government stakeholders and other partners to ensure proper coordination and partnership in common development efforts with all relevant institutions/partner organizations and projects including at the local level.
8. Provide substantive technical assistance to Programme and beneficiaries and present information on programme activities to relevant institutions and governmental bodies.
9. Provide inputs on the development/revision of manuals and guidelines within the programme.
10. Support in achieving substantive outputs and in coordinating the work of national and international experts and vendors employed under the programme activities funded by various donors.
11. Provide high quality technical support to UNDP offices in the regions to achieve the outputs and objectives of programme activities.
12. Provide reports on fulfilled tasks to Senior Adviser on Social Cohesion and provide recommendations. and suggestions for improvement of the programme implementation, if and when necessary.
13. Support in preparation of materials for programme documents and reports required for the purposes of a) annual planning, b) resource mobilization, c) collaboration with partners; and d) reporting to donors, implementing partners and the public.

14. Ensure timely submission of all periodic reporting and requested information, feedback or comments to UNDP CO.

15. Ensure fulfilment of standard procedures, including the ones of procurement, contracting of services and formalizing partnerships, in accordance with UNDP Rules and Regulations.

16. Undertake field visits when needed.

17. Perform other tasks as necessary and as the programme develops.

4. Minimum Qualifications of the Successful NPSA

Min. Education requirements	Bachelor's degree in public, political, humanitarian or social sciences, public administration, jurisprudence, conflict prevention, business administration, international relations, international law and/or any other relevant sphere
Min. years of relevant work experience	– At least 4 years of relevant working experience in governmental, non-governmental, international, civil society organizations or private sector in relation to project implementation, project coordination, stakeholders engagement, M&E or other relevant experience in all aspects of project cycle. – Experience in the areas of peacebuilding, conflict prevention, governance, youth. – Experience in policy work, legal expertise, youth, stakeholders or community engagement/outreach is an asset. – Experience in implementation of multi-stakeholder projects/programmes in sensitive areas (e.g., cross-border cooperation, human rights, social cohesion etc) is desirable. – Background in development projects is an asset.
Required skills	– Experience in usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.)
Desired skills in addition to the competencies covered in the Competencies section	– Strong analytical and writing skills. – Excellent communication skills. – High sense of responsibility. – Strong personal motivation.
Required Language(s)	– Fluency in English and Russian. – Knowledge of Kyrgyz is an asset.