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

IRF REVISED PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Peace and Development (Phase 2)	**Initial Recipient UN Organization(s):** FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, WFP **Revised Recipient UN Organization(s):** *same*
Project Contact: Naoki Nihei Peace and Development Advisor United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in the Kyrgyz Republic naoki.nihei@one.un.org	**Implementing Partner(s) in Kyrgyzstan:** Office of the President (Co-chair of the PBF Joint Steering Committee), Office of the Vice Prime Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Project Number: 00097384 (Kyrgyzstan)	**Project Location:** Six village clusters with high cross-border tensions in Sughd province of Tajikistan and Batken province of Kyrgyzstan
Project Description: The project aims to increase cooperation and trust between communities in pilot Tajik-Kyrgyz village clusters to mitigate immediate risks of renewed cross-border violence.	**Initial approved PBF budget (2016-2017):** USD 1,400,000 **Additional PBF budget requested (2018-2019):** USD 1,000,000 (for Kyrgyzstan only) **RUNOs Proposed Allocations: UNDP – USD 370,000; UNICEF – USD 170,000; WFP – USD 170,000;** **FAO – USD 150,000; UN Women – USD 140,000.** **Additional Government contribution: -** **Additional Other contribution:** SDC – USD 1,000,000 (tbc)
	Project Start Date: 11 December 2015 **Initial Project End Date: 31 December 2017** **Revised End Date: 30 June 2019**
Gender Marker Score[1]: 2	

---

[1]PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

Project Outcomes: Outcome 1: Cooperation and trust between communities increased to mitigate risks of renewed violence
PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project:
2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2); (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(for IRF-funded projects)	
Recipient UN Organization(s)[2] *Name of Representative: Aliona Nikulita* Signature Title *United Nations Development Programme RR a.i.* Date & Seal	Representative of National Authorities *Name of Government Counterpart: Karybaeva Mira Askerovna* Signature Title *Head of Department of ethnic, religious policy and interaction with civil society, deputy chief of staff at the President's office.* Date & Seal
Recipient UN Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Yukie Mokuo* Signature Name of Agency *United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)* Date & Seal	Recipient UN Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Andrea Bagnoli* Signature Name of Agency *UN World Food Programme (WFP)* Date & Seal
Recipient UN Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Dorjee Kinlay* Signature Name of Agency: *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)* Date & Seal	Recipient UN Organization(s) *Name of Representative: Gerald Gunther* Signature Name of Agency: *UN Women* Date & Seal
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) *Name of Representative:* **Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco** Signature Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Date & Seal 29/12/2017	United Nations system in the Kyrgyz Republic *Name of Representative: Yukie Mokuo* Signature *Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in the Kyrgyz Republic a.i.* Date & Seal

Note: This cross-border cooperation project is jointly implemented by UN organizations in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, RUNOs in each country engage with their respective national counterparts to achieve common project objectives. All infrastructure and other works that will be constructed or implemented in border districts between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan under this project will not affect the process of delimitation and demarcation of Tajik-Kyrgyz state border

---

[2] Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Changes to peacebuilding context

Relations between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, while overall peaceful, have been characterized by a number of border-related tensions, stemming in part from the lack of delineation and demarcation of the border between the two countries. Disagreements over the borderline continue to lead to misunderstandings and distrust between neighboring communities, exacerbating existing tensions over natural resources, and preventing the resolution of crucial developmental and societal challenges.

Data from the conflict monitoring TRACTION[3] system shows that conflict incidents continue to occur regularly along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border, although less frequently in 2017. Incidents tend to peak during the agricultural growing season (from April to September), when large volumes of water are required for irrigation. It can also be assumed that water related conflicts partly depend on precipitation levels in a given year.

Overall number of incidents and linear trend, January 2015-July 2017. TRACTION data
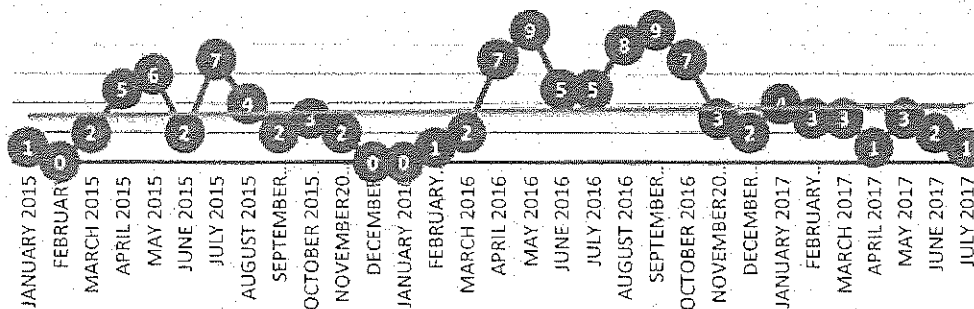
Conflict incidents yearly trends, January 2015-July 2017, TRACTION data

2015   2016   2017
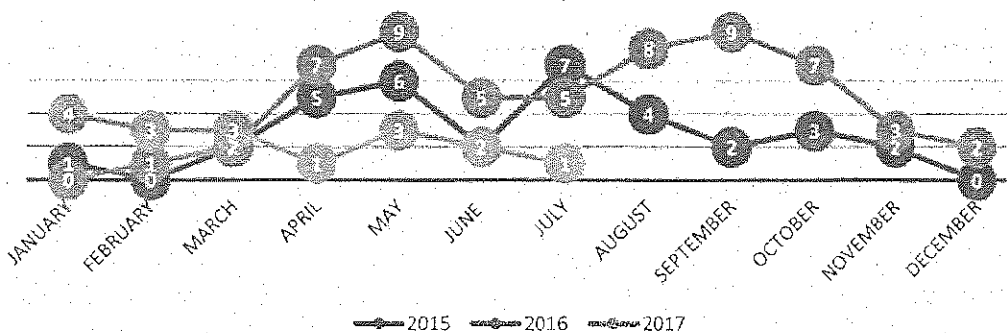
The main sources of conflict are land disputes, water scarcity and transportation-related. Most conflict-prone areas remain the Chorkuh-Koktash, and Vorukh-Aksay clusters. The project was sufficiently flexible during the first phase to direct additional resources to address tensions in these areas.

---

[3] The TRACTION (Trends for Action) is a community-based conflict monitoring mechanism which was established by support of UNDP. TRACTION monitors the situation in the pilot village clusters, enabling authorities and communities with the support of the UN to respond as early as possible to emerging tensions and conflict risks.

Types of conflict incidents, January 2015-July 2017, TRACTION data

Bar chart showing types of conflict incidents: LAND RESOURCES 43, WATER RESOURCES 18, ROAD/TRANSPORTATION 13, OTHER 10, BORDER CROSSING... 8, CRIMINAL ACTION 7, YOUTH 7, BAZAARS 1, RELIGIOUS RADICALISM 1, POLITICAL 1, INFORMATION AND... 0
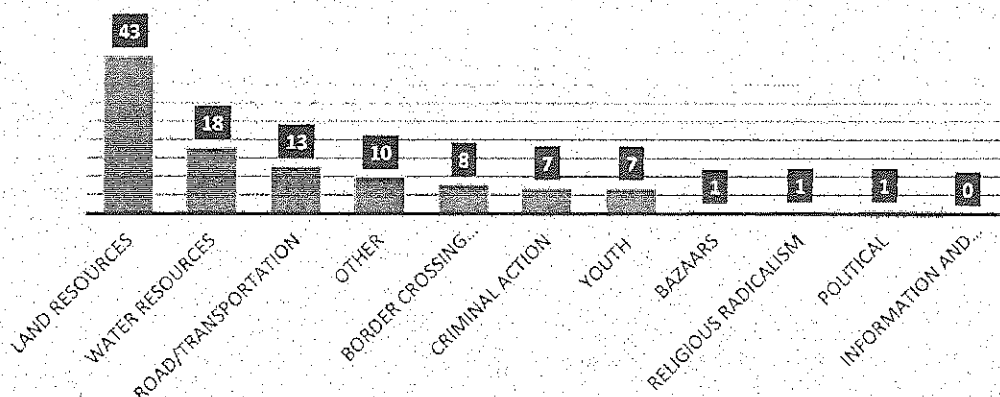
Number of incidents per clusters registered by the TRACTION, 2015-2017

Bar chart: Chorkuh - Koktash 38, Vorukh Aksay 32, Histevarz - Janyjer 16, Ovchikalacha - Kulundu 11, Lakkon - Karabak 7, Surkh - Pasky Aryk 4, Other 1
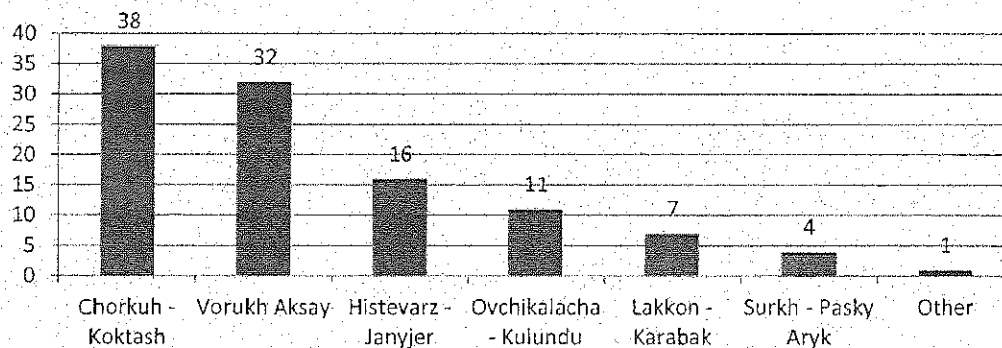
TRACTION monitoring mechanism identified land and water resources, as well as road and transport issues, as main conflict causes. A parallel study of women's perceptions of human insecurities identified additional challenges, including health and environment as contributing to conflict. For example, the health insecurities of women (and men) are exacerbated by the lack of access to quality drinking water leading to diseases creating additional strain to conflicts in families, and conflicts across border communities that blame each other for spreading diseases or polluting water with garbage. Poor distribution of water resources and failure to observe agreements for water distribution due to lack of a mechanism of sanctions and enforcement leads to water disputes with each side accusing the other of breaching existing water sharing agreements.[4]

Small communal-level cross-border conflicts can quickly create ripple effects that affect other border communities, exacerbating distrust and negative perceptions of the 'other'. Local conflicts can also escalate to higher levels of violence and negatively affect the political climate between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The potential for conflict is especially high around the access to and use of natural resources, notably water resources. This is partially due to unresolved access and ownership of the infrastructure that was developed in Soviet times when there was little regard for internal borders between Republics, which subsequently became independent states. In addition, a significant proportion of infrastructure is in a state of disrepair, leading to a significant loss of water through seepage and other problems. This reduces water availability and increases competition for resources,

---

[4] The project by building capacity of women leaders lets "them identify and analyze their own insecurities and listen to the recommendations they make for ractical and strategic solutions for alleviating the insecurities that impact their everyday lives. It is by concentrating on the local dimension that conflicts that seem to be inter-ethnic and cross-border could be diffused and boiled back down to what they are: community disputes over the sharing of natural resources"

affecting both communities' ability to receive the quantity water they need and providing an easy excuse to blame the 'other'.

It is worth mentioning that, in the long term, climate change that has already been linked to a 30 percent reduction of glaciers in the Pamir mountains, will lead to lower water availability. This is likely to cause economic shocks and strains on the rural population of targeted regions in the long run further exacerbating conflicts over resources. The project within its limited scope cannot address these fundamental climate-change related issues, but should aim to prepare communities that will experience negative effects of climate change to develop communication mechanisms, approaches for resolution of disputes, thereby adjudicating these inevitable tensions. Communities will be better prepared to respond to future tensions by utilizing the resources in sustainable, transparent and equitable manner.

The dispute about the land may be exacerbated by the demographic pressures in the long run, since some people settle and build houses in areas without clear status. Left unsupported with confidence-building measures, this raises significant tensions, as such movement is quickly perceived as an illegitimate claim to the territory in still disputed areas. Similar to the above, although the project may not be able to address these issues directly, it can develop mechanisms that would prevent the use of violence, and prepare people for dialogue about their grievances and issues.

Stricter enforcement of the border integrity – which is a common and often beneficial process for many states – is likely to have some adverse effects on local population. Villagers living close to the border tended to cross the border informally for jobs, markets, family etc. This has become increasingly difficult as the border has been reinforced and border services have called on villagers to follow formal border-crossing rules and procedures. This may result in misunderstandings and resentment as some people lose access to employment or trading opportunities, and need to adapt to a new reality.

Considering complex dynamics in Central Asia and some of the unresolved issues, including around border delimitation, children and young people become an easy target of mobilization for violence and face the risk of being instrumentalized. They may be also easily influenced by biased narratives and negative perceptions about the 'other' community that evolve during potential conflicts. Given the context explained above, the current generation of children and youth find themselves in an environment that is characterized with risks of conflict, poor intercommunal relations and divided ethnic communities, often living side by side. There is an opportunity to engage with adolescent girls and boys and youth to participate in a constructive way in social cohesion efforts at the community level by learning about the 'other' and knowing how to deal with differences in a constructive and peaceful manner; engaging in joint activities and initiatives that benefit all communities; and contribute to a different and a new narrative of peace.

Women play important roles in their border communities, as well as in their families, and can either help diminish, or exacerbate local conflicts (e.g. support or condemn violence by their children). Women leaders in the community who are equipped with peacebuilding skills can effectively mitigate some tensions and conflicts. Working together across borders women can strengthen inter-community ties, reduce fear and distrust of the other, and help build the foundations of sustainable peace.

The project remains highly relevant, and the peacebuilding context has not undergone significant changes since 2015. The project's focus on reducing the immediate risks of renewed violence continues to be valid. Tensions in border areas are likely to remain present until – and potentially even after – border demarcation and delimitation has taken place. Although the project has addressed in its first phase a number of highly flammable situations, many other sites still harbor a high potential for conflict. Conflict drivers, such as competition over natural resources (water, land and pasture), high levels of (youth) unemployment and out-migration, remain present in the region. Although relationships have improved since their low point in 2014, negative perceptions, distrust and even fear of the 'other' is still prevalent among all age groups and both genders. This risk is especially true for young people, who don't share a common legacy of a shared Soviet past and may never have had prior contact with their neighbors from the neighboring country (who sometimes live just 100 meters away), and have formed fears and stereotypes about them.

Achieved results

The first phase of the project prioritized 4 outputs to 1) improve linkages between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent conflicts, 2) restore cross-border linkages and cooperation by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources; 3) increase the level of tolerance among youth, and 4) enhance cooperation and trust between cross-border communities through building capacities of women for dialogue.

The review of the project in October 2017 showed, that "the project received significant results in all these areas, and does indeed seem to have contributed to a reduction in tensions and lower immediate risks of renewed cross border violence. The project has contributed quite significantly to reducing tensions over water resources, as well as issues related to border-crossing rules, and attitudes towards the 'other' have been positively impacted." The TRACTION monitoring system showed, that number of conflict incidents in 2017 dropped, and although this cannot be entirely attributed to the project, it is safe to state that the project contributed to the mitigation of risk of violence at community level.

In order to address the border residents' concerns about actions of Border services, the project established communication platforms between security providers, authorities, and local border communities on border crossing issues, which led to forming the community complaint mechanism working together with the Ombudsman. The strengthened link between the Ombudsmen and local communities both from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan contributed to the increased awareness of people's rights and complaint mechanism. The project also addressed the issue of border-crossing by children by providing awareness training about children and child rights to the State Border Services. The support was also delivered to children and their parents (through parent teachers' associations) on border rules and procedures in the border schools.

The project successfully set up communication platforms through 94 events between security providers, local authorities and communities in both countries as well as 11 events implemented together by security providers, local authorities and communities of both countries. The awareness campaign materials were developed on border crossing rules and procedures for children to help knowledge for school children.

The project established a complex model of community dialogue around infrastructure, youth and women initiatives, radically intensifying the levels of interest-driven cooperation and communication between people in both countries. Community mobilization, bottom-up, participative and conflict sensitive methodologies to address conflict triggers enabled UN agencies jointly support implementation of 83 infrastructure project[5], majority of them (64) addressing the disputes over the access to natural resources. The field evidence demonstrates that infrastructure projects reduced the likelihood of violent conflicts between neighboring communities. The project set in place mechanisms that enable communities to communicate and jointly solve issues of transparent water distribution and access to social infrastructure. In addition, in numerous capacity building events and consultations various actors — local authorities, Water Users Associations, farmer groups — have developed tools/mechanisms and knowledge that improve the effectiveness of addressing immediate causes of the conflict.

The project mainstreamed youth and women through all community activities to ensure their part in decision-making processes. In addition, specifically designed capacity building programme for 107 women peace activists and supporting 7 cross-border women initiatives enabled them to serve women as mediators in 5 villages where tensions flared up.

The project built incentives to maintain peace through 184 'linkage-setting' initiatives (education, culture and sports events, language courses, camps, vocational skills courses etc.) with participation of

---

[5] Figures in this and the next two paragraphs summarize the results delivered through both PBF and SDC funding.

7293 young people in cross-border events, and 7311 young people through in-country events. The review of the project provided evidence that friendships have already yielded greater trust and tolerance among youth, and increased their willingness to participate in joint activities and to continue building connections and bridges for further understanding and communication. 34 small-grants projects implemented by adolescents further strengthened intercommunal cooperation. To pilot innovative interest-driven cooperation, the project built capacity of youth in business development, and supported 11 business projects that foster cross-border economic ties.

b) Rationale for and impact of this project revision

The second phase of the project will capitalize on outcomes achieved and continues to address the main drivers of conflict. The tested mechanisms of community actions will be further harnessed to reduce the immediate risk of renewed violence on the Tajik-Kyrgyz border and to de-escalate tensions between neighboring communities. The *Review of PBF Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Peace and Development* showed that the project focus did not miss any key peacebuilding opportunities.[6] Project objectives, outcomes and outputs of the second phase are tailored to streamline the strategic benefits of peacebuilding interventions achieved in the first phase

The project supported is unique – a first of its kind – implemented by 5 UN agencies in the border areas of two countries through the mirroring of activities or implementation of joint ones. Each agency is leveraging its mandate and value added to reach peacebuilding goals, and through close inter-agency cooperation UN agencies are developing synergies between project components. The project proved to be catalytic, well-coordinated with other actors present in project area, and achieved progress in the six areas/outputs which it identified as priorities to sustain peace and development.

The project extension is requested, as the first phase identified critical needs to be addressed to prevent inter-communal conflicts. The conflict potential remains high, and if not addressed properly the conflicts may escalate and lead to a deterioration in relations between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Despite initial successful results, interventions must be strengthened and scaled up in targeted clusters. The project does not lose its catalytic nature, while it develops mechanisms to deal with conflict risks, and attracts attention of governments, international community and civil society to conflict risks between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The support within extension will consolidate the efforts of the border communities by scaling up the project experience to responding to the unmet needs in the villages in the target 6 clusters.

The parameters of the proposal with regard to programmatic focus and modalities are guided by the experience of the first phase, which showed complementarity of project interventions and Agencies' mandates. The lessons learnt indicated that approach of leveraging each Agency's mandate was critical for achieving peacebuilding dividends. Conflicts have multiple dimensions and actors, and proposed solutions must address them in a complex manner – in this context having standalone activities for women and youth are key to the peacebuilding, since addressing only infrastructure issues may not help overcoming distrust among various societal groups. Complementarity and mutual reinforcing by Agencies enabled both to address infrastructure related concerns, as well as to build linkages between societal groups in cross-border communities. Role of the each RUNO enabled to achieve strategic level outcome, and avoid gaps in programme response to strengthen human and social capitals to prevent conflict incidence on Tajik-Kyrgyz border.

Using the results of the lessons learnt, this phase will focus on most strategic interventions, reducing the overall number of outputs and activities; streamlining certain activities within new outputs (e.g. mainstreaming gender and youth activities through outputs), maintaining strategic prioritization on the community level and confidence-building between people.

By doing this, the phase even further improves the value-for-money in terms of achieving peacebuilding dividends. Following lessons learnt recommendations it will explore opportunities in the sphere of strengthening economic ties, and interest-based linkages. Financial allocations by the

---

[6] Carried out by Frauke de Weijer, PeaceNexus Foundation, in October-November, 2017

Agencies are proposed after careful analysis of specific expertise and scope of required action to maintain critical interventions in six village clusters.

Accordingly, this revision seeks to adjust the project's initial scope and objectives, and takes into account the recommendations made in the review of the first phase. The requested extension will increase duration of the project by 18 months (until end June 2019, if project starts as planned on 1 January 2018). The total project budget (for 2 countries) increases from USD 3 million to USD 5 million (amount requested for the cost extension is USD 1,000,000 for each country).

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) New Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

Project objective: The *proposed project aims to build sustainable mechanism to reduce the risks of violent conflict and to create a more conducive environment for the promotion of sustainable peace and development in cross-border areas. Peacebuilding and conflict prevention interventions are designed to contribute to short-term stabilization, while preparing the ground for the promotion of longer term sustainable peace.*

Geographical focus of the project. The project will continue focusing on 6 clusters targeted in the first phase. Discussions and analysis held during the project review in October 2017 showed that areas carefully selected in the previous phase (based on monitoring supported by the BPPS-funded monitoring initiative) remain relevant for the second phase. The project addressed only some of the most urgent needs in selected localities within the municipalities in the 6 clusters. Project teams identified numerous potential projects that will have high peacebuilding impact identified in targeted clusters.
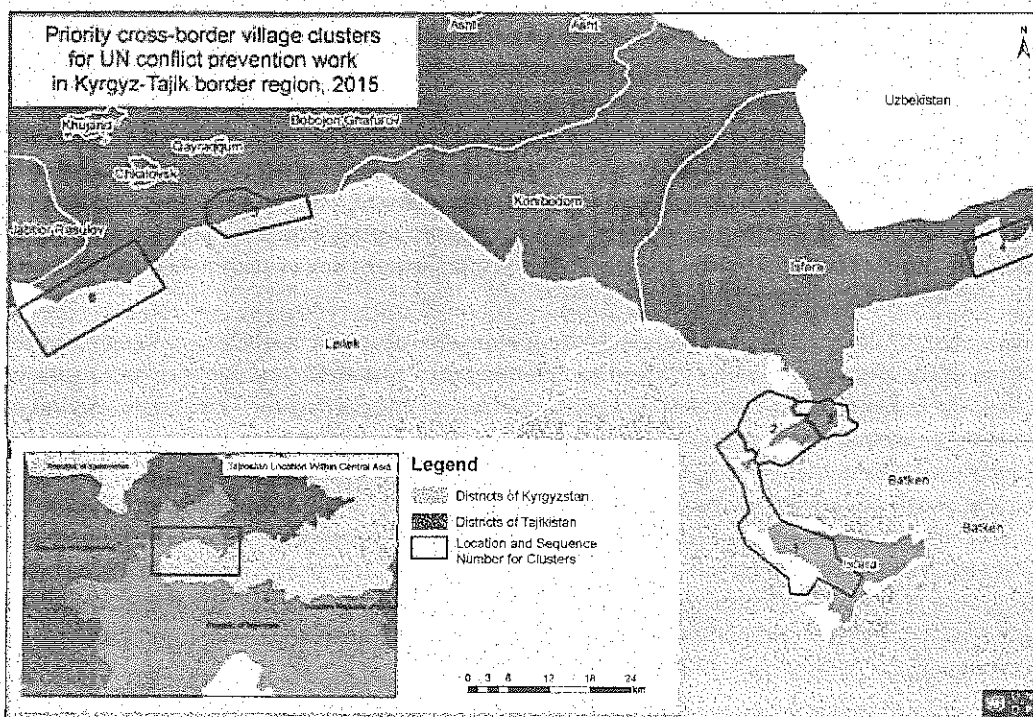
Six cross-border village clusters targeted by the Project

Nº	Cluster	Jamoat, and Rayon in Tajikistan	AyilOkmotu and Rayon in Kyrgyzstan	Key issue areas causing tensions	Level of tensions (high, medium, low)

1	Vorukh-Hojai Alo-AkSay-Kapchigai-UchDobo-TashTumshuk-AkTatyr	Vorukh, Chorkuh Isfara	AkSay, Ak-Tatyr- Batken rayon	RT-KR- Contested land and infrastructures, access to pastures, access and distribution of water, border management regime and border guards' treatment of local population, youth violence	High
2	Chorkyh, Somonien - Koktash, Samarkandek, Ortoboz, PaskyAryk	Chorkuh	AkSay, Samarkandek, Aktatyr-Batken rayon	RT-KR - Contested land and infrastructure, access to pastures, access and distribution of water, border management regime and border guards' treatment of local population, youth violence	high
3	Surkh-MinOruk (section of PaskyAryk village)-MinBulak (section of KokTash village)	Surkh Isfara	AkSay, Samarkandek	Access to pastures, water, contested land and infrastructures	medium
4	Lakkon - Kurgoncha-Karabak, ChonTaala, Dobo	Lakkon Isfara	Karabak, Tort-Gyl - Batken rayon	Access to pastures, contested land and infrastructures, and other problems	medium
5	Ovchi Kalacha, Sada - International, Kulundu, Razzakov, AkAryk, Maksat	B Gafurovskiy Rayon	Kulundu, Leilek rayon	Access to pastures, illegal migration of people in cross-border areas, contested land	high
6	Kostakoz(Khistevarz) - Arka, Borborduk	B Gafurovskiy Rayon	Jenijer, Leilek rayon	Access to pastures, people in cross-border areas, contested land	high

Selected core principles of the project (based on lessons learned from review of Phase 1):

- Responsible UN implementing agencies (RUNOs) will use their comparative advantage, tailoring their mandates and deliberately leveraging their ongoing work, to create the highest possible value for peacebuilding.

- The focus will be on community projects implemented at the lowest level possible. Experience of the previous phase showed that conflicts are most effectively solved at the municipal and sometimes district level. When they escalate to the regional or national level, resolution becomes more difficult as a range of political issues often becomes enmeshed in the resolution effort. In other words, the RUNOs will maintain the commitment to the community-based nature of the project with highly tailored and context-specific approaches.

- Integration between outputs/activities and agencies will be further promoted, including cross-border synergies and lessons learnt under the guidance of PDAs to ensure joint strategic planning, programmatic oversight and harmonization of the project.

- Mirroring of activities will remain an important principle. However due to different entry points and institutional realities in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, interventions will be carefully contextualized, country specific strategies developed and activities designed to best meet local needs.

- The project will maintain the key principles of the programmatic response applied in the first phase, including 1) conflict sensitivity and a *do no harm* approach; 2) alignment to government priorities and ensuring its buy-in; 3) addressing subject sensitivity through tailored communicative actions; 4) addressing asymmetries in government decision making in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; 5) keeping balance between infrastructure ('hard') and capacity building ('soft') interventions; 6) linking dialogue platforms to the resolution of concrete needs of communities; 7) maintaining flexibility of the project to changing situation on the ground; 8) promoting dialogue and joint problem solving.

The offices of the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have partnered with UNDP in the first phase of the cross-border cooperation programme allocating about Swiss Francs (CHF) 2 Million to UNDP (roughly CHF 1 Million for each country) in 2014-2017. Swiss funding intended to improve capacity of cross-border communities and authorities to understand local tensions and identify jointly agreed conflict-mitigating measures.

For the second phase, consultations with SDC continue, and initial parameters of the programme envisage funding of USD 2 million for both countries for the period of 36 months in which the main focus will be to institutionalize the conflict monitoring system in the existing country system. Considering these parameters, and the fact that there are activities solely funded by SDC, it is safe to assume that SDC funding will remain supplementary to the PBF resources, and it will not impact the programmatic focus and agencies' involvement within the current proposal.

Conflict Monitoring: The joint SDC/UNDP project established a community-based conflict monitoring mechanism "Trends for Action" (TRACTION). TRACTION monitors the situation in the six pilot village clusters, enabling authorities and communities with the support of the UN to respond as early as possible to emerging tensions and conflict risks.

The conflict monitoring methodology is based on an equal number of locally recruited 6 field monitors working in pairs in the contentious locations (one on each side of the border). The benefit of a community-based conflict monitoring mechanism is that it provides reliable data on incidents and conflict dynamics, reduces stereotypes in situation of polarized community interests, creates common space to explore solutions, and provides hands-on analysis to identify issues to be discussed during community dialogue. Field monitors serve as inter-community bridge-builders/ entry points into a conflict situation. They also work behind the scenes to convey inter-community dialogues/ consultations and accompany the implementation of trust-building measures.

Lessons learned from the previous programme phase indicate that maintaining the conflict analysis was a precondition for conflict-sensitive programming, implementation and adaptation. Conflict monitoring has been pivotal in understanding the conflict locations, causes and dynamics of the incidents, and building capacity of local authorities on conflict-sensitive planning, confidence building, and community dialogue. In a number of cases project acted or refrained from action at the community level following the results of the conflict monitoring (e.g. additional packages to most conflict-prone areas, refraining from building the bridge in Somonyon village).

Conflict monitoring enabled to direct project resources to peacebuilding priorities and achieve greater impact of local projects. Results of the first phase reconfirmed that linking the monitoring with project activities under IRF should remain a basic principle of project implementation in the new phase.

In the second phase, the monitoring will remain pivotal to programming and planning of actions in communities by the project. Where possible efforts will be made to ensure that women will be further integrated into the monitoring, and the findings and analysis of women peace activists included.

The overall principle proposed by the project is to keep the monitoring at the lowest level possible, thereby avoiding political sensitivities around the information collection (methodology, data collecting actors etc.). Low level of information gathering will also ensure the coupling with early response by local authorities, who deal with communal conflicts on a daily basis.

The expected additional funding from SDC will dedicated to strengthen conflict monitoring capacities of national and local actors – government agencies, local authorities, and community organizations – and consolidating their ability to use monitoring-related skills and knowledge in performing their primary functions. Lessons learnt also showed that planned institutionalization of conflict monitoring will be a challenging task, due to limited resources of local authorities, rigidity of local administration and its certain misgivings to externally proposed systems, which are not rooted in current functions.

Outcome 1: Cooperation and trust between communities increased to mitigate risks of renewed violence

Theory of Change:

If communities in pilot village clusters in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan solve their problems together and establish cross-border links through a diverse set of trust-building measures, including infrastructure and interest-based cooperation of societal groups like women and youth that address both communities' needs and problems, then the risk of renewed violence is reduced. This is because through communication and cooperation authorities and people along the border increase trust, reduce stereotypes and perception of the neighboring community as 'others', improve the transparency and fairness of the use natural resources, thereby deescalating tensions and preventing people from resorting to violent means of problem solution. In this context authorities and security providers will improve the protection of human rights and communication with citizens; communities will build ties around the restoration, use and maintenance of community infrastructure and cooperate to better access and manage natural resources; adolescents and youth will be more tolerant and less likely to engage in violence, with their agencies mobilized for building greater social cohesion; and, women will more actively participate in cross-border cooperation initiatives.

Output 1. Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents

(Implementing agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, WFP)

Output relevance. Incidents of violation of human rights by border-guards and law enforcement are important drivers of conflict and can quickly escalate a local conflict into national one. That is why it is crucial to continue building capacities of authorities and security providers to maintain effective communication channels between themselves and communities/individuals who cross border. This includes, among others, raising the capacity of border guards and custom services on human and child friendly procedures, strengthening an effective complaint mechanism. Regular dialogue can allow for durable solutions to be found to highly context-specific conflicts. As the current aim of the Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan governments is to make the border management even more effective, awareness of legal rules and the ramifications of this process needs to be increased among local populations.

Theory of Change. If security providers respect people's rights, and communicate transparently with authorities and residents on rules and procedures of border crossing in a friendly manner, and eventual grievances are addressed through an effective complaints mechanism, **then** the risk of violent incidents and conflict escalation is reduced, **because** community members, including children, uphold the rules and feel protected, anger and negative stereotypes are not formed, and people do not blame 'the other side' for mistreatment.

The strategies adopted to achieve the output include:

- Create communication and dialogue platforms between security providers, local authorities and communities. If dialogue platforms (information environment) are in place, and community residents' awareness on border-crossing rules and procedures are raised, especially targeting vulnerable groups such as women and youth who face challenges in border crossing, then the risk of potential conflicts is mitigated by greater adherence of people to required procedures.

- Strengthen complaints and grievances mechanisms which are put in place effectively in each country (through building capacity of the Ombudsman's Office, State Border Services and Police and other institutions) and access to these institutions for all, including women and youth. If effective grievance mechanisms are in place, then the communal conflicts can be resolved through official action and mediation, without resorting to inter-communal conflicts, when 'justice is taken in people's hands'.

- Build awareness and capacity of duty bearers (local authorities, security officials, border guards and custom service providers) on human rights and methods to protect rights of children on cross border using child friendly cross border procedures and for dealing with citizens (incl. children, youth, women) who violate border crossing rules and procedures.

Lessons learned

The most important lesson from the previous phase is that trainings and awareness raisings for community members (including adolescents, youth, and women) and security providers will need to be sufficiently contextualized and address real-life situations. Although there is a need to impart knowledge on formal rules and procedures on border-crossing, it is the living reality of people that they cross the border informally where there are no official check points. The modalities of awareness raising need to be sufficiently tailored towards these real-life realities and support the people to better manage the challenges associated with these.

The project supported establishment of the community complaint mechanisms working closely with the Ombudsmen, however, the next phase requires further support to the institutionalization and effective functioning of the community complaint mechanisms. The involvement and capacity of women from cross-border communities may play an important role in improving the efficiency of complaint mechanisms.

Indicative activities:

- Support district governments on establishing coordination platforms among key stakeholders including law enforcement structures, local authorities and communities and other stakeholders (INGOs, NGOs public institutes, etc.).
- Enhance – in a contextualized manner - capacity of security providers (border guards, custom service providers and local authorities) to address community concerns and raise the awareness of the population about the rules and procedures that regulate the border area, including the emphasis of children.
- Facilitate bilateral dialogue at subnational level including on disputed issues that serve as conflict risk-triggers and enhance cooperation for joint decisions making;
- Strengthen the complaints mechanisms through tailored support to Ombudsman's office (both for adults and adolescent youth and children).

Key approaches/principles of programming and implementation

The work on the grievances mechanisms will be fully integrated into the legal framework of Ombudspersons' institutions in both countries. Strengthening capacity of local actors, increasing ownership and leadership in these processes is crucial to make the complaints mechanism effective. As in the previous phase, the project will make sure that "ombudsmen come to people", rather than "people come to ombudsmen" due to low legal awareness of rural residents in targeted clusters.

The joint work of stakeholders through local dialogue platforms helps to address some of the common grievances and articulate proposals for more participatory and inclusive decision making at the local level and more citizen and child--friendly rules and procedures for the functioning of security and custom providers in the border area. Such work also can help to de-escalate and reduce tensions. Cooperation between communities and security providers is especially critical with regards to dealing with various types of incidents (i.e. stone-throwing or theft of livestock) and preventing these incidents from sparking more tensions.

Especially in areas where people live very close to the border, children may be exposed to the risk of unintentional border crossing and subsequent distressing contacts with law enforcement. To prevent border-crossing violations, relevant information and knowledge will be disseminated utilizing parent-teacher associations (PTA) to address specifically parents of adolescents with tolerance-building work, school parliaments, youth groups, and / or extra-curricular activities to raise the knowledge of children.

It is expected that, as a result, children and youth are aware of their rights, in general, and specifically knowledgeable regarding borders, procedures, and consequences of violations. The awareness campaign is carried out in a way that does not further fuel stereotypes of 'people on the other side of the border' that present a threat to children but objectively inform about dangers in areas with a high security presence. To reiterate again – the project will contextualize the information delivered to young people and other community members to ensure that it reflects risks and problems faced by residents in concrete border villages.

Sustainability

The lessons learned review has reconfirmed that dialogue platforms between security providers, local authorities and local communities within one country are more effective and sustainable if there are parallel inter-community dialogues on cross-border issues carried out by citizens. There is evidence that the efficiency of Ombudsman office in terms of addressing complaints has amplified, with overall increase of number of complaints, and some of them reaching national level (e.g. in Tajikistan). Border services, police and Ombudsman expressed their own willingness to hold community meetings, ensuring their participation in the first phase, and have even increased the frequency of community meetings. However, to make the greater sustainability, the complaint mechanism needs to be strengthened by the stronger collaboration with the Ombudsman.

RUNOs will attempt to make a preliminary agreement with Training Centre under the State border service, the training module on child friendly procedures at checkpoints will be incorporated officially into training course of training centers of State border service and State custom service which lead to institutionalization of practices. In addition to Border service, the new phase will work more with other security providers, like custom service and police which would increase institutional capacity of state institutions to respect human rights during border crossing rules and procedures.

As assessed by the lessons learnt knowledge shared with beneficiaries (youth, communities etc.) is likely to remain but to make it more sustainable, follow up action will be undertaken in the new phase. The work through the school system is a proved potential as an effective strategy in the previous phase.

Output 2: Communities restore cross-border linkages and trust by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources, as well as by establishing platforms of confidence-building and cooperation between various societal groups

(Implementing agencies: UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UN Women)

Output relevance. Scarcity and disputes over distribution of and access to natural resources (water, land, pastures) and community and social infrastructure has been identified as one the main drivers of cross-border community conflicts. Lack of knowledge to maintain and effectively manage scarce resources and shared infrastructure, misunderstandings and different perceptions on usage of resources can quickly raise tensions due to importance of it for livelihoods and adequate social services. These misunderstandings and conflicts – in a situation of limited communication – lead to stereotypes and growing distance between neighboring communities. Lack of dialogue platforms of communication and joint work between various societal groups, notably adolescents, youth and women, as well as weak peace building competencies of people impede constructive conflict resolution attempts in communities. The previous phase showed that strengthening linkages – through joint action – between these groups in addition to infrastructure is critical to build environment conducive to peace.

Theory of change: If communities are supported to solve immediate cross-border disputes through improved access to and distribution of natural resources, and strengthen cross-border linkages through dialogue platforms, **then** the risk of immediate conflict is reduced at community level **because** joint problem solving through bottom-up dialogical processes improves transparency and fairness of the use of natural resources (incl. addressing scarcity issue), as well as creates a dense network of linkages between people thereby reducing negative stereotypes, and making societal groups, including

13

women, adolescents and youth, less prone to support violent means of conflict resolution. In other words, if people work together and their problems are solved, and they – through communication and making friendships – stop perceiving the other side as an abstract and simplified 'others', then the likelihood of resorting to the cross-border violence is reduced.

The strategies proposed to achieve the outcome include:

* Rehabilitate or build (through a community-led approach) small-scale social or natural resource-related infrastructure with a high potential for reducing tensions
* Enhance cooperation in natural resource management to prevent and better manage conflicts
* Increase the effectiveness and transparency of the use of the natural resources in order to reduce pressure on the resources
* Enhance linkages and dialogue between women, youth and adolescent girls and boys, as well as other societal groups of two countries through joint cross-border activities
* Build capacities and competencies of community members and leaders on both sides of the border, especially adolescents, youth and women for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and participate in decision-making and mediation
* Promote economic ties between cross-border communities and harness employment-related activities to build bridges between people, especially youth and women

Lessons learned

One of the key lessons learnt in the first phase was that the envisaged strategy of joint implementation and encouraging the shared use of infrastructure was often not the most effective way to reduce tensions. The project in the first phase shifted increasingly towards an approach of increasing communities' independent access to resources, rather than encouraging the shared usage.

It is essential that all infrastructure projects continue to be designed through an intensive and well-facilitated intra- and inter-community dialogue process, with high-quality engagement from men, women and youth, and that these projects acquire the formal approval of communities and the municipal and district authorities on both sides of the border. The bottom-up approach, with high level of transparency and public participation in the first phase ensured relevance of the project, and additionally build awareness of local residents on the need to address conflict triggers. In addition, each project to be implemented in neighboring country should continue going through a vetting process in the other country's community to avoid conflicts and build linkages between people. Specifically, the lessons from the Kaerma canal case were used to improve the SOPs for project approval. Infrastructure projects are highly visible and can lead to envy or resentment from adjacent communities, hence in some cases an investment on one part of the border should be mirrored on the other side of the border. The project will build on and consolidate this experience in the second phase.

The sustainability of the water-related infrastructure needs to be increased through strengthening the capacity of the water governance actors (WUAs, district and municipal water departments, mirabs) and their interactions at local level[7]. That is why the new phase among its strategies includes addressing issues of transparent and efficient use of water resources.

Two important drivers of the conflict – land issues as well as pasture issues – were dealt in a limited scope in previous phase due to complexities of the local contexts[8]. These drivers turned out to be too

---

[7] The strengthening capacities of the water governance actors is an issue requiring a complex set of initiatives at policy and local level. The project will focus on proposing manageable local-scale capacity building initiatives to increase efficiency of the water use.

[8] UNDP Kyrgyzstan developed and plans to install and train relevant staff on e-pasturing management system for 4 Pasture Committees of Ak-Sai, Ak-Tatyr, Kara-Bulak and Kulundu LSGs in Batken oblast by the end of 2017. No activities on pasture management were undetaken in Tajikistan (except the problem analysis and assessment of programming entry points). FAO in Tajikistan conducted assessments and consultations.

contentious and directly linked to the process of border demarcation. The project will not address these conflict triggers in the new phase (with minor exception in Kyrgyzstan), while careful analysis carried out by RUNOs and the lessons learnt exercise identified numerous risks linked to contentious land cases (e.g. political buy-in of stakeholders).

The lessons learned exercise indicated that infrastructure works through Food-for-Asset (FFA) modality might create the risk of dependency and expectations from people in targeted villages in future development interventions. WFP has been conducting similar activities in Tajikistan (and in the region) since early 2000s and external and internal evaluations of FFA projects did not reveal cases of dependency. Food incentive are provided to the poorest participants through longer-term asset-creation objectives (essential to peacebuilding) to maintain their engagement in the public works, where it is critical to ensure good quality of labour contribution by people. In order to manage potential risk, a well-designed communication campaign will be carried out.

Focusing on infrastructure without increasing intensity of linkages and networks and bringing different groups to cooperation leads to gaps in peacebuilding efforts. Building trust between specific societal groups – especially youth and women - provided a number of relevant lessons learnt. For example, it showed that increased density of contacts between adolescents, youth and women led to higher level of tolerance between them, and participation in joint events often resulted in established friendship ties which are maintained after the project ends. The building of confidence and trust between youth and women across the border not only created more favourable climate for non-violent resolution of issues, but – with high probability - directly contributed to assuaging existing tensions.

In the new phase, these community groups will have opportunities to use new tools and innovation; business and trade opportunities, cultural, sports and educational entry points. In addition to that women will be able to provide early warning of rising conflict tensions and to help to mitigate community level conflicts.

The lesson learned review indicated that as women are important societal group influencing the conflict dynamic (e.g. through family by approving/disapproving violence) more attention needs to be put on ensuring that women i) can participate effectively in dialogue and consultations, ii) are increasingly involved in decision-making at community level, and iii) have their needs and preferences sufficiently taken into consideration across project outputs. As a result, each agency will ensure gender mainstreaming and integrating women into outputs, in addition to specific standalone activities for women's empowerment and participation.

The project showed also that for a meaningful inclusion of women and youth into cross-border dialogue would require capacity building of women and youth within the countries, so they have competencies and skills to analyze problems, express their opinions, hear opinion of others, and seek effective solutions without resorting to violence. This is why in this phase RUNOs will continue building capacities of youth and women capacities as peacemakers.

Indicative activities:

- Strengthening community and inter-communal dialogue on issues that contribute to cross-border conflicts with identification of initiatives which may bring highest peacebuilding dividends; Ensure that any infrastructure-related initiative is vetted by the neighboring cross-border community.

- Implement community projects that address needs, challenges and priorities (among potential community infrastructure and natural resources management initiatives and have a conflict de-escalation impact for a greater number of communities);

- Enhancing the role of adolescents, youth and women in decision making at local and district level through, among others, their leadership and mediation capacity building, inclusion on the planning of new 1325 NAPs in 2018 and into the local Working Groups, and gender- and youth-specific Dialogue Platforms.

- Implement cross-border trust and confidence-building measures such as cultural and sports events, joint workshops, educational and vocational skills trainings and other capacity building initiatives, which helps maintaining durable ties, with special focus on youth and women;
- Supporting building entrepreneurial ties between youth and women through the small grants initiatives, cross-border business camps and simulations, financial literacy trainings

Key approaches/principles of programming and implementation

This output will focus on peacebuilding work in communities both addressing disputes over water and socio-economic infrastructure, as well as negative stereotypes and distance that can complicate already strained cross-border relations between both countries. Targeted pilot interventions that will be identified as a result of cross-border intercommunity dialogue and conflict monitoring will help to improve natural resource management (esp. in water-management), thereby tackling one of the major causes of conflict.

The infrastructure will be selected through a two-stage process. Ideas identified through the conflict monitoring and dialogue process will be further discussed at community meetings that bring together community members and local authorities. The community meeting will incorporate the outcome of the intercommunity dialogue and collaboratively select infrastructure to be supported by the project. Where possible, the community meeting will include both representatives from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Before the consultations starts communities will receive a clear guidance on parameters with regard to what can be funded within project, including (among others):

1) Reducing risk of the conflict. Infrastructure projects should resolve the existing disputes/problems, prevent possible tensions/conflicts, create conditions for improving/reestablishing relationship between border communities, no harm to any of Kyrgyzstan or Tajikistan communities.

2) Socio-economic benefits. Infrastructure projects need to provide better access to resources and livelihoods, food security and improve overall safety of people.

3) Alignment to development priorities of the government. Local authorities will certify the project priority; communities will provide incentives for contribution to the project; projects will be a part of a greater engagement with the border communities and local authorities.

The previous phase showed that although the supply of water may be sufficient to meet residents' needs, the infrastructure to deliver is not. Many of the irrigation channels are silted, channel facings have collapsed, and water-discharge and other structures are inoperable, due to the absence of access roads along the channels, and illegal constructions, and Water Users Associations (WUAs) are unprepared to deal with issues and fairly distribute the water. These management problems lead to water scarcity and situation when one side feels disadvantaged.

Highly contextual capacity building of WUAs and other water governance actors, with a view of strengthening the overall system of water infrastructure operation and maintenance will be carried out. As many conflicts arise around the transparency and fairness of water distribution. The project will also encourage cooperation of relevant institutions (e.g. meetings between WUAs) to establish confidence and trust over the access to water are managed better to reduce the risk of violence. Improving the delivery of irrigation water will ultimately reduce a major source of social and cross-border conflict in these poorly developed areas.

The cooperation, trust, and friendship ties will be built between communities' youth and women using the interest-driven activities, that are attractive to beneficiaries and have potential to stay beyond the project scope. The project will look not only into frequency of the contacts, but also depth of the contact between communities, and will focus on activities that form durable ties. The beneficiaries will not only learn together, but also do together initiatives through micro-grants, exchanging experience on vocational trainings etc.

The new phase of the programme will include both interventions that develop young people's and women's peace building competencies, as well as a series of events that support to establish more durable ties. More emphasis will be put on interventions on each side of the border as well as across the border of youth and adolescent girls and boys in the sphere of culture, sports, business and cross-border trade. Regarding the provision of vocational trainings, the project will adopt an approach to make it more highly tailored to the individual, and more strongly linked to actual business or employment opportunities based on the assessments of local labor markets. The project will also foster youth capacity in decision-making, non-cognitive skills, intrapersonal and interpersonal skills, and raising their confidence and ability to make decisions.

In the new phase, the support will intend to provide more business related joint activities such as business skills development, financial literacy, joint cross-border entrepreneurial simulation/edutainment exercises, business planning, job fairs, and vocational trainings with careful examinations of the local labour needs and markets for the participants to utilize the skills learned from the support and keep the cross-border ties more sustained based on the business relationships.

The project will continue supporting new joint women projects, that will be identified through inter-community meetings and dialogues. This will aim to deepen cross border links and interest to sustain peace. Cross-border initiatives mobilize a solid number of volunteers among youth and women in the villages to support women activists in their implementation. They build trust, confidence, cross-border ties and exchanges, cooperation and good neighborhood relations.

In addition, following lessons learnt recommendations the women-related activities will focus on enhancing capacity of women leaders for conflict analysis, prevention and mediation & increase social ties and build tolerance between women leaders through joint cross-border initiatives. For women peace activists to maximize their support of peacebuilding and conflict prevention, they should play key roles in their families and communities, working across borders to help build inter-communal trust and practical cooperation based on common interests, and with policy makers to ensure that women's contributions to peace and security is integrated into broader policy change and discussions. The results of the project will feed (through a set of recommendations) the development of the new 1325 National Action Plans (2018-2022) for both countries. It will ensure that border community security needs are addressed in the new 1325 NAPs, that new NAPs are localized, and that attention to cross border conflicts is raised in policy making circles.

To continue to empower women's capacity as peacemakers as well as to define women's function in dialogue and decision-making processes, the trained women community leaders will be called upon to integrate other activities under other program outputs more effectively and to share their knowledge with a higher number of women in their communities. Women community leaders and women engaged in cross border initiatives will be encouraged to link with other women in their communities, to share with them the advantages of cross-community cooperation. In the previous phase of the project, women activists provided guidance and coaching on peacebuilding to the wider group of women from villages who were mobilized into "women's clubs". This will continue in the next phase, as the activists continue to pass their knowledge and skills to women in the communities on assessing their needs, cross-border insecurities and ways of developing and communicating solutions.

Sustainability

Sustainability of the infrastructure is ensured through the community ownership and asset maintenance strategy. To achieve these, interventions starting from planning stage until completion are led by the community leadership and with engagement of relevant government authorities. Moreover, to enhance ownership and sustainability of interventions, communities will be required to agree on a maintenance management system for each infrastructure project.

The sustainability of the infrastructure depends on the ability of the 'water governance actors' to pay for the operating costs (water and staff), to ensure proper maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure and the on-farm and off-farm irrigation structures. In other words, sustainability of the water-related

infrastructure can be increased through strengthening the capacity of the water governance actors (WUAs, district and municipal water departments, sub River Basin Organization on Isfara river) and their interactions. Such contextualized capacity building is mentioned above. Recent reforms in Tajikistan, which increase the role and responsibilities of WUAs, may result in financial resources and capacity gaps of WUAs. The project needs to address these issues by analyzing programme entry points to (realistically per available funding) support integrated water management in border areas. The sustainability of investments into other social infrastructure (outside water) will be ensured through hand-over and ownership/maintenance by local municipalities and public institutions.

The durability of the 'soft' ties (women and youth) established by the previous interventions is hard to predict in the face of a new eruption of violence or changes in the political environment. It is however assumed that ties with a strong personal interest (such as business or kinship ties) are considered as more enduring – and as mentioned above the project will put greater emphasis on those in the second phase. Sustainability will also be assured by inclusion of border community's security issues in 1325 NAPs in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

The sustainability is also expected to come from the durability of knowledge and attitudinal change of young people, the resilience built through educational interventions within the school system. Some of the joint youth activities are starting to move towards a greater institutionalization, such as the mixed team football league and cultural exchanges at neighboring schools across the borders. To ensure the sustainability of the cross-border ties, the project will create opportunities for exchanges between cross-border schools in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Student councils and parliaments, Parent Teacher Associations, youth centres and similar can play a critical role in this respect.

Another sustainability approach is to ensure that the cohort of young people trained during previous cycles stay involved and engaged as mentors and peers hence expanding the circle of young people's involvement over time as opposed to engaging young people in one-off events. The purpose of these events is to promote cross-border dialogue and trust building.

To ensure the durable ties based on mutual economic interest, the project provides opportunities to facilitate cross-border business activities. This project will bring young businesspersons from border areas to establish connections, share experience and plan together possible entrepreneurial initiatives. These linkages will result in creating opportunities for strengthening economic ties between youth and women in targeted border clusters.

Some activities have long-term effects, e.g. language courses. They help to sustain the relations between youth, and project will attempt to enhancing the language courses through creating an extra-curricular programmes. The knowledge of common language (Russian) will help youth to communicate and understand each other and promote friendship and peace further.

Revised Budget: *Outline the revised budget for the project, including activity by activity and by UN categories. Please include a short narrative summarizing the overall change in budget, why the change is necessary and how value for money will be ensured. Please use the two budget tables below. If the budget is not affected, please state so.*

Table 1: Indicative Project Activity Revised Budget

	Output name	IRF 2016-2017 Original budget	IRF 2018-2019 Increased budget*	UN budget category
Outcome 1: Cooperation and trust between communities increased to mitigate risks of renewed violence				
Output 1	Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents	WFP Kg 15,000 WFP Taj 15,000 UNICEF Kg 45,000 UNICEF Taj 45,000 UNDP Kg 120,000 UNDP Taj 120,000	UNICEF Kg 50,000 UNICEF Taj 60,000 UNDP Kg 120,427 UNDP Taj 118,770 Sub-total:	1-7

		Sub-total: 360,000		
Output 2	Communities restore cross-border linkages and trust by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources, as well as by establishing platforms of confidence-building and cooperation between various societal groups	WFP Kg 285,000 WFP Taj 285,000 FAO Kg 100,000 FAO Taj 100,000 UNICEF Kg 230,000 UNICEF Taj 230,000 UNDP Kg 605,000 UNDP Taj 605,000 UN Women MCO 200,000 Sub-Total: 2,640,000	WFP Kg 170,000 WFP Taj 200,000 FAO Kg 150,000 FAO Taj 130,000 UNICEF Kg 120,000 UNICEF Taj 140,000 UNDP Kg 249,573 UNDP Taj 251,230 UN Women Kg 140,000 UN Women Taj 100,000 Sub-total:	1-7
Sub-total Each RUNOs		WFP Kg: 300,000 WFP Taj: 300,000 FAO Kg: 100,000 FAO Taj: 100,000 UNDP Kg: 725,000 UNDP Taj: 725,000 UNICEF Kg: 275,000 UNICEF Taj: 275,000 UN Women: 200,000	WFP Kg: 170,000 WFP Taj: 200,000 FAO Kg: 150,000 FAO Taj: 130,000 UNDP Kg: 370,000 UNDP Taj: 370,000 UNICEF Kg: 170,000 UNICEF Taj: 200,000 UN Women Kg: 140,000 UN Women Taj: 100,000	
TOTAL		PBF $ 3,000,000	PBF $ 2,000,000	

Up to 30% of funds will be spent on to gender equality and women's empowerment and up to 7% of funds will be allocated for monitoring.

Table 2: Project budget by UN categories

PBF PROJECT BUDGET, Kyrgyzstan RUNOs						
CATEGORIES	UNDP	WFP	UNICEF	FAO	UN Women	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	63,832	35,760	49,000	44,230	30,841	223,663
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10,000	59,684	1,000	10,000	2,000	82,684
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	10,000	22,550	0	10,000	4,000	46,550
4. Contractual services	91,962	16,200	43,000	55,770	21,000	227,932
5. Travel	30,000	9,230	10,000	14,500	15,000	78,730
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	115,000	4,200	50,900	0	48,000	218,100

7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	25,000	12,000	4,978	5,687	10,000	57,665
Sub-Total Project Costs	345,794	159,624	158,878	140,187	130,841	64,676
8. Indirect Support Costs*	24,206	10,376	11,122	9,813	9,159	223,663
TOTAL	370,000	170,000	170,000	150,000	140,000	1,000,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UNDP Kyrgyzstan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	120,000	63,832	183,832
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	20,000	10,000	30,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	25,000	10,000	35,000
4. Contractual services	240,000	91,962	331,962
5. Travel	40,000	30,000	70,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	210,000	115,000	325,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	22,570	25,000	47,570
Sub-Total Project Costs	677,570	345,794	1,023,364
8. Indirect Support Costs*	47,430	24,206	71,636
TOTAL	725,000	370,000	1,095,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – WFP Kyrgyzstan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	30,130	35,760	65,890
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	160,000	59,684	219,684
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	13,740	22,550	36,290
4. Contractual services	54,000	16,200	70,200
5.Travel	7,704	9,230	16,934
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	4,200	4,200
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	14,800	12,000	26,800
Sub-Total Project Costs	280,374	159,624	439,998
8. Indirect Support Costs*	19,626	10,376	30,002
TOTAL	300,000	170,000	470,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UNICEF Kyrgyzstan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	41,200	49,000	90,200
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10,000	1,000	11,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	1,000	0	1,000
4. Contractual services	34,800	43,000	77,800
5.Travel	20,000	10,000	30,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	125,009	50,900	175,909
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	25,000	4,978	29,978
Sub-Total Project Costs	257,009	158,878	415,887
8. Indirect Support Costs*	17,991	11,122	29,113
TOTAL	275,000	170,000	445,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – FAO Kyrgyzstan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	35,399	44,230	74,230
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	10,000	20,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	10,000	15,000
4. Contractual services	43,458	55,770	91,228
5.Travel	7,051	14,500	17,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,550	5,687	15,687
Sub-Total Project Costs	93,458	140,187	233,645
8. Indirect Support Costs*	6,542	9,813	16,355
TOTAL	100,000	150,000	250,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UN Women Kyrgyzstan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	0	30,841	30,841
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	2000	2000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	4000	4000
4. Contractual services	0	21,000	21,000
5.Travel	0	15,000	15,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	48,000	48,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	10,000	10,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	0	130,841	130,841
8. Indirect Support Costs*	0	9,159	9,159
TOTAL	0	140,000	140,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET, Tajikistan RUNOs						
CATEGORIES	UNDP	WFP	UNICEF	FAO	UN Women	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	51,332	27,623	30,000	31,500	18,000	158,455

2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	15,000	100,031	6,000	5,976	1,000	128,007
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	45,000	10,123	0	11,250	0	56,250
4. Contractual services	178,963	22,569	16,000	52,984	18,000	265,947
5.Travel	28,000	6,444	13,600	9,000	3,458	60,502
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	15,000	4,483	102,916	0	50,000	172,399
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	12,500	15,643	18,400	10,785	3,000	60,328
Sub-Total Project Costs	345,795	186,916	186,916	121,495	92,593	933,715
8. Indirect Support Costs*	24,205	13,084	13,084	8,505	6,542	65,420
TOTAL	370,000	200,000	200,000	130,000	100,000	1,000,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UNDP Tajikistan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	130,000	51,332	171,332
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10,000	15,000	35,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	25,000	45,000	70,000
4. Contractual services	240,000	178,963	418,963
5.Travel	40,000	28,000	68,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	210,000	15,000	225,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	22,570	12,500	35,070
Sub-Total Project Costs	677,570	345,795	1,023,365
8. Indirect Support Costs*	47,430	24,205	71,635
TOTAL	725,000	370,000	1,095,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – WFP Tajikistan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	70,000	27,623	97,623
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	30,400	100,031	130,431
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	10,123	10,123
4. Contractual services	0	22,569	22,569
5.Travel	0	6,444	6,444
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	150,000	4,483	154,483
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	29,974	15,643	45,617
Sub-Total Project Costs	280,374	186,916	467,288
8. Indirect Support Costs*	19,626	13,084	32,710
TOTAL	300,000	200,000	500,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UNICEF Tajikistan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	40,000	30,000	70,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	30,000	6,000	36,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	0	0
4. Contractual services	25,000	16,000	41,000
5.Travel	20,000	13,600	33,600
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	115,009	102,916	217,925
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	27,000	18,400	45,400
Sub-Total Project Costs	257,009	186,916	443,925
8. Indirect Support Costs*	17,991	13,084	31,075
TOTAL	275,000	200000	475,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – FAO Tajikistan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	30,000	31,500	61,500
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10,000	5,976	15,976
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	5,000	11,250	16,250
4. Contractual services	35,458	52,984	88,442
5.Travel	3,000	9,000	12,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	10,000	10,785	20,785
Sub-Total Project Costs	93,458	121,495	214,953
8. Indirect Support Costs*	6,542	8,505	15,047
TOTAL	100,000	130,000	230,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UN Women Tajikistan			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/ decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	40,000	18,000	58,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	1,000	1,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	2,000	0	2,000
4. Contractual services	139,916	18,000	157,916
5.Travel	5,000	3,458	8,458
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	50,000	50,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	3,000	3,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	186,916	93,458	280,374
8. Indirect Support Costs*	13,084	6,542	19,626
TOTAL	200,000	100,000	300,000

a) Capacity of any new RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

No new RUNOs participate in the new project.

I. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

The established country-based Project boards will continue to make decisions and provide guidance that will be implemented by senior management of the involved UN agencies in both countries. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the board will include the UN Resident Coordinator and representatives of participating UN agencies, the Office of the President (Co-chair of the PBF Joint Steering Committee),

Office of the Vice Prime Minister and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It will also include members of the already established Peacebuilding Fund Joint Steering Committee. In the Republic of Tajikistan, the board will include the UN Resident Coordinator and representatives of participating UN agencies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

RUNOs from both countries will meet at least bi-annually to ensure coherence, review progress, adjust programming to remain conflict-sensitive and prepare joint annual work plans that will be presented and approved by the two project boards in both countries. UNDP offices in both countries will ensure that discussions and decisions taken in both project boards are complementary and well communicated to its members. Key staff from UN agencies in both countries (based in cross-border areas and the capitals) will contribute to the bi-monthly coordination meetings that will be organized on a rotational basis in one of the two countries, and will implement the annual work plans once approved by project boards.

UN agencies in Dushanbe and Bishkek (under the overall leadership of UNDP in both countries) will direct the work of field staff in Khujand (Sughd province of Tajikistan) and Batken (Batken province of Kyrgyzstan). UNDP area offices in Khujand and Batken will coordinate field work by all UN agencies and ensure the cooperation with local authorities. Project management positions will be established in both area offices. National counterparts in both countries work closely with their respective UN agencies and support their programme implementation by also liaising with authorities in cross-border areas. RUNOs will establish flexible cooperative and collaborative mechanisms and approaches to ensure that goals and targets of the projects are achieved.

UN Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) in Bishkek and Dushanbe will play a leading role in joint planning, framing monitoring and evaluation, and quality project oversight. In addition, the PDAs will support strategic planning with the RUNOs especially in the inception phase. The strategic inception phase will last for the first 3 to 5 months of the project, when Agencies will review the approaches, lessons learnt of the previous phase, develop and agree on innovative areas of interventions (if any), and further tailor their activities to address immediate conflicts, design the joint work plan, gender mainstreaming plan, communication plan and other tools for joint cooperation.

The project's organogram is provided below to illustrate a general management structure:
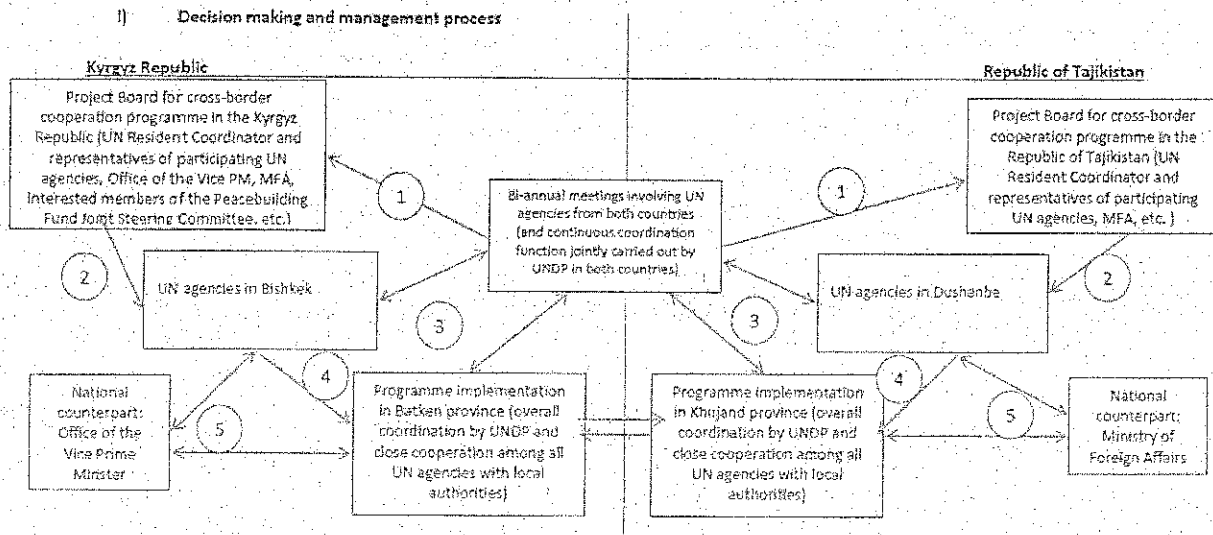
1) All UN agencies from both countries meet at least bi-annually to ensure coherence, review progress, adjust programming to remain conflict-sensitive and prepare joint annual work plans that will be presented and approved by the two project boards in both countries. UNDP offices in both countries will play the role of ensuring that discussions and decisions taken in both project boards are complementary and well communicated to its members.

2) Project boards in both countries make decisions and provide guidance that will be implemented by senior management of involved UN agencies in both countries that lead programme implementation from Bishkek and Dushanbe. Detailed management arrangements for UNDP are described in the programme document.

3) Key staff from UN agencies and UN PDAs in both countries (based in cross-border areas and the capitals) contribute to the bi-annual planning meetings that will be organized on a rotational basis in one of the two countries, and will implement the annual work plans once approved by project boards.

4) UN agencies and UN PDAs in Dushanbe and Bishkek (under the overall leadership of UNDP in both countries) will direct the work of field staff in Khujand and Batken.

5) National counterparts in both countries work closely with their respective UN agencies and support their programme implementation by also liaisoning with authorities in cross-border areas.

b) Risk management:

Table 3 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Escalation of tensions between local communities that interrupt project implementation	Medium	High	The close monitoring of conflicts with the help of community-based monitors is part of the programme design. Monitoring results will not only inform the selection of confidence building activities between cross-border communities but will also help the project to better manage and respond to emerging risks, ensuring that peacebuilding interventions are conflict-sensitive. All program interventions will aim at mitigating the risk of violence occurring between communities.
Open conflict between border guards/armed forces	Low	High	Regular communication with border guards' authorities will be key to reducing this risk. In case of open conflict, project implementation can be suspended. The project activities, fostering cooperation between security forces and communities, will hopefully mitigate this risk.
Deterioration of relationships between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and, as a result, lack of political support to the project	Low	High	Maintaining working relations with government partners in both countries to mitigate the negative impact of the overall political climate on community-based activities. The project has to be endorsed at political level, and management mechanisms (Steering Board) must be effective to ensure coordination.
Implementation differences (which stem from institutional dissimilarities) in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	Medium	Medium	Effective communication with government partners on both sides and transparency of activities carried out by the project. Flexible adjustment of project implementation to ensure that parties are

raise disappointment of key stakeholders and weaken the support of the government			satisfied with balanced approach on both sides of the border. Using the mirroring approach as the basic principle of the project, with strongly justified exceptions.
Lack of interest of the government institutions to institutionalize approaches and project results into governance practices in the countries (youth policies, conflict monitoring etc.)	Medium	Medium	The project will address this risk by conducting comprehensive analysis and advocacy campaign, as well as well-planned capacity building of project partners to ensure sustainability of results.
Protracted approval process of project plans and activities by the government in targeted countries leading to operational delays in project implementation	High	Low	Detailed workplan for the whole project after the strategic inception phase must be adopted. Flexible adjustment of work plans by implementing agencies which takes into consideration possible operational delays.
Due to economic crisis and drop in remittances the number of food insecure people increase	High	Low	Analysis of possible impact in the area and addressing food insecurity through the food-for-assets mechanism.

c) Monitoring & Evaluation:

Following lessons learned recommendations the strategic inception phase will aim at improving the integration of project activities at the initial stage. The project will establish the project's joint Work Plan, which will allow for the monitoring of progress against a planned timeline. For Monitoring and Evaluation of project activities, the project team members from all participating agencies will directly and regularly monitor the day-to-day project activities in the field, as well as assess the project's efficiency, progress and effectiveness. Moreover, various monitoring tools (including pre and post community surveys, and mid-line and end-line survey to measure the impact of project) will be employed by the project. Agencies will work closely to ensure joint coordination and support at the implementation stage (both field and CO levels). The project objectives, indicators and targets will serve as reference for the project's monitoring and evaluation. The project team will collect and report all project and programme data in a gender-disaggregated format.

Monitoring is designed to ensure that the project reaches appropriate beneficiaries, men and women, with interventions that are conflict-sensitive (based on regular conflict analysis).

Results-oriented monitoring and evaluation[9] will be conducted during the project implementation, with an emphasis on tangible improvements in beneficiaries' lives. Outcome and output indicators will focus on peacebuilding impacts.

RUNOs will regularly undertake 'lessons learned' sessions with partners, authorities and other stakeholders (e.g. through organizing monitoring visits of government partners to project sites and meeting with project beneficiaries) to enhance implementation and assess achievements (and make experiences from the cross-border PBF IRF project available to other countries and PBSO so that similar projects can built on lessons learned and best practices). A final independent evaluation will be carried

---

[5] The final evaluation is planned to be conducted before the entire project period of 36 months supported by SDC. The end-line survey will be conducted during the IRF period.

out at the end of the project. The budget for this exercise is 40,000 USD, which will be split between two countries.

    d) Administrative arrangements:

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

AA Functions

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

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

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

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;

- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;

- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;

- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

29

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

IRF Revised Results Framework[10]

Country name: Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

Project Effective Dates:

PBF Focus Area:

IRF Theory of Change: If communities in pilot village clusters in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are supported to agree on and implement trust-building measures that address both communities' needs and problems, **then** cross-border linkages and cooperation will be strengthened, thereby increasing trust and reducing the risk of renewed violence. This is **because** authorities and people along the border will work better together with security providers to prevent violence; communities will build ties around the restoration, use and maintenance of community infrastructure and cooperate to better access and manage natural resources; youth will be more tolerant and less likely to engage in violence; and, women will more actively participate in cross-border cooperation initiatives.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Progress to date	Year 1			Year 2			Milestones
Outcome 1: Cooperation and trust between communities increased to mitigate risks of renewed violenceOup		Outcome Indicator 1 a: % of community members from the 6 pilot village clusters who indicate an improvement in cross-border relations/cooperation with community members in the same village cluster on the other side of the border (disaggregated by gender, age, village cluster and country) Baseline: 1. 35% of respondents described their relations with neighbors as bad/open conflict. 2. 60% of respondents think that relations will not be improved (data disaggregated by nationality, gender and age is available) Target: 10% increase over baseline	The mid-line survey is not yet finalized. To be conducted in December 2017-February 2018	X			X			Not applicable
		Outcome Indicator 1 b: Number of violent incidents in pilot cluster is decreased Baseline: Kyrgyz Republic – 32 in 2014	June-July 2015: 23 incidents. June-July 2017: 17 incidents. Reduction by 26%.							

---

[10] The baseline figure is revised based on the latest available figures from the completed IRF interventions in 2016-2017. The targets are revised to be achieved during the period of the extension period in 2017-2018. PBF IRF interventions will be 18 months while SDC phase 2 interventions will be 36 months. The targets shall be reviewed and adjusted during the inception phase.

			Note: conflict incidents depend on other issues, and biggest category land issues, which can't be addressed by the project.								
		Republic of Tajikistan - 26 incident cases in 2014 Target: 20% decrease over baseline	Note: conflict incidents depend on other issues, and biggest category land issues, which can't be addressed by the project.								
		Outcome Indicator 1c: % of community members from the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters who would be ready to work together with community members in the same village cluster on the other side of the border to improve the lives of cross-border communities o n both sides (indicating increased trust as a prerequisite for addressing common problems) Baseline: 37% of respondents do not want even to work with the neighbors and 74% do not accept keenship relations (data disaggregated by nationality, gender and age is available) Target: 10% increase over baseline	The mid-line survey is not yet finalized. To be conducted in December 2017-February 2018								
		Outcome Indicator 1d: % of youth from the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters who demonstrate inter-ethnic tolerance (data disaggregated by gender, age, village cluster, and country) Baseline: 33 % respondents in age 18-30 years do not agree to have manager, teacher for their children and relatives from other (neighboring) ethnic group. (per country : 20.6% - Tajikistan, 46.2% - Kyrgyzstan) Target: 10% decrease over baseline	The mid-line survey is not yet finalized. To be conducted in December 2017-February 2018								
		Outcome Indicator 1e: % of women playing an active role in the local affairs Baseline: 5.8 % women in KR and 4 in RT playing an active role in the local affairs Target: 10% increase over baseline	The mid-line survey is not yet finalized. To be conducted in December 2017-February 2018								
	Output 1.1. Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and	Output Indicator 1.1.1. Number of interventions/ activities/ preventive actions that were implemented by security providers, local authorities and communities on one side of the border in the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of									

communities to reduce violent incidents	those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)												
	Baseline: 94 events in KG and TJ (in the Phase 1 by December 2017; the target was 8)												
	Target: At least 20 (10 in TJ and 10 in KG) interventions/ activities/ preventive actions that were jointly implemented by security providers, local authorities and communities on one side of the border in the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth).												
	Output Indicator 1.1.2. Number of interventions/ activities/ preventive actions that were jointly implemented involving security providers, local authorities and communities from both sides of the border in the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)												
	Baseline: 11 events implemented in TJ and KG by December 2017												
	Target: At least 4 interventions/ activities/ preventive actions (2 in TJ and 2 in KG) that were jointly implemented involving security providers, local authorities and communities from both sides of the border in the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)												
	Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of problem solving and complaints mechanisms – PSCM, (either cross-border or on one side of the border) established/improved that bring security providers, local authorities and communities together to address community grievances and reduce the likelihood of security incidents along the border (with information on how many of those include women and youth)												
	Baseline: 4 (2 in each country) (by December 2017)												

		Target: Maintain and improve 4 existing problem solving and complaints mechanisms - 2 in TJ and 2 in KG (either cross-border or on one side of the border)	
	Output 1.2: Communities restore cross-border linkages and trust by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources, as well as by establishing platforms of confidence-building and cooperation between various societal groups	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of projects that were agreed by communities from both sides of the pilot cross-border village clusters and to address interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth) Baseline: 83[11] projects implemented in RT and KR (according to Annual Report) Target: At least 12 projects (6 in TJ and 6 in KG) that were jointly agreed and implemented by communities from both sides.	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of youth (disaggregated data for young men/ boys and young women/ girls) that benefitted from training/ support or participated in; a) cross-border joint youth events, and b) in-country youth events that aim to promote inter-ethnic tolerance in pilot cross-border village clusters Baseline: a) 7,293 b) 7,311 Target: a) 1000 (500 from TJ and 500 from KG) b) 800 (400 from TJ and 400 from KG) (estimated number of activities a) 28; b) 18	
		Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number of joint cross-border initiatives responding to specific gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) issues are implemented by women activists Baseline: 7 Target: At least 4 cross-border women's initiatives (small projects) implemented by women	

---

[11] The number reflects projects financed both from IRF as well as by the SDC.