

IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE 2.1




United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<p>Project Title: <i>“Addressing Social Disparity and Gender Inequality to Prevent Conflicts in New Settlements”</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC</p>
<p>Project Contact: Mr. Meder Omurzakov, Assistant Representative UNFPA, Kyrgyz Republic Tel: +996 312 611202 ext. 159 omurzakov@unfpa.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Bishkek City Mayor’s Office, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Women’s Committees, civil society organizations.</p> <p>Project Location: 7 new settlements around Bishkek city (capital)</p>
<p>Project Description: This project addresses social disparity and gender inequality as root causes of emerging conflicts in new settlements around the capital city of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p>	<p>¹Approved Peacebuilding Fund: USD 1,993,410.00 Fully allocated first tranche: USD 1,394,370.50 Conditional second tranche: USD 599,039.50 Government contribution: 0</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: January 2018 Proposed Project End Date: July 2019 Total duration (in months)²: 18 months</p>

¹ The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO’s evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.

² The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization ³ Name of Representative Mr. Meder Omurzakov</p> <p>Signature Name of Agency United Nations Population Fund Date & Seal</p> <p><i>15/09/2017</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities Name of Government Counterpart Ms. Mira Karybaeva</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic President's Office, Department of Ethnic and Religious Policy and Interaction with Civil Society</p> <p>Signature Title Head of Department Date & Seal</p> <p><i>15/05/2017</i></p> 
<p>Recipient UN Organization 2 Name of Representative Ms. Yukie Mokuo Signature Name of Agency United Nations Children's Fund Date & Seal</p> <p><i>15/09/2017</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization 3 Name of Representative Mr. Alexander Fedula Signature Name of Agency United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Date & Seal</p> <p><i>15/09/2017</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative Signature Peacebuilding Support Office, UN Date & Seal</p> <p><i>2/12/2017</i></p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p>Name of Representative Ms. Yukie Mokuo Signature RCO, Date & Seal</p> <p><i>15/09/2017</i></p>

³ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

Social exclusion of population groups continues to constitute a source of conflict in Kyrgyzstan. Tension and violence among inhabitants in new settlements around Bishkek has in recent years emerged as a new pattern of conflict. Living in the new settlements (so-called “novostroiki”), women and girls are largely excluded from public life and decision-making. They experience violence in the home and insecurity and discrimination within the community. Their access to public services is limited. An increasingly conservative culture prevails in the new settlements where women and girls are part of a marginalized community disappointed and alienated from the state and drawn towards the influence of non-formal leaders who promote intolerance and dissent. There is a risk that social tension could rise if constructive channels are not established between women’s groups, the larger community and duty bearers with a view to reversing social exclusion of youth, adolescents and girls.

New urban settlements (novostroiki) appeared from the 1990s onwards as a result of internal migration from rural areas in the provinces to Bishkek. According to official data, by the end of 2016, there were 49 novostroiki in the capital accommodating 223,258 people (i.e 27.9% of the city’s total population). According to many experts and law enforcement agencies, young people living in these residential areas, actively participated in the events (riots) that took place in 2005 and 2010 when political turmoil, violent protests and ethnic strife accompanied the ouster of the sitting president.⁴ During these events and other cases of social tensions informal women groups organized into mob-like structures offering paid services, such as staging protests, breaking them up or harassing opponents of their clients. Vulnerable women, such as those living in new settlements, are easily manipulated into joining such groups.⁵ On the other hand, there is a possibility to support their voices in addressing the triggers to conflict and contributing to prevention strategies addressing women and youth concerns.

The risk is exacerbated by an ineffective government response to the dire social situation in novostroiki, including high levels of unemployment and poverty, which results in feelings of isolation and exclusion among the inhabitants of the settlements. There are several triggers of conflict that women’s mobilization could address. Competition for land, access to water and other scarce resources has increased social tension among inhabitants. Perceptions of personal safety in the novostroiki are among the lowest in the country.⁶

Mechanisms for participation of women and adolescent girls in public life of novostroiki are not available and in most cases, they are excluded from decision-making processes, where their participation could establish positive public engagement with the state and platforms for building confidence and a sense of ownership. This situation provides a fertile ground for the spread of radical ideologies, further marginalization and other drivers of the current levels of social tension and latent levels of conflict. Increasing dissatisfaction with the work of local authorities and public services may spill over into unrest if not addressed.⁷ Unless bridges can be made between women living in the new settlements and the state, and state and local governance systems become more responsive to the needs of women and other inhabitants of the new settlements, social tensions could flare up and undermine stability of a fragile political compact. This project will tap the potential to engage women, including young women, and reduce the risks of escalation of tensions and conflict.

⁴ <http://demoscope.ru/weekly/2016/0677/analit04.php>

⁵ This phenomenon is called OBON. This stands for *Otryady Bab Osobogo Naznacheniya*, which literally translates into “Women Units for Special Purposes”.

⁶ SLAR Research and Consulting, 2013

⁷ Interview with head of NGO “Ashar”

Risk factors for conflict in new settlements and their impact on women and girls

Conflict potential in urban settlements is fueled by a number of risk factors, which particularly affect women and girls and require their active engagement in order to prevent tensions and conflict in these communities:

- Many residents (with estimates ranging from 8,305 to 47,130 according to a report published by the Office of the Ombudsman) are not officially registered. Vulnerability to corruption, including bribe taking, and discrimination in terms of access to minimal social services are high due to the lack of registration, including the civic registration of marriages, birth registration and enrollment in schools.
- The settlements are covered by Family Medicine Centers in different parts of the city, but these are far away and overcrowded.⁸ Baseline data collected within the framework of the GPI II project (see further under section b and c) reveals that women are not aware of available medical services and in some cases are hampered from accessing services due to restrictions on their movements. Non-specialized medical services are provided in only 20 novostroiki (out of 49).⁹ As part of the same survey, 68% of respondents expressed concern about access to health services. Dissatisfaction with the quality of medical services has been ground for public rallies, which highlights the fact that there are too few established platforms to petition for state services and to involve the community – and women in particular – in decision-making around service provision, and access to healthcare including reproductive health services.¹⁰
- Access to clean drinking water and garbage collection is very limited. There have been cases when one novostroika is provided with water, while adjacent settlements are not. Lack of appropriate services and low ecological awareness of citizens lead to the emergence of spontaneous dumps.¹¹ Dumping of garbage from one settlement on the territory of another is common. As a consequence, conflicts over these types of household concerns between residents of different settlements occur frequently.¹²
- Access to education is very limited: only 19 new settlements (out of 49) have schools and a high level of non-attendance is observed among children.¹³ The net attendance rate is lower among girls in new settlements. While dropout rates are higher among boys, net absenteeism rates of girls are above the national average.
- Street lighting is extremely poor¹⁴ and there are problems with electricity in general. Assaults and harassment of people in the evening are reportedly frequent. In some new settlements, residents violate the law trying to solve the problems of lack of electricity on their own. Survey results show that poor lighting contributes to a sense of insecurity at night, especially among women and girls.¹⁵
- There are total of 29 police points serviced by 75 neighborhood inspectors in novostroiki.¹⁶ Turnover of police officers responsible for novostroiki is significant. On average, they work only a few months and then are replaced.¹⁷ Refusal by police officers to register certain crimes (which may be difficult to solve and thus negatively affect crime detection rates) is reportedly a source of frustration among the population.¹⁸ Every 4th respondent – among inhabitants of new settlements

⁸ Interview with the head of NGO "Er-Ep"

⁹ http://hpac.kg/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Novostroyki_R_PR34.pdf page 25-27

¹⁰ In February 2017, residents of the novostroika Kalys-Ordo held a rally in front of the district administration with a demand to improve the quality of medical services. This was connected with the outbreak of acute respiratory viral infection in novostroiki.

¹¹ Special Report of the Ombudsman: New Settlements of the Bishkek city: The right to adequate housing and other social, economic and cultural rights. 2017.) Hereinafter Ombudsman Report 2017

¹² Interview with the head of NGO "Ashar"

¹³ Research "Internal migration and its impact at conflict potential"

¹⁴ According to Ombudsman report 81.3% of the surveyed residents of new settlements noted the lack of street lighting as one of the most significant issue for them

¹⁵ Ombudsman Report 2017

¹⁶ Data provided by the Ministry of Interior

¹⁷ Focus-group discussion with population conducted by UNODC within the frames of the project on crime prevention

¹⁸ Interview with head of NGO "Ashar"

had to wait more than 1 hour for the police to come after a call.¹⁹ Domestic violence incidents are considered by police and investigators as private concerns and few cases have reached or been resolved in court.

- Most new settlements experience a lack of access to transport services. According to the abovementioned Ombudsman Report, there is a shortage of buses and trolleybuses. Bus routes only cover 17 out of 49 new settlements, which restricts the movement of vulnerable citizens (women, girls, children, elderly people and others). Taking into consideration the absence of schools in some new settlements, limited access to public transport also has a negative impact on access to schools.

Levels of marginalization are further exacerbated for women because of gender norms and structural discrimination. The result is increased vulnerability of women and girls as compared to men and boys:

- A low level of literacy, lack of access to basic services and underemployment decreases options for women and girls in society;
- Lack of availability of health services in general and reproductive healthcare specifically disproportionately affects women who manage the household, and places an increased burden on them in families where men are away to earn a living;
- Women are at a higher risk of domestic violence due to their isolation, lack of economic opportunities and abuse of alcohol by men;
- Women and girls are particularly affected by lack of public safety in new settlements, where they are at higher risk of violence and harassment by men.

Authorities have taken steps to improve access of internal migrant workers to medical services. As a result, residents of settlements can now apply for primary medical care at the place of actual residence (provided that they have resided there at least 3 months)²⁰. However, inhabitants from new settlements are largely unaware of these regulations and availability of services. Hence, cases when they are refused free medical assistance because of a lack of registration remain common.²¹

Progress in addressing the problems of new settlements has to date been insignificant. The population in new settlements is not sufficiently informed about development plans for the area in which they live. Their opinion is not taken into account when determining the most acute problems and priorities for state intervention.²² Channels of communication with the community are dominated by male decision-makers, limiting possibilities for women's participation in community dialogues. This leads to an increase of social tensions and limited space for fostering a sense of belonging and civic identity.²³

There is no strategic vision for the development of new settlements in the local city administration. In Bishkek's City Program on Social and Economic Development for the period from 2014-2018, only a few tasks relate to the situation in new settlements. These tasks are declarative and not accompanied by concrete activities and targets. The Bishkek City Agency on Development under the Mayor's Office annually implements a Grants Program to support local development initiatives. This programme is open to all territorial departments of Bishkek. Local authorities in new settlements generally do not participate, because they are not aware and lacks skills and experience to prepare required documents.²⁴ In 2016, none of the new settlements were supported within the framework of this program.²⁵ Greater linkages between local governance mechanisms and community groups, such as women's and youth organizations, can unblock resources for innovative programmes that support gender-transformative

¹⁹ SIAR Research and Consulting, 2013

²⁰ This requirement does not apply to pregnant women and children, which are to receive medical aid irrespective of the period of residence in the given location.

²¹ According to Ombudsman Report 2017 47% respondents from new settlements were refused to provide free medical assistance

²² This is acknowledged in the Bishkek City Program on social and economic development, which mentions that the interaction of citizens with the Mayor's Office and its subdivisions (municipal institutions, district administrations and MTU) remains weak.

²³ Ombudsman Report 2017.

²⁴ Interview with representatives of NGO "Urban Initiatives"

²⁵ Interview with representative of the Agency of City Development

community initiatives, projects to address security concerns identified by women and girls, and promote inclusive civic participation.

The role of women and girls in conflict prevention in new settlements:

The proposed project is aimed at preventing social unrest and associated violence in new settlements of Bishkek resulting from broader triggers and fault lines associated with exclusion and marginalization. Such unrest can take the form of conflict among population groups in the settlements over scarce resources, such as water supply, garbage disposal and other social issues. In addition, deprivations faced by women and girls in particular breed resentment and frustration within households against the State. This occurs in a situation of overall fragility characterized by social exclusion of vulnerable populations in the settlements, gaps in accountability and concerns around corruption and poor service delivery.

Women can play a vital role in re-connecting with the state as a trusted and accountable partner to the population is critical to preventing unrests and violence as well as the flow of violent ideologies in new settlements. Yet women have been shown to mobilize around resolutions for peacebuilding in Kyrgyzstan. A number of women police officers were instrumental in preventing further escalation of tensions after riots broke out in Bishkek in 2010. Women played a leading role in the aftermath of the 2010 events and were the first to start reconciliation efforts through initiatives, such as “Mothers for Peace” and “Women for Peace”. This is why ensuring better access of women to services, connecting them to the communities and improving their role in decision-making, as envisaged by this project, can reduce likelihood of communities’ involvement in violent conflicts.

In addition, this project specifically promotes the empowerment of women and adolescent girls and their active participation in grassroots initiatives in the new settlements, as this will help to overcome a prevailing culture of paternalism, in which passive citizens expect the State to solve all problems rather than taking ownership for their own development through a people centered approach to governance, peacebuilding and citizenship.

Women and adolescent girls’ involvement in community work has significant value added since they have information at the family and community level on specific issues (including grievances related to access to services). Their ability to organize is not perceived as threatening or politicized. Women in new settlements have already shown their capacity to mobilize and advocate for changes on a number of issues, such as access to health care and provision of support to the most vulnerable community members. This has helped to build trust and decrease tensions among the population.

Research conducted within the framework of the currently ongoing GPI2 project has revealed another important aspect of women engagement: the role of women leaders as mediators and conduits of information between local authorities and marginalized sections of the population, in particular religious women, in new settlements. An increasing number of women and girls are isolating themselves and refuse to communicate even with neighbors. This is due to lack of literacy, marginalization and influence of conservative and radical ideologies. Experience has shown that only a limited number of respected women can reach out to this category of women and girls and work with them to establish a bridge of communication with local authorities.

Women’s committees can also be an effective vehicle to address community safety and promote conflict prevention. This requires investments to build the capacity of adult and young women to contribute to the work of these committees. Women’s committees, where activated and supported as part of local crime prevention centers, are an effective platform for women’s organizing and dialogue. Public Health Committees (PHC) in new settlements, of which 35 were created within the framework of the national health promotion program “Community Action for Health”, can become important structures for improving women’s access to health care services.²⁶ Women religious leaders organize

²⁶Public Health Committees – Mechanism, invented to ensure the interaction of the population, LSG and health institutions on matters related to improve the health of the local population. Members of the PHC are

home-based outreach and mobilization to address community grievances. Through engagement of these women's structures in well organized and culturally sensitive activities, there is potential to form a community of adult and young women agents of change.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Outcome area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Religion and Democracy	European Union	1. "Constructive Dialogues on Religion and Democracy" by NGOs "International Alert" and "Lyman"	1. 3 years : from February 2017 to January 2010	EUR 1, 100, 000	According to the analysis of existing peace building activities in country current peacebuilding activities are targeted - mostly on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevention of violent extremism (with the emphasis on youth and women) •Strengthening cross-border cooperation; •Improvement of Inter-ethnic relations;
		2. DREAM by DVV International and Youth of Osh	2. 2 years March 2017 – April 2019	EUR 860,000	
		3. "Young Delegates of Tolerance and Democracy in Kyrgyzstan" by NGOs "Safer World" and FTI	3. 3 years from February 2017 – March 2020	EUR 1,073,649	
Preventing radicalisation through online space	U.S. Department of State	4. Project on counter narratives in online space by NGO «Search for Common Ground »	12 months, October 2016- October 2017	USD 198,000	Additionally, most of these projects targeted only at the Southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan. For instance, out of 8 active peacebuilding initiatives provided in this table only 3 considers Northern part of Kyrgyzstan in their target areas (where Bishkek
Radicalisation among labor migrants	UK Conflict Stability and Security Fund	5. Understanding the Nature and the Extent of Radicalization of Central Asian Labor Migrants in the Russian Federation by NGO «Search for Common Ground »	2 May – 31 st October 2017	GBP 260,330	
Empowerment of women against violent	UN Peacebuilding Fund	6. Women and Girls as Drivers for Peace and Stability by UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC	18 months from January 2016 – June 2018	USD 1, 000, 000	

representatives of LSG, health care institutions and local people. PHC have been established in new settlements in 2013, but according to representatives of health institutions are still weak and need support for the capacity and institutionalization of work approaches.

<i>extremism</i>					<i>city is located). Only GPI project implemented by UN Agencies on targets 2 new settlements.</i>
<i>Empowerment of youth against violent extremism</i>	<i>UN Peacebuilding Fund</i>	<i>7. «Youth as Agents of Peace and Stability in Kyrgyzstan»</i>	<i>18 months from April 2017 to September 2018</i>	<i>USD 995,000</i>	<i>Thus, the given project fills the gap in terms of thematic area (access to services) as well as geographic location.</i>
<i>Cross-border cooperation</i>	<i>UNDP BPPS UN PBF (IRF) Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)</i>	<i>8. "Promoting cross-border cooperation in areas along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border" By UNDP, UNICEF, WFP (in partnership with UNDP in Tajikistan)</i>	<i>36 months 2014-2017</i>	<i>USD 5,859,972</i>	

c) Rationale for this IRF:

The proposed project can make a peace relevant difference as it addresses two drivers of conflict, which have not yet been systematically tackled by previous peacebuilding interventions in Kyrgyzstan: internal migration and urbanization. The 2013 Peacebuilding Needs and Priorities Assessment noted that internal migration and urbanization can be destabilizing factors in Kyrgyzstan due to weakening social cohesion and competition for limited resources.²⁷

This threat is currently visible in the new settlements in and around Bishkek. Authorities and civil society acknowledge the heightened conflict susceptibility of new settlements. The marginalization of women in new settlements has been confirmed by data collected within the framework of the currently ongoing joint UN GPI2 project. The baseline study for this project revealed a growing level of re-traditionalisation, isolation and limited access to services among women and girls.

The proposed project is timely, as it will allow the UN to support measures by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to address social disparity and gender inequality at a time when social tension has not yet spilled over into conflict. In line with the focus on sustaining peace within the UN system, the project will address the root causes of conflict in new settlements in order to prevent their further outbreak and escalation. This intervention would be initiated at a strategic moment when lessons from previous interventions can be adapted to an urban setting with a particular focus on the marginalization of women and girls. The project will also serve to reinforce implementation of the new 2017-2020 Peace Building Priority Plan, which is currently under development.

PBF is the right mechanism for the proposed project given that it focuses on conflict prevention in new settlements in a gender sensitive manner in line with the Seven Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding. The project specifically focuses on migrant women and girls who face social disparity and discrimination. Their plight will be addressed by a) building their skills and the management capacity of relevant community-based support structures to ensure their equal involvement as participants and beneficiaries in local-development and service-delivery; and b) developing the capacity of local authorities to meet urgent needs of this vulnerable group, prevent and address gender-based discrimination and promote their rights to security and justice. Through PBF the project will have the

²⁷ *Peacebuilding Needs and Priorities Assessment in the Kyrgyz Republic, Final Report, 2 July 2013.*

additional value added of benefiting from coordination through the existing in-country PBF joint steering committee and related high-level government ownership.

The following potential catalytic effects are envisaged:

- An increased knowledge base on the nexus between migration, urbanization and conflict: the project will serve as a platform for data collection and dialogue on access to services and empowerment of women and girls in new settlements. The project will demonstrate how efforts to promote equitable access to services and empowerment of women and girls in new settlements can contribute to peace building and conflict prevention. This is expected to encourage prioritization by Government and a more equitable allocation of resources to citizens (particularly women and girls) living in new settlements.
- Increased prioritization of new settlements, and the plight of women and girls living in these settlements, in long-term development plans: The current understanding of the situation in new settlements by the authorities is highly fragmented and concentrated within respective local territorial administrations (MTUs) rather than the Mayor's Office.²⁸ The initiatives piloted by the project will be implemented in partnership with both the community level MTUs and the Mayor's Office. This is expected to lead to a more comprehensive view on the challenges faced by new settlements. Based on this, results of the project interventions are expected to feed into the new city development plan for the period beyond 2018.
- Increased funding for new settlements from the city budget: the project will build knowledge and skills of residents and local government representatives of new settlements to facilitate their participation in the annual Bishkek city grants programme for local development initiatives. This will result in more and better proposals from new settlements, which have a higher chance of receiving funding. By tapping into such existing resources, sustainability and replication of project initiatives can be guaranteed.
- Implementation of relevant laws and policies for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security: In 2017, the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted an amended Law on Protection from Family Violence. The project is expected to showcase good practice in conducting outreach and ensuring proper referral of cases of violence from the new settlements, which can then be replicated elsewhere. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has also adopted social policies, which provide for identification of vulnerable groups and development of strategies to work with particularly disadvantaged children and families. The project is geared towards implementation of these policies and will serve to institutionalize established government procedures in this area.
- Increased use of social media and innovative technologies: the Government is currently engaged in efforts to introduce new technologies and improve digital infrastructure for more efficient and transparent service provision (the so-called Taza Koom initiative). This project will link up with this initiative by promoting use of new technologies as a means for effective and more equitable service delivery in isolated settlements around the capital city. This will include an interactive map for data collection on access to services at the municipality level, social media campaigns involving women as agents for change, as well as the development of web-based platforms and mobile apps to increase access to information on policing services and strengthen legal awareness.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

²⁸ Bishkek City is divided on four main districts: Pervomaysky, Sverdlov, Lenin and Oktyabr. Local Territorial Administration (MTU) is a territorial subdivision of Bishkek city Mayor's Office in each district. All new settlements are included in the list of territories served by certain MTU basing on the district locations.

The project will apply the following inter-linked theories of change:

(1) IF socially marginalized women and girls in new settlements build leadership skills and organize across the community AND they engage in inclusive gender-responsive platforms to amplify women and girl's voices in claiming their rights as citizens THEN women and girls can contribute to constructive mechanisms to address mounting tensions BECAUSE authorities will take action in response to women-led conflict prevention initiatives AND women and their families in the new settlements will gain a greater sense of belonging and greater confidence in the State.

(2) IF organized voices of women and girls, on behalf of their different family groups and communities in the novostroiki effectively engage and coordinate with local authorities, THEN the risk of social tension and conflict will be mitigated BECAUSE women and girls will establish unifying dialogue across fissures in the new settlements, and with local authorities.

OUTCOME 1 - WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE MORE EFFECTIVELY ENGAGED IN DECISION MAKING AND SERVE AS AGENTS OF CHANGE FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS THAT GIVE CITIZENS A STAKE IN A POSITIVE FUTURE WITHIN THEIR COMMUNITIES.

Output 1.1. Women and girls gain skills to build social partnership with local authorities to initiate community projects and engage in constructive advocacy with stakeholders

Activity 1.1.1. Conduct participatory, gender-responsive peace and conflict analysis

- For a more in-depth study of the situation, a **Peace and Conflict Analysis** will be carried out from the perspective and with the participation of women and girls in new settlements. The first component of the study relates to entry points that women's agency and advocacy can bring to peace building and cohesion in new settlements (with a focus on adolescent girls), the gender dynamics and power relations between citizens and formal and non-formal community leaders (including religious ones), institutions that work and those institutions that exist formally, but are ineffective in practice. The second component will focus on problems and issues that specifically affect women and girls, generate common discontent among the population and can be a trigger for conflict (including radicalized ideologies that inhibit opportunities for women and girls). This will also include a victim survey to understand the crime and safety issues women and girls face and how better to address them. It is envisaged to have women and girls as direct participants in all stages of this process, including data collection on vulnerabilities and deprivations in order to have insights into the private and public barriers that frame their lives. The results of the analysis will be used to inform all project components and interventions as well as to identify agents of change in the new settlements, who can actively participate in designing, implementing and monitoring activities. Members of the study will remain involved as liaisons to local institutions, such as Public Health Committees and Women's Committees.

Activity 1.1.2. Enhance capacity of adult and young women to develop and implement community led initiatives and social media outreach

- Building on the social mobilization around the Peace and Conflict Analysis, groups of women, including civil society activists, religious leaders and adolescent girls, will be identified within their communities as **Agents for Peace**. A **Motivation Program** for the selected women and girls will be implemented, aimed at developing internal self-awareness, a sense of belonging to the community, and an awareness of the opportunities to change the situation in new settlements with joint efforts of the community and relevant state agencies. The motivation program will include training, mentoring, public awareness raising and advocacy.
- **Training** will cover such issues as situation analysis, conflict analysis, communication, civic journalism and legal awareness raising on available institutional mechanisms to lobby for improved

social services.²⁹ As a result, Agents for Peace will develop and implement **Community Action Plans** to bring social grievances of the population and barriers faced by women and girls, as identified in the peace and conflict analysis to the attention of the public and decision makers. This will be done through such instruments as petitions to MTUs and local councils. The project will support the implementation of Community Action Plans.

- **Mentoring** will connect young women and girls to adults with positive life and professional experiences. Mentors demonstrate skills and competence around emotional intelligence, conflict resolution and civic responsibility. Selected women and girls will be placed in volunteer positions to support community service programs to provide them with professional pathways and experiences.

- **Public awareness raising and advocacy** campaign will be implemented. This will focus on the perspectives of young women and men in new settlements, as identified by the Peace and Conflict Analysis. Traditional and social media, on-line platforms, folklore, pop-culture, arts and sports will be used to showcase the special role women and girls can play in positive conflict resolution and facilitate their involvement in community led initiatives. In parallel, awareness raising efforts will target men to increase empathy and create a cadre of men supportive of women's active role in the community, in order to promote women's participation in peacebuilding. Agents for Peace will be encouraged to bring city authorities into a dialogue over the issues identified in the Peace and Conflict Analysis.

Output 1.2. – Community groups representing and involving women and girls improve their management capacity to promote women empowerment and equal access to services

Activity 1.2.1. Implement a capacity building programme for Women's Committees to represent the interest of women and girls, and to strengthen security and conflict resolution in the new settlements.

- Based on mapping of women's committees conducted during the Peace and Conflict Analysis, a **dialogue platform** will be held to discuss challenges and needs in relation to the strengthening of women's committees. This will be followed by a series of **trainings** for representatives of women's committees and other interested women on the legal, management and organizational aspects of the work of women's committees, understanding of violence prevention concepts and skills for participatory planning of community-led initiatives. This will result in the development of annual work plans for those women's committees that are functional and plans of action for the creation of new women's committees in those targeted settlements where they only exist on paper.

- Following the initial training, additional **mentoring and advisory support** will be provided with relevant issues, such as fundraising and communication, which will help the women's committees to engage with local authorities and develop specific community initiatives to address various social grievances and risk factors, which undermine the wellbeing of women and girls in their communities, as identified in the peacebuilding context analysis.

- The project will support **implementation of the women's committees' work plans**. This will allow women's committees and other relevant civil society stakeholders to address priority crime and safety issues identified by them and in line with the results of the Peace and Conflict Analysis (e.g. improving street lighting, prevention of harassment) It is envisaged that financial support will be provided based on cost-sharing with local authorities and the active involvement of women agents of change.

Activity 1.2.2. Strengthen and build institutional capacity of the Public Health Committees³⁰ (PHC) in order to facilitate women's access to health care in new settlements

²⁹ Deputy Order involves financial support from a Local Council Deputy to voters, to solve problems that are considered most relevant.

³⁰ Public Health Committees – mechanism, invented to ensure the interaction of the population, LSG and health institutions on matters related to improve the health of the local population. Members of the PHC are representatives of LSG, health care institutions and local people. PHC have been established in new settlements in 2013, but according to representatives of health institutions are still weak and need support for the capacity and institutionalization of work approaches.

- The capacity of Public Health Committees in new settlements will be strengthened so that they can serve as a channel for information transfer. As a result of a series of **workshops**, PHCs will learn to communicate to the population on how to access health services and why, especially to those related to reproductive health and children wellbeing. The aim is to improve cooperation related to health services in new settlements with involvement of women Agents for Peace.

OUTCOME 2 – RELEVANT STATE BODIES/SERVICE PROVIDERS IDENTIFY THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS AND ENGAGE EXCLUDED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING PLATFORMS TO INCREASE ACCESS TO GENDER-SENSITIVE SOCIAL SERVICES

Output 2.1. Innovative registration processes and tools are available in selected new settlements to identify the most vulnerable groups

Activity 2.1.1. Support local authorities in gender and conflict sensitive analysis as well as developing innovative tools for identification of vulnerability and disparities in selected new settlements

- The project will use innovative approaches to visualize problems, vulnerabilities, needs and community capacities in new settlements through the development of an **Interactive Map**. This map will encompass data and information coming from the conflict analysis conducted in selected settlements with a focus on the plight of women and girls. This will help Local self-government bodies (LSG) and other service providers to have a systematically updated picture of the situation, and to be more attentive to women's needs, and to detect and resolve their problems in a timely manner.

- A **Vulnerability Identification** exercise will be conducted to review the existing system for the identification, recording and reporting of children, women and families in difficult life circumstances. The aim is to conduct a rigorous identification of vulnerability in the new settlements in order to inform analysis of social support needs and required responses.

- Development of the map and vulnerability identification will be accompanied by **training** of local authorities and service delivery providers on **gender and conflict sensitive programming** and Do-No-Harm methodologies. Such training will also include elements of project management, report writing and fundraising, which will help MTUs to **submit bids for funding through grants³¹ from the Bishkek City Mayor's office**.

Activity 2.1.2. Provide innovative solutions for the new settlement population registry and develop a system for tracking the quality and efficiency of the identification, reference and case management for those in need of social support

- Based on the review of the existing practice in outreach to the disadvantaged and case management, **the design of a 'one stop shop' facility** for vulnerable and poor families with children will be elaborated and tested. The testing of the new approach will comprise linking common and shared database horizontally (across various social services at the local level) and vertically (administrative chain, i.e. at the local level with linkages to the national level social protection management information system and education database.³² Introducing the one-stop-shop model assumes that having a location for diverse services will create social space for different families within the new settlements to come together and find common platforms to access public services equally and with greater efficiency. During an initial pilot, particular focus will be placed on barriers and bottlenecks to timely and quality case management from both sides: right-holders and duty-bearers. An

³¹ The Bishkek City Mayor's Office announces a competition for incentive grants among various districts of the city. The developers of this project proposal conducted interviews with representatives of NGO "City Initiatives", and also with representatives of the Development Agency under the Bishkek City Mayor's Office. Respondents noted that due to the fact, that the condition for participation in the competition suggests the collection and development of many documents, many MTU are not applying for the competition, because the cases of supporting territories from new settlements are not common.

³² Government decree #391 on identification and social case management.

action plan to address them with division of labor is to be endorsed and monitored by relevant authorities. It is planned to use modern devices, i.e. gadgets (tabs etc.) for quality data entry and processing by local social workers and other grass root professionals.

Output 2.2. – Education, health, social workers, law enforcement bodies and lawyers have better skills, tools and opportunities to provide integrated equitable conflict and gender-sensitive social services to women, children and adolescents in new settlements

Activity 2.2.1. Ensure sustainable access to pre-school and school education for those who are out of school and at risk of dropout, particularly adolescent girls

- Based on the vulnerability identification, local authorities will conduct an **outreach campaign** in partnership with women leaders and other agents for change identified as a result of the Peace and Conflict Analysis. The aim of this campaign is to provide families in the settlements with **information about school registration and the importance of enrolling on time.**³³

- A **case management system for out of school children** will be developed and piloted, which will help with early identification and referral of the most vulnerable children to social workers, school principals and school teachers of target schools.

- This will be combined with **capacity building of education personnel** on existing policies and available tools to support children at risk of dropping out of school. This will enable education service providers to strengthen their engagement with marginalised communities and propose locally available solutions related to out-of-school children that can stem social inclusion and discontent.

- The project will also support **initiatives developed and/or co-funded by local authorities/communities** targeting preschool/school-age children and adolescents (5-16 years old) who are out of school and/or at risk of dropping out of school. This involves expansion of early learning and/or preschool programmes in the target sites to ensure school readiness and on-time enrolment of children into primary education; additional learning opportunities for out-of-school children and/or children at risk of dropping out (e.g. evening catch up classes). Initiatives will also consider specific concerns highlighted by the community as drivers for girl's drop out, by ensuring school safety including the road to and from the school, and menstrual hygiene management facilities at school for adolescent girls who may be more likely to drop out if they are frequently absent for weeks at a time simply because adequate facilities are not available to manage menstrual hygiene. The result of this activity will be heightened awareness of benefits provided by state institutions and ways of unblocking access, so as to eliminate a source of grievances within families.

Activity 2.2.2. Implement after-school life skills and sports programs, which bring together family, school and community to increase well-being and build capacities to promote non-violent relationships of girls, boys and families, in order to address grievances

- A **capacity development programme** will be implemented for schoolteachers, sports trainers, social workers and other relevant local stakeholders to train them as **life skills mentors/trainers.**

- Led by trained mentors, the project will support the development and implementation of **school-, sports- and other community-based life skills programmes** in selected new settlements. These will target boys and girls from disadvantages backgrounds and their parents in order to promote coping strategies against various types of violence and promote bonding and open communication. Adolescent girls in particular will learn to take an active stance against violence by building dialogues over the drivers and causes of violence.

Activity 2.2.3. Strengthen the network of medical aid points in settlements and conduct outreach on available medical services and related procedures for emergency aid

- Under this activity **training of health providers in new settlements on provision of gender-responsive health services** to women and young people of new settlements is foreseen. Health providers will improve knowledge on integrated sexual and reproductive health care (antenatal care,

³³ Government decree (#388 as of 19/06/2017) on the registration for schooling and school preparation.

family planning, youth friendly health services), multi-sectoral services to survivors of domestic violence, and screening of adolescents' mental health and potential substance use to ensure preventive actions and timely referral of isolated and excluded adolescent boys and girls.

- The project may provide **medical equipment for FMC** based on identified needs and build awareness among health providers on the links between adolescent health and wellbeing and feelings of social inclusion. This will help service providers gain footholds within the community and gain access to the increasingly closed spaces in order to inspire confidence in the state's capacity and duty to citizens.

- This will be combined with **outreach efforts to inform women about free medical aid** and other social services for themselves and their families and piloting of a referral mechanism for victims of gender-based violence.

Activity 2.2.4. Develop capacity of local authorities and law enforcement bodies to deliver community-oriented policing services that are professional, conflict and gender-sensitive and inclusive

- A **functional analysis of police presence and policing capacities** will be conducted to analyse challenges the police faces in responding rapidly to citizens' calls. This analysis will take into account the results of the victim survey (under outcome 1), which will provide information on trust in the police, levels of and barriers to crime reporting. The analysis will also study the representation of women in the police in settlements.

- The project may provide basic **technical assistance to improve the network of police points and promote electronic registration of citizen complaints** based on identified needs. This will be combined with a **training programme for police officers in the new settlements** on conflict management, crime investigation, responding to gender-based and other violence (including on the use of protection orders), and communication with the public.

- A **police communication and outreach strategy** will be developed and implemented for the new settlements, which will support the police to engage with local self-government bodies, schools, civil society and media to raise public awareness on the role of the police and police services available to the residents of the new settlements. **Joint dialogue platforms with women's committees** will be conducted as part of this initiative. This will be done **in partnership with female police officers**, members of the Police Women Association, in order to ensure gender sensitivity and strengthen the commitment of the police to address safety concerns of women.

- Linked with the outreach strategy, the project will support **measures to increase access to policing services**, including a web-based platform and/or mobile app designed to enable quick access to information about neighborhood inspectors assigned to specific settlements, as well as relevant laws and regulations regulating crime and public safety.

Activity 2.2.5. Strengthen the provision of legal aid to women and other vulnerable groups

- In line with the revised Law on Guaranteed Legal Aid, **support will be provided to legal aid providers** (municipality based lawyers, NGO, legal clinics etc. as identified during the Peace and Conflict Analysis) to provide free legal counseling to women, girls and gain access to those most excluded and marginalized in new settlements. This will involve **training of lawyers** in the new settlements on the most relevant laws and policies governing social support to the population in new settlements, as well as on new civil and criminal legislation, which is scheduled to enter into force in 2019.

- A range of **information materials** will be prepared to facilitate legal awareness raising of vulnerable women and girls in the new settlements. Briefings for the population and dissemination of these materials will help women to be aware about their legal and social rights as equal citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic (e.g. in matters related to registration, renewing passports, receiving birth certificates; but also on their rights as victims of violence and crime or as accused offenders in case of arrest and detention by the police).

- a) **Budget:** Provide the envisaged project budget, using the two tables below: (1) activity by activity budget and (2) UN Categories budget. Provide any additional remarks on the scale of the budget and value-for-money, referring to the Value for Money checklist.

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE MORE EFFECTIVELY ENGAGED IN DECISION MAKING AND SERVE AS AGENTS OF CHANGE FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS THAT GIVE CITIZENS A STAKE IN A POSITIVE FUTURE WITHIN THEIR COMMUNITIES.					
Output 1.1	Women and girls gain skills to build social partnership with local authorities to initiate community projects and engage in constructive advocacy with stakeholders	UNFPA 286,294	UNFPA 286,294	Staffing, Supplies, commodities, materials, Equipment, Contractual services, Transfers and grants to counterparts, Travel	Including 7% of total budget for M&E (base line and end line surveys)
		UNICEF 69,750	UNICEF 69,750		
		UNODC 79,500	UNODC 79,500		
Output 1.2	Community groups representing and involving women and girls improve their management capacity to promote women empowerment and equal access to services	UNFPA 66,754	UNFPA 66,754	Staffing, Supplies, commodities, materials, Equipment, Contractual services, Transfers and grants to counterparts, Travel	
		UNICEF 106,950	UNICEF 106,950		
		UNODC 88,800	UNODC 88,800		
Outcome 2: RELEVANT STATE BODIES/SERVICE PROVIDERS IDENTIFY THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS AND ENGAGE EXCLUDED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING PLATFORMS TO INCREASE ACCESS TO GENDER-SENSITIVE SOCIAL SERVICES					
Output 2.1	Innovative registration processes and tools are available in selected new settlements to identify the most vulnerable groups	UNFPA 76,654	UNFPA 76,654	Staffing, contractual services, travel	
		UNICEF 69,750	UNICEF 69,750		
Output 2.2	Education, health, social workers, law enforcement bodies and lawyers have better skills, tools and opportunities to provide integrated equitable conflict and gender-sensitive social services to women, children and adolescents in new settlements	UNFPA 239,998	UNFPA 239,998	Staffing, Supplies, commodities, materials, Equipment, Contractual services, Transfers and grants to counterparts, Travel	Including medical equipment
		UNICEF 358,050	UNICEF 358,050		
		UNODC 420,500	UNODC 420,500		
Total		UNFPA 669,700 UNICEF 604,500 UNODC 588,800	UNFPA 669,700 UNICEF 604,500 UNODC 588,800		
IC 7%		UNFPA 46,879 UNICEF	UNFPA 46,879 UNICEF		

		42,315 UNODC 41,216	42,315 UNODC 41,216		
Grand total		UNFPA 716,479 UNICEF 646,815 UNODC 630,016	UNFPA 716,479 UNICEF 646,815 UNODC 630,016		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNFPA		Amount Recipient Agency UNICEF		Amount Recipient Agency UNODC		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	46,500.00	19,900.00	60,742.50	26,032.50	138,500	59,000	350,675.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	0	7,000.00	3,000.00	35,000	15,000	60,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	71,000.00	30,400.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	21,000	9,000	141,400
4. Contractual services (including contracts with NGOs)	14,000.00	6,000.00	77,000.00	33,000.00	155,960	66,840	352,800
5. Travel	3,500.00	1,500.00	10,500.00	4,500.00	3,500	2,000	25,500.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (predominantly grants to NGOs)	258,500.00	110,800.00	229,250.00	98,250.00	24,500	10,500	731,800
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	3,200.00	1,400.00	21,157.50	9,067.50	33,200	14,800	82,825.00
8. Monitoring and Evaluation	72,100.00	30,900.00	10,500.00	4,500.00	0	0	118,000.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	468,800.00	200,900.00	423,150.00	181,350.00	411,660	177,140	1,863,000.00
9. Indirect Support Costs*	32,816.00	14,063.00	29,620.50	12,694.50	28,816	12,400	130,410
TOTAL	501,616.00	214,963.00	452,770.50	194,044.50	440,476	189,540	1,993,410.00

UNFPA will transfer to CSOs at least USD 382 000; UNICEF will transfer to CSOs at least USD 300 000; UNODC will transfer to CSOs at least 257,800 USD. In total not less than USD 939 800 (47%) of project budget will go to CSOs.

b) **Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
	RUNO 1: NAME	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	UNFPA	Donor and regular funds	UDS 1,091,328	
Current calendar year	UNFPA	Donor and regular funds	USD 1,202,914	
Previous calendar year	UNICEF	UNICEF regular and other resources	USD 5,068,231	
Current calendar year	UNICEF	UNICEF regular and other resources	USD 8,649,128	
Previous calendar year	UNODC	Donor	USD 3,600,000	
Current calendar year	UNODC	Donor	USD 2,600,000	

UNFPA is a lead agency for this project. UNFPA has a role to play to support women and young people in building sustainable peace based on its comparative advantage of working with and for women and young people in development and humanitarian settings. As part of peacebuilding efforts UNFPA has worked with women, young people, local self-governments, religious leaders and religious institutions to build a trust, prevent conflicts and sustain peace in the country. UNFPA is currently acts as a leading agency and coordinating a joint project, implemented by UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC that addresses issues of radicalization leading to violent extremism among women and girls (within GPI, phase 2).

UNICEF supports the government in developing and implementing programmes promoting peace and tolerance. Building functional literacy and developing cognitive and non-cognitive skills is in the focus of UNICEF's education and adolescent programmes, as they are also critical conditions to build peaceful and prosperous societies. UNICEF Country Office has been engaged in joint programming and projects with other UN agencies, including in implementation of multiple PBF funded interventions under PRF and IRF.

UNODC is committed to achieving health, security and justice for all by tackling threats from illicit drugs, organized crime and terrorism worldwide. UNODC's work falls into five interrelated thematic areas: organized crime and trafficking; corruption; crime prevention and criminal justice reform; drug prevention and health; and terrorism prevention. UNODC has partnered with other UN agencies on various peacebuilding interventions in the Kyrgyz Republic. Relevant UNODC expertise for peacebuilding in the country includes community policing and community-based crime and violence prevention.

III. Management and coordination

a) **Project management:**

- The current Joint Steering Committee (JSC) was established in 2017. The JSC is co-chaired by Head of Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) in

the Kyrgyz Republic. The project will be presented to JSC in the starting phase, in addition midterm and final results will be presented as well.

- The Project Steering Committee will be established to oversee implementation and participate in the monitoring of the project. The PSC will be represented by representatives of State Agency on Inter-Ethnic Relations and Local Self-Governance, Bishkek city Mayor's Office, Ministry of Labor and Social Development, civil society experts and others. PSC meetings will be organized quarterly, members of PSC will participate in monitoring of project major activities.

- UNFPA Kyrgyzstan will serve as lead agency for the coordination of the project and will be responsible for cross monitoring of activities to ensure that UNFPA, UNICEF and UNODC activities complements each other and does not overlap. Implementing RUNOs coordination meetings will held once in two months.

- The project will closely coordinate with UN Peacebuilding and PVE projects within frames of PPP implementation, to discuss best practices and lessons learnt. The RUNOs will coordinate implementation of activities with other peacebuilding projects in the project locations including Search for Common Ground, Saferworld, International Alert, Helvetas and other partners working in peacebuilding and PVE.

b) Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Mitigation strategy
1. Political and social unrest	Medium	High	The RUNOs will constantly work with government partners, UN Agencies, donors and civil society to monitor the situation on the ground.
2. Legal status of new settlements	Medium	High	RUNOs will work with the City Administration to facilitate a dialogue platform between representatives from new settlements and the Mayor's office to address legal issues.
3. Limited human and financial resources of service providers	Medium	High	RUNOs will facilitate community engagement and mobilization of people living in the settlements to claim their rights and advocate for better access to services in a constructive manner.

c) Monitoring & evaluation:

- **Baseline study will consist of two components: 1 – project indicators based; 2- analytical part which will include study on norms, attitudes and practices towards gender norms, gender relations and respective roles of men and women, access to social services, sexual and reproductive health care, adolescent health and legal aid in pilot settlements.**

- **A victimization survey and safety audit** in pilot settlements in order to identify and map crime trends and public safety issues, social and gender dynamics of these issues, and needs of organizations and services related to crime prevention in the settlements.

- **Community profiles** will be developed based on baseline study and victimization survey data for each target community. This will allow for a systematized and continuous process of data collection to assess project short-term impacts.

- **All interventions will be monitored and analyzed** in order to assess their short-term impact on the situation with special emphasis on women and girls. Such analysis will reveal interactions among various project components (outcomes and outputs), their real interconnections, and adjustments that may need to be made. Results of monitoring and analysis will be discussed (monitoring reports will be developed) and appropriate follow-up measures will be identified during RUNOs coordination meetings.

- **A final independent evaluation** will be carried out at the end of the project.

d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate 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 provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- 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.

- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be 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>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ “Addressing Social Disparity and Gender Inequality to Prevent Conflict in New Settlements”	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC	
Implementing Partner(s):	Bishkek City Mayor’s Office, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Women’s Committees, civil society organizations	
Location:	10 new settlements around Bishkek city (capital)	
Approved Project Budget:	USD 2 000, 000. 00	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: January 2018	Planned Completion: July 2019
Project Description:	This project addresses social disparity and gender inequality as root causes of emerging conflicts in new settlements around the capital city of the Kyrgyz Republic.	
PBF Focus Area:	Focus Area 4: Establishing or re-establishing essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities	
Project Outcome:	Outcome 1 - Women and girls are more effectively engaged in decision making and serve as agents of change for local improvements that give citizens a stake in a positive future within their communities. Outcome 2 - Relevant state bodies/service providers identify the most vulnerable groups and engage excluded women and girls in inclusive decision-making platforms to increase access to gender-sensitive social services.	
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct participatory, gender-responsive peace and conflict analysis; • Enhance capacity of adult and young women to develop and implement community led initiatives and social media outreach; • Implement a capacity building program for Women’s Committees to represent the interest of women and girls, and to strengthen security and conflict resolution in the new settlements; • Strengthen and build institutional capacity of the Public Health Committees (PHC) in order to facilitate women’s access to health care in new settlements; 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support local authorities in gender and conflict sensitive analysis as well as developing innovative tools for identification of vulnerability and disparities in selected new settlements;• Provide innovative solutions for the new settlement population registry and develop a system for tracking the quality and efficiency of the identification, reference and case management for those in need of social support;• Ensure sustainable access to pre-school and school education for those who are out of school and at risk of dropout, particularly adolescent girls;• Implement after-school life skills and sports programs, which bring together family, school and community to increase well-being and build capacities to promote non-violent relationships of girls, boys and families, in order to address grievances;• Strengthen the network of medical aid points in settlements and conduct outreach on available medical services and related procedures for emergency aid;• Develop capacity of local authorities and law enforcement bodies to deliver community-oriented policing services that are professional, conflict and gender-sensitive and inclusive;• Strengthen the provision of legal aid to women and other vulnerable groups
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Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Kyrgyz Republic

Project Effective Dates: January 2018 - July 2019

PBF Focus Area: Establishing or re-establishing essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities

IRF Theory of Change:

(1) IF socially marginalized women and girls in new settlements build leadership skills and organize across the community AND they engage in inclusive gender-responsive platforms to amplify women and girl's voices in claiming their rights as citizens THEN women and girls can contribute to constructive mechanisms to address mounting tensions BECAUSE authorities will take action in response to women-led conflict prevention initiatives AND women and their families in the new settlements will gain a greater sense of belonging and greater confidence in the State.

(2) IF organized voices of women and girls, on behalf of their different family groups and communities in the novostroiki effectively engage and coordinate with local authorities, THEN the risk of social tension and conflict will be mitigated BECAUSE women and girls will establish unifying dialogue across fissures in the new settlements, and with local authorities.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1					Year 2	Milestones
<i>Outcome 1 - Women and girls are more effectively engaged in decision making and serve as agents of change for local improvements that give citizens a stake in a positive future within their communities.</i>		Outcome Indicator 1 a The % of people who are satisfied with the quality of social services disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: 10% increase	Monitoring reports	X	X				X	Baseline and end line surveys conducted
		Outcome Indicator 1 b Number of issues/grievances acted upon by local authorities Baseline: 0 Target: 20	Reports from implementing partners		X				X	
	Output 1.1. Women and girls gain skills to build social partnership with local authorities to initiate community projects and engage in constructive advocacy with stakeholders	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of population who believe that the Peace and Conflict Analysis offers a commonly shared vision of community development challenges and solutions to them disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: 0 Target: at least 50%	Monitoring reports Reports from implementing partners		X	X	X	X		Peace and conflict analysis (PCA) report Methodology for PCA
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Proportion of women and girls, reached by Agents for Peace through trainings and mentorship, reporting improved engagement with their communities Baseline: 0 Target: increase by 20 %	Monitoring reports Reports from implementing partners	X	X	X	X	X	X	Trainings, workshops conducted for Agents for Peace Public awareness conducted
		Output Indicator 1.2.1								

	Output 1.2. Community groups representing and involving women and girls improve their management capacity to promote women empowerment and equal access to services	Proportion of women in local crime prevention centres demonstrating better skills in identifying, prioritizing local issues as well as in proposing solutions Baseline: 0 Target: At least 50%	Monitoring reports Reports from implementing partners			X	X	X	X	X	X	Developed and implemented Community action plans Small grants program implemented
		Output Indicator 1.2.2. Number of initiatives designed in partnership with authorities based on the results of the peace and conflict analysis Baseline: 0 Target: 30										
<i>Outcome 2 Relevant state bodies/service providers identify the most vulnerable groups and engage excluded women and girls in inclusive decision-making platforms to increase access to gender-sensitive social services</i>		Outcome Indicator 2 a Percentage increase in identification and coverage of vulnerable social categories by social services disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: 0 Target: 15%	Local Administrative data				X	X	X			Interactive map designed and tested
		Outcome Indicator 2 b The number of people who are satisfied with the work of local authorities disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: 15%										
	Output 2.1. Innovative registration processes and tools are available in selected new settlements to identify the most vulnerable groups	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of policy decisions related to social services in new settlements taken based on data in the interactive map Baseline: 0 Target: 15 % increase	Formulated policy decisions					X	X	X	X	Interactive map designed and tested Vulnerability identification conducted
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of vulnerable households identified Baseline: TBD Target: 20%	Administrative data			X	X	X	X			Vulnerability identification conducted
	Output 2.2. Education, health, social workers, law enforcement bodies and lawyers have better skills, tools and opportunities to provide integrated equitable conflict and gender-sensitive social	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of relevant stakeholders trained on effective and conflict and gender sensitive service delivery Baseline: TBD Target: 300	Monitoring reports Reports from implementing partners		X	X	X					Trainings, workshops conducted for local authorities, lawyers, health

	services to women, children and adolescents in new settlements																		providers, police
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Case management system to monitor out of school children developed and tested Baseline: Not available Target: Developed and tested	Data by school administrations and local education departments		X	X	X	X											