**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Kyrgyzstan

**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL** Final

**DATE OF REPORT:** Nov., 15/2018

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| **Project Title:** Youth as Agents of Peace and Stability in Kyrgyzstan (#JashStan)**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**       |
| **PBF project modality:**☒ IRF ☐ PRF  | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** ☐ Country Trust Fund☐ Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):**      **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic  |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-0):** April, 4/2017**Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-1)** September, 18/2018 |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**☐ Gender promotion initiative☒ Youth promotion initiative☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions☐ Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**      :$ 995,000      : $            : $            : $      Total: 995,000 *\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO’s approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account***How many tranches have been received so far:** 2 |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Search for Common Ground - Kyrgyzstan Project report approved by:      Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:      Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:      Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach:     |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed:

This 18-month project started on April, 4, 2017, and since then 100% of project activities have been fully completed including (a) Youth Conflict Mapping; (b) Three rounds of Leadership Development Trainings; (c) Mentorship; and (d) Promotion of best practices with two national level symposiums and two rounds of experience exchange visits among the target youth under the Stream 1: “Increased capacity and opportunities for youth in community peacebuilding efforts as a better alternative pathway from violence”. Under the Stream 2: “The targeted youth through the evidences of their successful transformation contribute to community resilience towards conflicts and violence”, the project team has implemented (a) Institutional Support to Youth Clubs through Action Grants; (b)Community Outreach & Civic Engagement Workshops; (c)Tolerance Roadshows; (d) Local Stakeholder Dialogues and Town Hall Meetings; and (e) Reality TV Series.

Project received one-month Non-Cost Extension until October 31, 2018. Project partners Public TV and Radio Corporation of Kyrgyz Republic (KTRK) and Yntymak Regional Public TV and Radio Company (Yntymal) initiated rebroadcast of Reality TV Series to maximize the coverage of viewers. Rebroadcasting of Reality TV Series is aired on two country wide TV Channels (KTRK and Yntymak) and on 13 local community-based TV Channels.

During the no-cost extension, the project team was able to rebroadcast the Reality TV Series from September 24 to October 19, 2018 on 13 TV Channels, including the partners – KTRK and Yntymak TV. In addition, around 100 JashStaners – the project participants – have screened the TV Series in target communities. After they have watched, they were given an opportunity to reflect on the ideas and experience they learned from the episodes. The discussions were held by the JashStanis and the administration of local schools have supported them by mobilizing the students and providing the technical support as projectors, speakers, and computer. There were also many other schools interested to have the community-based screening as well but since they had no equipment, the JashStanis were not able to run it.

In addition, the final round of institutional support the Youth clubs is being actively run by Canvassing Campaigners since April 2017 were able to finalize their project activities by demonstrating their excellent results as the majority of the youth led and youth-oriented peacebuilding initiatives are working despite of the termination of the project. Thus, the Non -Cost extension let to the project to maximize the intervention.

The project team has interviewed 27 Canvassing Campaigners and their 22 mentors to compile and share the stories about their journeys of transformation and promotion of peace in the communities of Kyrgyzstan. To have the stories well-developed, the Media Expert has travelled to all target communities to meet young people in person and hear their stories as well as witnessing the hints of changes they brought in so far. As the result, the books will be compiled with vibrant photos taken during the process of interviewing them and meeting their communities face-to-face. 22 mentors have also shared their stories in the format of either interviewing or developing an essay. In their stories, they touch upon how the project transformed them as mentors and human beings, while sharing their observations about the change in their mentees.

The close-out event of the project was held on October 26, 2018 with participation of Her Excellency Roza Otunbaeva, Ex-President of the Kyrgyz Republic, **Mr. Naoki Nihei, and Ulan Shabynov,** key state partners, project implementing partners, international and local NGOs and active Jashstanis from target communities. The close-out event aimed at sharing project achievements, lessons learned and discuss further steps for sustainability. of the event was to During closeout project turnout of around 40 participants learned about the results of the project as contribution into implementation of the UNSCR 2250. TThe presentations in four groups run in parallel during half an hour:

1. Canvassing Campaigners – JashStanis from Jeti Oguz, Arstanbap and Nariman presented their transformation experience for a group of actors from Safer World, International Alert, the ex-President of Kyrgyz Republic Ms. Roza Otunbayeva, the representative of Youth4Peace from Kazakhstan and others. Each presentation was prepared with assistance of Search, guiding the JashStanis on three main questions to focus their speeches on as following: a) How does the project transform us?, b) What were the main challenges and how did we tackle them?, and c) What are the key takeaways from the experience of fostering peace in our communities? The presentations on JashStanis were built on based on these key questions, accompanying them with specific cases from their experiences. Thus, Marifatkhon from Nariman told the group that before the project she was devastated with her tragedy in family. Her father passed away from a heart attack. Her Mother, she and two of her siblings left alone. She was depressed and was not much interested to study and had no plans for future. In her speech, she noted that the project could reach her out and keep her interested until its’ termination due to the supportive approach of project staff. “I learned the life is a lot interesting and full of opportunities to succeed on my level […] I felt I am count and heard here because my ideas were welcome, my activeness was appreciated and supported. I became confident to change not only my life but local agenda of conflicts by collaborating with other youth and local government”. Her story was the most touching for the audience. Shokhrukh from Arstanbap also shared his story with the fact that before JashStan he was never aware of such programs and that he got to the project by a chance, following the crowd of youngsters in the community that were going to the first presentation about the project launching. “If I did not get interested that day I would never learn I would have such an opportunity”, - he assumed. He elaborated more on the challenges, noting about the challenges of bringing together the youth that used to fight a lot. They were reluctant to participate at the events together and less open for the ideas of collaboration. At the same time, the local government was not supportive in the beginning. So that, according to his presentation, they had to tackle two challenges at the same time by approaching the representatives of the local government and persuading them to support their activities. “Our mentors, Ikbol Isakov, Iskander Subankulov, Nurgul Karayeva, Bakhadyr Kochkarov and Janar Akayev were guiding us with advices on how to approach them and never give up. “For instance, Nurgul eje explained the requirements to kick off the collaboration by writing an official letter to the head of local government. Before that we never wrote anything like that”, - he told. Nargiza from Saruu shared her takeaways as that the project has changed the perception of the community towards the capacity of youth leadership in peacebuilding as well the importance to continue the program in Kyrgyzstan. “We truly became power of changes. Now the local government, schools and other community members do approach us asking to provide the workshops for other schools. The local government even asks our opinion on how to work with youth in conflicts. That is the recognition of us as powerful members of our community. However, I am afraid that this achievement might be forgotten if not to evolve the program further not only in our community but in others as well’, - she concluded. The group was impressed with the stories and asked for their contacts to cooperate in the nearest future.
2. Mentors - During a mentor’s discussion two mentors of the project shared their experience of being a mentor. Mr. Almazbek Suyunbekov, an investment company representative underlined that Jashtan demonstrated openness providing youth a choice; youth were given an opportunity to choose whom they want to see as their mentors. Mr. Almazbek considers it as an important achievement of the project. “*Understanding that people do have a choice is very important. Jashstanis were given such opportunity.*” Whereas, Ms. Jyldyz underlined that the huge information vacuum youth are in despite the Internet era. According to her limited language skills of rural youth is the key element making them in such a vacuum. “*I was surprised that youth in rural areas, especially at the most remote ones, have very limited access to information; any information. And on of the key reasons is language skills. Youth are poor at Russian and very poor at English; and the information space does not provide a quality information and knowledge in Kyrgyz or other local languages.*” Ms. Jyldyz was excited to share that youth are very keen to learn and approached properly with concrete agenda and proper language of instruction the impact of the interventions will increase.

Both mentors agree that mentorship program is one the key instruments to work with youth-at-risk. According to them youth at-at-risk are generally disoriented and local communication culture between elders/parents and youth does not always provide youth with necessary support. Mentors recommend to scale up mentorship program and communicate it to parents and caregivers as well.

1. Partners – Youth Centres have presented their experience on how the program contributed to their capacity-building as well as key takeaways from the implementation of the project. There was only one person attended – Nadiya Usupova from the Department of Inter-Ethnic Relations President’s office. It was important for her to hear from local actors as grass-root organizations. “It’s good we learn from them, from their experience. Because we are office-based people and have little opportunity to learn from the community-based organizations about the real dynamics of what is going on”, - she told. The chiefs of the Youth Centers – Nurgul and Bektur prepared the presentation along with video reports and pictures that were even more sounding than the sole speech. They have showed the glimpses of Tolerance Roadshows, implementation of youth initiatives and the workshops that the JashStanis provided.
2. Local Government representatives – The Head of Jazy District in Uzgen rayon and the Chief of Social Department of Saruu District in the format of an open discussion told about their perception of the project in the beginning and in the end. They noted in their speech that the project is among the most effectives ones they have collaborated with ever. Because, the project staff was always in touch and updating them about the progress. In addition, the most disadvantaged people were participating in it, so they were truly interested how the project could change them. “When I met the project team for the first time, they presented me the project and asked to mobilize the marginalized youth. I was shocked and warned them that it would be challenging for them to engage them because they would not be that interested in. And I reached out the most unheard ones. I am impressed they could not only change them but turn them into the most effective advocates of peace among youth and community members in general”, - he told. In addition, Joldosh – a JashStani from Manas has also presented his experience of collaboration with the local government. His main point was that it was crucial to gain the trust from them in the beginning, because they were very cautious as not believing that they were serious in what they were doing as delivering the workshops and implementing the projects. “But then, once they saw the results, they asked us what we would do more to bring the youth together. As the result, they renovated local cinema and now our JashStani’s youth center that was created in the framework of the project, is now running it successfully” – he concluded.

After the presentations in groups, Search presented the outputs of the project and informed that the achievement of expected outcomes is currently under evaluation. The final presentation was about the Toolkit designed within the project’s framework.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country’s sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required?

There are several pieces of strong evidence of project's relevancy to local context and period of time that were reported in previous reporting period. The list and description remain the same as the concepts are complex and still relevant. Project intervention activities continue to be relevant in accordance with context-based evidences JashStan collected during its implementation period:

Peacebuilding:

a) the inter-ethnic tensions in the South: the project has contributed to reconciliation between Kyrgyz and Uzbek Youth by opening a dialogue between them and a space for interaction through mini-projects, workshops and tolerance roadshows. In the beginning of the project most of them were full of prejudice and reluctant to interact. After a series of joint activities, they have changed their attitudes towards each other and see each other as partners. For instance, Uzbek youth from Uzgen learned from Kyrgyz youth in Ming Kush how to develop youth leadership in peacebuilding by freely visiting each other’s communities, staying overnight for several days. According to the participants this none of them had such an experience before;

b) the threat of growing influence of religious groups with radical incentives to youth: the most isolated youth from prone-to-conflict communities have obtained alternative narratives via knowledge and experience in this project that increase their resilience to influence and recruitment by those religious groups;

c) the spread of violent narratives among youth: the project has provided an alternative peacebuilding pathway, away from violent approaches. For instance, young boys that used to look up to radical narratives, now dream about getting an education, take responsibility for their community and are leaders for other youth, not by fighting but through peacebuilding;

d) lack of collaboration between youth and their elder counterparts: the project has filled the gap in collaboration. As a result, 4 local governments out of 27 available provided a room in their office to youth; almost all provided support the projects of Canvassing campaigners, estimated at over 20, 000 US dollars.

e) Weak social fabric of youth: Youth have exercised a peacebuilding role in their communities and became civically engaged via implementation of their initiatives. There have been 57 youth-led and youth-friendly projects with the core mission of fostering peace in 27 target communities. In addition, these young people have learned and practiced addressing their grievances via building cooperation within young people in the communities and local government. There have been five rounds of town hall meetings in 27 target communities, where young men and women have initiated a decision-making process on issues dividing the communities. The main value for the participants, no matter youth or their elder counterparts, is that this platform served as a sole opportunity to come together and let their voices be heard on burning issues, as well as listen to other points of view and gain a broader picture. Deep, thoughtful discussions in an open manner have served as triggers for many initiatives of Canvassing Campaigners, providing the core ideas for solutions. Those ideas became real initiatives that youth proposed as projects to grants program of the project and their local government.

Political:

a) Matching the priorities of the newly elected President with the project’s agenda and focus on communities’ remote from centre-cities: the priorities of the new President match the ones of the project on working with far remote areas. By his ordinance, the year of 2018 was announced as one of "the development of the regions"[[3]](#footnote-2). Search also reached out the office of the President while organizing the II National Symposium in March, 2018. The office supported the event by agreeing to participate at the event and support its’ agenda as well as young peacebuilders. However, the President – Mr. Sooronbai Jeenbekov could not take part at the event due the clash of schedules.

b) Partnership around strategic issues: The State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture – the partner entity from the government of Kyrgyz Republic has enhanced its collaboration with Search via this initiative. They’ve benefited from the expertise, increasing their awareness about issues related to P/CVE and youth. At the same time, the Agency has been engaging Search in national dialogues concerning youth in peacebuilding and local leadership.

Needs in the country:

 a) Though Kyrgyzstan has accepted the UNSCR Resolution 2250 on “Youth, Peace and Security” in 2015, the government and key stakeholder actors have no joint action plan to implement the norms of it. However, the State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture has attempted to address the issues of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and included a set of activities into its annual plan. Still, the activities lack justification of their approaches and there is no guarantee of their implementation due to the limited sources. Worthwhile to note, there is a deficit of awareness of the Resolution at Governmental agencies. Given the reality, the project serves as a rare opportunity to comprehend the drivers of violence in prone-to-conflict communities and the way they affect the youth environment. Along with that, it paves the way for effective approaches tested out within the project.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress).

The project employed both unique and innovative approaches of programming. 90% of youth from conflict prone communities have never been targeted by youth projects before.  Cascade model[[4]](#footnote-3) of community mobilization for civic engagement and capacity building for youth enabled reaching wider group of participants and maximize input. Art-based peacebuilding was innovative for the direct participants. Activities like Tolerance Road Show and Reality TV Series brought a “fresh air” to communities and media content and increased inclusivity principle of programming. As a result, transformed them into young champions of peace and maximizing their supporters from local communities.

Though the list of activities might give a perception of ordinary ones, such as trainings and workshops, it had an ultimate effect on this specifically targeted youth. For instance, as the preliminary results show Canvassing Campaigners have changed their mind-set and behaviour, e.g. they have become more open, sociable, confident, advocates of peace, less tending to violence and restraining to challenge themselves. As a result, Canvassing Campaigners recognized by their communities as local youth leaders and role-models. All 162 Canvassing Campaigners were awarded with recognition diplomas by their local government representatives. Also, they are being highly recommended by local council members, activists, school administrations and other local stakeholders as promising youth leaders deserving to be promoted for a job in local government and/or participating in other development projects run by state actors, local and international NGOs. For instance, Umar from Pasky-Uzgen t and Gulsara from Allya-Anarov in Osh oblast were recommended to take a part in 5-day intensive course on C/PVE run by the Ministry of Internal Affairs for young influential community leaders. However, a year ago Umar would hardly believe he would be accepted by the Ministry to its’ prevention activities. Because he was accused and arrested two times by the police for spreading radical files on his page in social media. “*JashStanis are always distinguishable in the room. They are easy-going; confident and full of ideas. Their presentations are the most interesting and creative*”, - said Kanat Abdiev, project manager at Safer World, an International NGO implementing youth project where 10 JashStanis are also involved as participants. Also, there are nine JashStanis who received a job in local government as a recognition of their leadership in peacebuilding; and five Jashstanis rejected the job offers from local government due to their personal preferences. Around 60 JashStanis left their communities for bigger cities as Osh, Jalal-Abad and Bishkek to continue their higher education. A teacher in Kashgar-Kyshtak Gulzada believes that the program developed young people from many aspects, that helped them to succeed the challenging milestone as entering the university despite there were cases when Jashstanis missed some classes. “*They (her colleagues - other teachers in her school) kept complaining me that JashStanis were missing the classes, so that they would likely fail the tests. However, Jashstanis were successful. They received the highest scores from our school and they enrolled to state scholarship[[5]](#footnote-4). And those students that were not engaged in the program were in the coming after them*” – she said.

In addition, the mentorship program was a ground-breaking experience for them, mostly affecting their self-esteem and confidence. Throughout the mentorship program, the JashStani Mentors were able to share skills and knowledge on how to overcome stressful situations, how to deal with stress that provokes people to violence, how to build good relationships with peers, teachers and parents. As a result, the majority of JashStani who had a bad relationship with their teachers and parents, now they harmonized their relationships. Search has received feedbacks from their parents and teachers that confirm the consistent change in Canvassing Campaigners’ attitude and behavior. They noted that they became more confident, sociable, open for dialogue and thinking critically.

Moreover, the project could reach an inclusive set of community members with diverse backgrounds by running Tolerance Road Shows. These kinds of events have not been carried out for many years in the past; the format of it was shared then with local authorities by their request as they wish to run it themselves in the nearest future. It was a ground-breaking event for thousands of residents of those prone-to-conflict and diverse communities for two main reasons: 1) joint celebration – it’s been a long time since all the community members have not come together for celebration of a holiday. In the confessions of many residents, they have already forgotten what is like to share a common event with all community. It was phenomenal to hear this even from tiny communities with around 1000 residents, not even noting those with more than 20,000 residents. The local government and police have also appreciated the event; however, it was quite a challenge to provide security during the event. They did not expect the event could reach the turnout of people, given the reality that people tend to ignore and “be passive”, not coming to such events running for free; 2) Nooruz holiday – the project took an advantage of the holiday that brought together all diverse communities, even Muslim ones. However, the last few years, some of them has been actively against it and calling ignore it.

Youth Centres as full-fledged organizations: The two involved Youth Centres (Talas and Nookat) implemented such a large project for the first time. In the beginning there were some difficulties, but today they have proved as catalysts with a robust capacity to apply different approaches. The State Agency for Youth Affairs noted the strategic importance of involving Youth Centres in the project and its institutional development. The approach of the project was innovative in the way that it allowed for less recognized youth institutions at the local level to come out as growing organizations, strengthening their capacity and recommending themselves as reliable actors of peacebuilding and youth development.

In conclusion, the TV reality Series was "fresh air" media content for Kyrgyzstani TV young viewers as the narratives of them were about local reality and youth's role in peace. “For me, it gave an alternative to what I usually was wasting my time with: social networks. There are other youth among my peers living the real life as I see”, - said a 16-year-old girl in an interview with media about the TV Series. During the rebroadcasting period, the project team received more feedbacks from viewers. “*Finally, we have local media product for our youth. It was screened professionally though youth were not the actors. It was obvious that they were nervous, uncomfortable in front of the camera. But still it was great to see them leading*”, - said an activist woman, a member of local Parliament in Osh and journalist on ElTR TV channel. Also, young people were more engaged in media campaign went in social media. The number of followers on Instagram reached 30,000 before it launched. “*I want to participate at Reality TV Series too. I will apply if there is a casting for the show*”, - a girl commented to one of the posts on Instagram.

Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please **rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date**: ***On track with significant peacebuilding results.***

In a few sentences summarize major project peacebuilding progress/results (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project:

The project has served as a pathway from violence to peace for 162 unheard young people from 27 vulnerable communities. Within a year of this intense program, they have become a new growing power of peace in Kyrgyzstan - the JashStanis. They have challenged themselves by learning new concepts and approaches to strengthen peace, collaborating with their older counterparts, and contributing to the peaceful development of their homes. As a result, they have championed changes in themselves and around their home communities, maximizing their supporters among local youth. For instance, Abdurasul - a teacher at local Uzbek high school has unleashed his potential as a leader by enhancing values of peace via concrete projects. As he notes, it was a rare opportunity for him to show positive role modelling for local youth to follow his commitment. “*Once they see me reaching the concrete achievements, they have changed their perception too. Before I was a just a teacher at school, now I grew in their eyes as leading the peacebuilding mainstream in my community*”, - he said.

Though long-standing effects to peaceful development are yet more to come, the seeds of resilience against violence have been rooted via these young people, their experience and supporters among local government, youth, and community members.

JashStani young women have become a source for hope to many of their fellow peers and girls. They have shared a ground-breaking model of women's roles and leadership in fostering peace not only at home but in the community as well, harmoniously combining both. From indifference and lack of self-esteem they have transformed into confident women setting concrete goals and raising confidence. “*I will support my daughter-in-law. Her work is a brilliant example for other girls in our village. It’s important not to deprive them from such examples. I will not be forbidding her to continue her activism*”, - shares her thoughts a mother-in-law of a 22-year-old JashStani woman during her wedding ceremony.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project:

In 27 communities there are 6 young people, each with their own life story. Usually they describe their  story by dividing their life "before #JashStan" and "after". For instance, Muhaiyo, 15 y.o. ethnic Uzbek girl states: "I never even dared to think I would be a leader in my community. But in reality, now I am a leader. And the local government office where I had never been before became my team's office”. Another story of Kalys, 28 y.o. ethnic Kyrgyz man: "I thought I would never have a chance to study after I graduated school. I felt too old for everything. I thought this is it: youthfulness is gone. #JashStan is my new breadth". There is one more story of Samandar, 17 y.o. ethnic Uzbek boy: "Before I used to be a “bad guy” fighting at school and I thought it was cool. Now I don’t think so. It was a challenging experience though. I was reluctant and sometimes rude to my peers in my team. But in #JashStan team I was accepted as I am and it motivated me to want to come back. Now I am known as a peacebuilder, not a fighter".

Parents of JashStanis are the first who witnessed the changes. They confess their children are more open, sociable and confident now. Moreover, friends of JashStanis also encountered changes in their fellows. In majority of communities, the interest in the program among these friends was immense so that JashStanis have mobilized them into a bigger group, becoming a movement of youth and calling themselves as so. For instance, there is one such youth group led by JashStanis in Uzgen, called “Jash muun” (“Young generation” from Kyrgyz); in Kara-Balta, Tokmok, Bek-Abad, Arstanbap, Lenin Jolu, Kajar and etc.

In addition, the local government officials are impressed at how those young people were sceptic about changes. Maksatbek head of Lenin Jolu village: "I know many projects but this is the first among all that left an obvious footprint in the destinies of youth, especially the ones in need". As for some government officials the project has changed their attitudes towards the youth leadership: in the beginning, they were sceptic about the youth leadership given their vulnerability or sharing different background as of being “children of alcoholic people”, being “wrapped up” religious girls, poor and etc. During the project, they have been suggesting to reconsider them and have those that “reliable and might lead” as for being less vulnerable by coming from rich families, or sharing the community with influential people serving for government. A 23-year old high school teacher was just a young woman in the eye of her local community in September last year. In a year, she was offered a job in local government for her leadership potential and success in peacebuilding: she has engaged Uzbek and Kyrgyz youth and provided a dialogue platform that as the result has enhanced the collaboration between them.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them.

- Outreach exercise: As mentioned it took two months to meet youth in communities and have them join the project. To make sure the right youth were mobilized, the team had to revisit the communities and expand the entry points among local civil society, government and youth;

- Turnover: Keeping participants throughout the project was challenged by turnover rate among youth. In general, youth in rural areas tend to leave their communities for education purposes or for labor migration causing one of the turnover reason. In addition, participation of girls from Uzbek communities is another challenge. Conservative parents based on their religious views do not let their daughters participate at project activities. Parents also expressed their distrust to the project. Project team addressed these challenges through involving local leaders who were trusted by parents and community to convey project goals. Moreover, female school teachers and some mothers escorted girls for trainings and other activities to be sure if girls are in safe environment.

- Maintaining partnership: In the middle of the project, the State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture partner institute lost its dynamic in partnering with project. The project team then could reach an agreement of assigning one person from the Agency that then was maintaining the partnership;

- Implementing partners' capacity: It was quite challenging for both Jash-Niet and TOSM to handle the intense schedule, operate big expenditures in short time, human resource shortage. The project team assisted them, sometimes sharing the duties.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress:

N/A.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

***1. Annex A: Youth initiatives\_First Round;***

***2. Annex B: Youth initiatives\_Second Round;***

***3. Annex C: Youth Conflict Mapping Report;***

***4. Annex D: Toolkit on Art-based peacebuilding program;***

***5. Annex E: Stories of Canvassing Stories;***

***6. Annex F: Stories of Mentors.***

* 1. **Result progress by project outcome**

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** **Increased capacity and opportunities for youth in community peacebuilding efforts as a better alternative pathway from violence** *is under final evaluation.*

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** ***On track with significant peacebuilding results.***

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience.*

***Outputs:***

**1.1 Identification of target ‘youth at risk’ (‘canvassing campaigners’) and their engagement in community peacebuilding** - has been reported in semi-annual report submitted in November, 2018;

**1.2 Selected Canvassing Campaigners (CC) learned youth mapping, network formation and management and community-based peacebuilding and applied their learnings** - has been reported in semi-annual report submitted in November, 2018;

**1.3 Best practices on community peacebuilding and local collaborative decision making culture are shared**. During reporting period  27 good practices shared by Canvassing Campaigners at  the Second National Symposium of young peacebuilders 187 people have participated (51% - women; 49% - men): 162 of them are the project participants and the rest were the guests and journalists.  Three-day-long platform opened a space for exchange of ideas among young peacebuilders, government representatives, NGOs and media. The program of the Second Symposium differed by meetings with diverse stakeholders: one group of youth have voiced their grievances and suggested their solutions to Parliament members, another group visited the UN house to present their progress and share their further plans, one more group was hosted by the US Embassy where youth have learned about development, cultural and educational programs. As long with that, Ex-President of Kyrgyzstan HE Roza Otunbayeva has met peacebuilders to encourage for further endeavors.  of local governments from target communities participated at the presentation of initiatives which was effective in terms of providing support to youth communities and agree on further support, including financial support, at the local level. The event was widely covered on social media and news outlets raising youth interest nationwide One of the most frequent comment on social media was: “I really want to be part of such platform. How can I join these peacebuilders?”

**1.4 Canvassing campaigners (youth at risk) learned about alternative pathway from violence** - During reporting period a) 47 mentorship events were held; b) 1001 of youth participated (72% - women; 28% - men) in mentorship during the 2nd year, including 4 months of the reporting period by this report. The third training (out of three) was provided in January, 2018. 162 young men and women were trained by 21 mentors in art-based peacebuilding approaches. The program designed to meet diverse interests and needs of participating female and male youth. The first day of the training designed to promote  tolerance and the ways of violence transformation. Participants learned core values and principles of peace from daily life in local community to the longstanding future in a broader sense. During the second and third days, few mentors were delivering different skills in parallel, so that young participants have had a choice to select the sessions they were interested in. Beyond the trainings, mentors are in touch with their mentees. As a result, at least one mentee from the club is in contact with a mentor to collaborate around specific project. For instance, Shohruh from Arstanbap initiated construction of a football field. He could achieve this by the help of his  mentor Bakhadyr Kochkarov, a FIFA referee. “Even when the project ends, we agreed to stay in touch with Nurshat baike (“brother” in Kyrgyz)”, - said Saikal, a 15-year-old JashStani from Kochkor. A 24-year-old JashStani Islam from Toktogul learned from Janar – a Parliament member - how to communicate with people, run meetings and address the needs of youth, as he plans to run for local council in two years. “A year ago, I would not even dare to dream about the plans I have set after my experience in JashStan”, - he confessed.

Over 150 Canvassing Campaigners noted that all mentors’ sessions were important since contribution to peace was possible via applying skills obtained in the sessions on: acting, drawing, needlework, art and etc. The critical thinking and acting skills were noted as the most important for some participants to prevent the spread of violent ideas among their peers. JashStani from Bek-Abad, Kerben and Ak-Tam locations received inspiration from sessions provided by Kubanych. They liked that he showed different problems and conflicts through photography. Also, most of them were inspired by the session of Nursultan. They said that a simple scene or theatre forum can show different problems from different perspectives and touch the viewers to the bottom of their hearts. 82% of ССs said that they liked the session of Jyldyz because she managed to touch their hearts with her motivational speeches and after her words they managed to change a lot in themselves.

**Outcome 2: The targeted youth through the evidences of their successful transformation contribute to community resilience towards conflicts and violence.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *under final evaluation***

Outputs:

2.1 Increased community awareness and understanding on diversity, tolerance and peace issues via action grant projects: a) Out of 60 youth initiatives, 34 were selected during the second year: 19 - social projects, 15 income-generating; b) 4310 people benefited from action grants. The number is anticipated to increase with the results of ongoing - second round; c) 70% of community members, especially ‘youth at risk’, participating in action grants implemented by the target youth report having better understanding of diversity, tolerance and peace.

There were two rounds of open selection. Around 35 initiatives were selected and supported. At the first round, Canvassing Campaigners have worked with local government and community members to gain additional support. As a result, 27 youth clubs have raised additional funds up to 20, 000 USD. Some youth clubs have enhanced the sustainability of their projects from the first round by expanding them during the second. Though it may seem that the projects are centred around job creation, one-off events and construction; all of them were designed to channel the values of sustainable peace and promoted tolerance. For instance, the Quiz Games in Kara-Balta brought together youth from confronting sides and served as a platform to learn from each other more; whereas another similar project in Uzgen promoted education among girls from isolated religious communities.

In March 2018, at the Second National Symposium of Young Peacebuilders, 162 Canvassing Campaigners with different backgrounds shared their experience on their lessons-learned, insights and success stories that they have achieved while they were implementing their peacebuilding initiatives that were selected during the First Symposium in September, 2017. They also presented new initiatives. As a result, 30 youth-friendly initiatives were selected for support.

In the majority of target communities, the youth conflict mapping exercise revealed that local youth do not continue their studies in higher education institutions, and basically, they do not have a certain profession and leave for labour migration in Russia as a result. The initiative of Canvassing Campaigners from Manas in Talas oblast suggested to demonstrate the role of small business as a tool for youth cohesion. During the first year of the JashStan project the canvassing campaigners from Manas created a youth centre (with the printing services centre and cinema) as a platform that unite the local youth to develop themselves and their counterparts. For the second year they proposed to expand the mission of their youth centre and opened courses on photography: “Temir Kanat” (iron bird) for those youth who drop out from schools. After the completion of courses, they plan to launch a photo studio to provide services for local community. Also, the youth centre with tiny staff and numerous volunteer, will implement the youth – friendly initiative, so called “New wave of youth”. A series of different activities based on art, culture and sport will take a place in Manas as an alternative pathway to violence. For instance, marathon, football, music festival of numerous nations and etc. This created a chance for the JashStanis and their counterparts to promote the art and sport as the best positive alternative among local youth. In addition, JashStanis received a good opportunity to develop their skills.

Along with that the results of youth conflict mapping show that in all target communities one of the most acute problems is distrust to local authorities. Also, the problem is the strong passivity of young people within the community's social life, and in making social or political decisions in the community. In the locations of Kochkor and Zheti-Oguz, rallies and demonstrations often take place, condemning and criticizing the activities of local authorities. During the interviews and surveys, it was revealed that the population (especially the youth) of these two villages became so indifferent and passive that they do not participate even at local kurultai (public assembly), meetings and they are not informed about activities of local authorities. In order to influence this problem, the teams of the two villages are working on creating and launching a website[[6]](#footnote-5) and an application that will enable every peasant to learn about the activities of local self-government bodies, about innovations in the village, including various portals ("purchase and sell", issues related to communal services, data for tourists, announcements of various upcoming events, etc.).This initiative allows local youth to build equal cooperation with local authorities, through the implementation of a common initiative, it allows to raise awareness of the population (youth) about current social and political processes in the village. The above two factors affect the problem of distrust to local authorities, as well as low level of participation of young people in decision-making in the community. “*Before I was thinking that the local government cannot handle the duties, but now I see how hard to let people know and understand what has been done by the local government*”, - Janara, 19 y.o. lady from Jeti-Oguz said.

***2.2 Increased knowledge and skills of at-risk youth on professional development traits; especially career development, public speaking, effective communication and arts:*** a) 92 % of 162 Canvassing  Campaigners in 27 communities show increased knowledge on public speaking, effective communication and arts according to the results of pre and post tests taken at Leadership Development Trainings; b) As reported by implementing partner organization almost all 162 Canvassing Campaigners applied knowledge and skills gained from the Life Skills workshops. One of the evidences is that 2385 youth in  27 target communities attended in three rounds of workshops conducted by 162 Canvassing Campaigners.

Upon completion of the second and third rounds of Leadership Development Trainings in November 2017 and in January 2018, Canvassing Campaigners conducted a series of workshops in each target community. The workshops were on sharing the obtained knowledge and skills with their peers in the communities. The concepts of peacebuilding, conflict and stress management skills, team building, leadership development were among many topics covered at the workshops. Also, JashStanis have shared knowledge on how to use arts in peacebuilding, on basic engineering and creativity skills in maintaining peace and stability in their communities.

The youth clubs in Saruu, Jeti – Oguz and Alya Anarov, in close collaboration with local government, have provided the workshops to other neighboring communities that were not covered by the project. Canvassing Campaigners have built cooperation with administrations of local schools. For instance, the schools “Babur” and “Isayeva” helped them to expand the workshops in other schools as well in other communities. In Kereben location the workshops are still being held, which became an effective tool to engage a broader group of youth into the activities of the project. The workshops have then boosted the credibility of unheard youth in the eyes of their peers, local government and etc. serving as an entry point for first contact with local community and youth.

***2.3. Innovative Tolerance Roadshows (TRS) Organized:*** a) During the first round of TRS in March 2018, 26 TRS were conducted in 27 target communities and during the second round in June 2018, the project team conducted 27 TRS in the same 27 target communities; b) In total 43, 089 people from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds took part in Tolerance Roadshows according to the distributed  tickets.

This event was organized in 26 locations in April, 2018 then in June, 2018 and reached around 41,000 people. The program let local people learn from professionals in business, religion, cuisine, handmade goods, etc. by attending master classes. At the same time, there was an exhibition of local talents of artisans. The event brought diverse people into one place to celebrate peace. "*I had no idea we had so many talented youth*", - said a local government representative in Kerben. The turnout was unprecedented for all locations. "H*ow did you manage to reach them all out? We hardly reach to 20 people!", - asked a UN Women specialist during the event in Aravan.*

Over 100 guests were invited as speakers: religious leaders, parliament deputies, local government chiefs, artists, representatives of culture, sportsmen, businessmen, mentors of the project, young women leaders, journalists, civil activists, etc. Over 100 master classes were delivered on sports games, cooking, sewing, reading, crafting and etc. One more achievement of the event is that it served as a program for a separate TV show produced by Yntymak TV Channel: two camera men and two hosts were accompanying the event in each location to show the viewers the diversity of communities and the celebration of it via the intense program.

Speakers delivered speeches on various topics, including: Religion and state secularism, Preventing religious radicalism, Citizenship and civic positions, Women's leadership, Freedom of speech and civil journalism, Youth Leadership, Tolerance, Diversity and Inclusive Politics, etc. The program was diverse, with active exercises, engaging participants in drawing, hand making, cooking, playing games. For instance, street art was also presented at TRS, reflecting the ideas of peace, unity, and harmony. Also, participants took part in making their wishes for the "Tree of Peace" – they stuck their wishes on a cardboard tree.

Another achievement of these events is that it served as an opportunity for local government and local youth to build more then close relationship via working together on the common goal, as the results all the Heads of the local governments in 27 target communities by the end of the events were handing the thanks- letters to the canvassing campaigners by noting their appreciation for the fruitful collaboration. Moreover, the Youth Clubs are considered as the youth mobilizers who are capable to implement the public events in a high level, and the local government continuously turn for help to the Youth Clubs. “Before the #JashStan our local youth were afraid of us, we have never had a chance to work together with them, now it’s vise versa, we are just like a friends with no boundaries, for instance Ainazik (she is one of the CCs) could even send me message via Whatsapp at late night, and I’m always trying to help on time, because I value the efforts of our youth. The cooperation is one of the important tool for fostering peace” - said the Head of the local government in Saruu.

***2.4 Local stakeholder dialogue sessions and town hall meetings between local decision makers and the excluded youth groups organized:*** a) Five rounds of local stakeholders dialogues and town hall meetings were organized in 27 target communities; b) 4279 key stakeholders participated in the dialogue sessions and town hall meetings.

5 dialogue sessions for local decision makers and at-risk youth groups were successfully carried out. Facilitating discussion during these meetings was difficult for many of Canvassing Campaigners. However, it was a good learning process for youth to improve their facilitating skills and familiarize with decision making process at the local level. While for decision makers such dialogue sessions served as market of ideas on solutions of issues voiced out by youth. But for some young facilitators it was an opportunity to apply their public speaking skills into practice.

Once every two months Canvassing Campaigners conducted local stakeholders dialogue meetings in collaboration with the local government and local influential people from the community. During these meetings stakeholders discussed actual problems or conflicts that divided the communities. The issues to discuss were initiated by Canvassing Campaigners. They have pulled from results of youth conflict mapping study for selecting topics.

Communities represented by local government, informal leaders of youth, women and elders, juvenile inspectors, school administrations, religious leaders and etc., discussed burning issues often dividing the communities. Domestic violence, abuse of alcohol, violence against women and children, threat of young people being recruited by religious groups with radical, early marriages, interethnic conflicts, lack of motivation for young people to continue their studies, etc. As the result of dialogue meetings, local community not only discussed pressing issues but also took responsibility, drafted action plans and discussed how to include these raised issues in the strategic plan of communities.

Canvassing Campaigners have learned to identify conflict issues and constructively facilitate meetings, suggesting various approaches to solve them.

***2.5 Production and broadcast of nationwide TV series promoting youth positive role models and constructive intergenerational engagement -*** The first media content of its kind produced and is on air from May to July on biggest TV channels: KTRK and Yntymak.

Each of 27 Youth Clubs was encouraged to apply for participation in the TV Reality Series as real heroes. There were 11 Youth Clubs applied and the list as following was provided to Production Company that then has selected four of them: Kochkor, Talas, Iskra, Min-Kush, Saruu, Ak-Tam, Seidikum, Suzak, Bek-Abad, Mirmakhmudov and Kashgar-Kyshtak.

As the result of pre-selection meetings with the Production Company, the crew has selected following teams for participation in TV Reality Series (first two in Northern part, the second two in Southern): Talas, Saruu, Mirmakhmudov and Suzak.

Along with scripts for 16 episodes, the Production Company has developed challenges and tasks on peacebuilding, collaboration with elder counterparts, stakeholders and a diverse group of local communities around the solutions of conflict issues and dividing lines. All these experiences were designed to bring changes in attitudes, perception and behavior that will be observed during the filming of TV series. For instance, according to the scenario, four episodes were shot in 4 communities: Mirhmahmudov raised girls' education issues, Suzak - early marriages, Saruu - ecological problems of community that cause of many conflicts in community, Talas - related to the promotion of the civic engagement of youth with different backgrounds. 16 episodes have been broadcasted on two TV channels: KRTK and Yntymak since the beginning of May until July, 2018. Also, by the initiative of the project partners Yntymak and KTRK TV Channels, the TV Series have been rebroadcasted on two country wide TV Channels and also in more than 10 local community - based TV Channels. Moreover, the project team receive the request for broadcasting from the two another country wide TV channels, which demonstrate the actuality and importance of 16 episodes content (the official requests are in the annex).

The first media content of its kind produced and broadcasted from May to July 2018 on biggest TV channels. On September, 2018 16 episodes from first and second seasons re-broadcasted on 13 TV Channels: KTRK Muzyka, ElTR, STV, NextTV, NurTV, Channel 7, OshTV, JTR, UTS, Batken TV, Yssyk-Kol TV, Yntymak and Talas TV. Moreover, project team received request for broadcasting from the two another country wide TV channels which demonstrates high demand in youth-related media content. The actuality and importance of 16 episodes content (the official requests are in the annex). Search negotiates the possibility to broadcast in November, 2018.

* 1. **Cross-cutting issues**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples.  | The State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture as the main partner was supportive and collaborative in the beginning of the project. Then due to the priority changes (mostly to sport) the agency was less dynamic in partnership. In this regard, Search has reached an agreement of assigning a specialist from the Agency that would keep in touch with the project and support it.  Thus, the Agency participates in project activities, advises project team, motivates young people, invites our beneficiaries, targets communities in state programs, events. In addition, in the framework of UNSCR 2250 the cooperation was built and discussed possible policies for compatibility norms of UN resolution 2250 in Kyrgyzstan.The State Agency on Multi-Ethnic relations and Self-Governance and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are other institutes collaborating with the project. The first provided us with all contacts of their representatives working in 27 target communities for entry point means. They then helped us to mobilize target youth and hold the meetings. The second one was providing informational support to Canvassing campaigners on P/CVE literacy. |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period.  | The M&E activities are carried out in line with plan. Within the last six months Internal viewership survey has been conducted and the results were shared with the project team and partners (TV companies) with recommendations to improve reality shows during the next broadcasting.  There was on-site monitoring during the Tolerance Roadshows and reflection meetings to consider lessons learned.  Local DM&E Specialist held meetings with with implementing partner organizations to discuss the status of grant actions taken by the project youth. In addition internal review of project documents with specific focus on reports of implementing partner organizations and mentors was carried out. Implementation of youth initiatives (grant actions) were monitored by the project coordinators and implementing partners and reported based on which there was reflection meeting.  |
| **Evaluation:** Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation.  | ToR for the final evaluation has been finalized in consultation with donor. External evaluation team has been selected based on open Call and the contract has been signed. The budget available for conducting final evaluation is 40,000 USD and out of this amount 34, 610 was tendered for the external final evaluation team and the rest goes for regional for ILT services. It is expected that Regional DM&E Specialist from ILT will make visit during the final evaluation and attend validation workshop.Up to date the external evaluation team is carrying out inception phase i.e. reviewing project documents and designing data collection tools.  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond?  | In the first round (2017) of mini-grants, additional funds were received by Canvassing Campaigners from Local Government, Businessmen, Activists and Community members to implement their initiatives (in USD): Kashgar-Kyshtak - 370; Lenin Jolu - 7000; Toktogul - 590; Chek-Abad - 220; Yrys: Local Government - one computer, furniture, room. Seidikum - 300. Aktam - 300; Kajar - 150.In the second round (2018): Aktam - 370; Kerben - 300; Bek-Abad - 300; Seidikum - 350; Mirmahmudov - 480; Gulistan - 300; Kashkar -Kyshtak - 140; Kyzyl-Kyshtak - 220. Nariman - gifts for sport competition; Paski-Uzgon - 1 computer City Hall - 960; Lenin-Jolu -150; Toktogul - 170; Chek-Abad - 450; Allya-Anarov - 450; Tokmok - 300; Iskra - 1440; Kara-Balta - 460; Saruu - 150; Jeti-Oguz - 630; Min-Kush- 660; Kochkor - 4410;In total: 21, 320 USD was raised by Canvassing Campaigners to implement their initiatives apart from funds they have received from the project.  |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. | Local Government: During the reporting period many  mini- projects and initiatives were supported by local authorities and community activists  through providing support of со-funding, human resources, mobilizing local community. Local governments trust to Canvassing Campaigners and consider them as partners who contribute to address  community problems. Canvassing Campaigners were involved into local level youth policy actions implementation and strategic community planningThe Ministry of Internal Affairs  approached #JashStanto recommend them Canvassing Campaigners for a training on P/CVE.  Besides, International Alert, Safer World and Foundation for Tolerance International have been mobilizing Canvassing Campaigners for their peacebuilding activities as well.    |
| **Exit strategy/ sustainability:** What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project?  | Search developed the project to the new call of UNPBF that plans to work with the developed youth clubs and its members. As the project was approved and extended to the next a year and a half, Search will engage the group of JashStanis to mentorship program and will source from the existing experience to unfold the program reaching the groups of even more hard-to-reach youth and adding Batken oblast, thus running it on country-wide level.  |
| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report.  | - Conflict Escalation: During  Tolerance Road Shows project team encountered a risk of conflict between young males from confronting villages. Therefore, the local government representatives and police were mobilized for cooperation beforehand. No security concerns occurred during events. - Detached project implementation: Since both youth centers are located far from each other, and independently running activities from their sides, the project team has initiated to bring both for planning session held twice: one in February, another in May. These meetings were fruitful for all sides to understand the principles of running the activities and make sure all partners are on the same page.   |
| **Gender equality:** In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment?  | - During reporting period activities with gender focus included topics on women’s reproductive health, gender equality, and improving young women’s capacity on income generations skills. In particular, mentor Aida Kasymalieva, Member of Parliament, member of Committee on social issues, education, science, culture, and healthcare conducted three sessions on reproductive health inviting gynecologists to address girls questions on women’s health. Besides, Aida demonstrated her documentary on girls early marriages and their rights for choice. E-copies of the documentary was shared with local leader women for further dissemination in the communities to raise girls’ awareness on their rights for reproductive health and rights for choice.    - Gender equality was an integral part of the training sessions. Mentor Aliya Suranova facilitated a session on traditional norms of violating gender equality towards women. Her session made some male participants feel uncomfortable; however, men shared being more tolerant on the subject matter.  - Tailoring courses at madrasah in Mirmakhmudov community equipped girls with sewing skills and also increasing their economic opportunities by selling their products. This courses also created a space to discuss women's rights, reproductive health, and community news; - Computer courses were launched for girls with an access to Internet in Madrassah in Uzgen.   |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?  | The intensive schedule of the project left no room for reflection exercises with all implementing partner organizations that would help us to learn lessons from each other and have a better planning.   |

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay** **(if any)** |  |
| **Outcome 1:**Increased capacity and opportunities for youth incommunity peacebuilding efforts as a better alternative pathway from violence | **Indicator 1.a:** Number of youth capacitated by the project who 1) identified and presented youth grievances in public meetings; 2) influenced the decision-making process of local government Baseline: 0Target: at least 90 youth | Baseline: 0 | At least 90 youth | Over 91% out of 162 participants increased knowledge and skills in peacebuilding and conflict transformation; and applied during the life of the project.(53% - Women, 47% - Men; 71% - Kyrgyz, Uzbek - 25%, 4% - other ethnic minorities in 27 target communities)[[7]](#footnote-6) | No variance or delay occurred. |  |
| **Indicator 1.b:** % of youth surveyed who confirm that their grievances related to youth marginalization has been addressed by local decision-making mechanismsBaseline: 0% and no such mechanism available  Target: a) 50% of youth surveyed and 27 mechanisms (one per community)  | Baseline: 0 | Target: a) 50% of youth surveyed and 27 mechanisms (one per community)    | The results of the survey will be defined by the Final Evaluation | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 1.1**Identification of target ‘youth at risk’ (‘canvassing campaigners’) and their engagement in community peacebuilding.  | **Indicator 1.1.1**# ‘youth at risk’ identified to participate in the project from each target communityBaseline: 0Target: 162 (50% women) | Baseline: 0 | Target: 162(50% women) | 162(both genders are equally represented)[[8]](#footnote-7)    | No delay or variance occurred. | During the life of the project, the formed Youth Clubs mobilized additional members among their peers from their communities, so that there was no shortage. Canvassing Campaigners were leading this process, so that it was one of the exercises for practicing leadership. |
| **Indicator 1.1.2**# of Youth Clubs formed in each target communityBaseline:0Target: 27 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 27 | 27 | No delay or variance occurred.  |  N/A    |
| **Indicator 1.1.3.**# of orientation sessions held on “how to run a community mapping for community resilience”Baseline: 0Target: 4 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 4 | 4 | No delay or variance occurred for two. For another two there was a delay with variance up to 10 days, as the process of forming the Youth Clubs took two months, instead of one planned initially. | 162 CCs participated in youth mapping training in Bishkek, Osh, Karakol and Jalal-Abad. Topics included collecting data on dividing lines and analyzing influential people in their communities. |
| **Indicator 1.1.4**# of key community influencers (such as civil society leaders and religious leaders) are identified by participating canvassing campaigners Baseline: 0Target: 324 from 27 target communities (50% women) | Baseline: 0 | Target:324 from 27 target communities (50% women) | Total:1120 people from 27 communities (56% - Women)[[9]](#footnote-8) | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 1.2**Selected Canvassing Campaigners (CC) learned youth mapping, network formation and management and community-based peacebuilding and applied their learnings | **Indicator 1.2.1** # of Canvassing Campaigners trained (disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and district) Baseline: 0Target: 162 (50% female)  | Baseline: 0 | Target: 162 (50% - female) | 162 (53% - Women)[[10]](#footnote-9)  | No delay and variance occurred.  |    N/A    |
| **Indicator 1.2.2**% of training participants with increased knowledge and skills on youth mapping, network culture, youth leadership and community-based peacebuildingBaseline: 0Target: At least 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target:At least 50% | More than 80% according to survey[[11]](#footnote-10) | No delay or variance occurred.     | N/A |
| **Indicator 1.2.3**Number of non-project youth were informed about the project and questioned by the training participants to contribute to youth mapping Baseline: 0Target: 540 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 540 | 2385[[12]](#footnote-11) | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 1.3** Best practices on community peacebuilding and local collaborative decision making culture are shared.  | **Indicator 1.3.1** # of good practices shared by Canvassing Campaigners from different regions in 2 National SymposiumsBaseline: 0 Target: 27  | Baseline: 0 | Target: 27 | 27 | No delay or variance occurred.   |      N/A |
| **Indicator 1.3.2** Total # of people participating in the national symposiumsBaseline:Target: 320 (50% female) | Baseline: 0 | Target: 320160 by year 1160 by year 2 (50% female) | For the 1st year the Total number of participants coming from 27 target communities was 162 (56% - Women); For the 2nd year the total number of participants coming from 27 target communities was 187(51% - Women)[[13]](#footnote-12). | No delay occurred. The variance in the proportion of gender is due to the complementary number of members who joined the Youth Clubs after dropouts.  | N/A |
| **Output 1.4**Canvassing campaigners (youth at risk) learned about alternative pathway to violence.  | **Indicator 1.4.1**# of mentorship events facilitatedBaseline:0Target: at least 35 events facilitated at 11 district level | Baseline: 0 | Target: at least 35 events facilitated at 11 district levelYear 1:20Year 2:35 | 47 events in 27 communities were facilitated by mentors[[14]](#footnote-13). | No delay or variance occurred  | N/A |
| **Indicator 1.4.2**# of youth participating in the youth mentorship programsBaseline: 0Target: 120 (50% female participants) | Baseline: 0 | Target: 120 (50% - female participants)Year 1: 60Year 2: 120 | Year 1:162 Canvassing Campaigners(53% - Women)[[15]](#footnote-14)Year 2: 1597 youth participants (72% - Women)  | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output indicator 1.4.3** % of mentorship participants who report of drawing inspiration for positive role model from the program.Baseline: 0Target: 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target: 50% | 82% from 162 participants increased their knowledge after attending the sessions run by the mentors[[16]](#footnote-15). | No delay or variance occurred. |  N/A |
| **Outcome 2:** The targeted youth through the evidences of their successful transformation contribute to community resilience towards conflicts and violence.    | **Outcome Indicator 2a** % decrease of youth who involved in conflicts and/or violent acts in target areas and decline in frequency of the conflict with the involvement of youthBaseline: 38% of youth respondents had experienced at least one conflict in the last six monthsTarget: 10% less that baseline values | Baseline: 38% of youth respondents had experienced at least one conflict in the last six months | Target: 10% less than baseline values | TBD from Perception study; Secondary data from Local Youth Police Unit on Youth Issues | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 2.1:** Increased community awareness and understanding on diversity, tolerance and peace issues via action grant projects | **Indicator 2.1.1**# of action grants projects selected and implemented Baseline: 0Target: 50 |  Baseline: 0 | Target: 50 | Total: 57 | No delay or variance occurred.   | N/A |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**# of people who participated/benefitted from the action grant projects.  Baseline: 0 Target: 25, 000 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 25, 000 | More than 20 000 of the people who participated from action grants in 27 target communities[[17]](#footnote-16)  | No delay or variance occurred | N/A |
| **Indicator 2.1.3**% of community members participating in action grants project who report having better understanding of diversity, tolerance and peace issues as a result of this project Baseline: 0Target: 50% | Baseline: 0 | Target: 50% | Over 70 % participants | No delay or variance occurred | N/A |
| **Output 2.2:** Increased knowledge and skills of at-risk youth on professional development traits; especially career development, public speaking, effective communication and arts | **Indicator 2.2.1** % of participating youth who show increased knowledge and skills on professional development traits; especially career development, public speaking, effective communication and artsBaseline:0Target: at least 50%  | Baseline: 0  | Target: at least 50% | 92.09% out of 162 Canvassing Campaigners in the 27 committees show increased knowledge on public speaking, effective communication and arts[[18]](#footnote-17) | No delay or variance occurred.   |  N/A |
| **Indicator 2.2.2**% of participating youth who applied the knowledge and skills gained from the Life Skills workshops to enhance their professional developmentBaseline:0Target: 50%  | Baseline: 0 | Target: 50% | 98% of 162 Canvassing Campaigners who applied knowledge and skills gained from the Life Skills workshops to enhance their professional development[[19]](#footnote-18).  | No delay or variance occurred.   | N/A |
| **Output 2.3:** Innovative Tolerance Roadshows Organized | **Indicator 2.3.1** # of tolerance roadshows organized Baseline:0Target: 54 | Baseline: 0 |  Target: 54Year 1: 27Year 2: 27 | 53 Tolerance Roadshow were conducted in 27 communities in Kyrgyzstan[[20]](#footnote-19).  | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Indicator 2.3.2** # of people from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds participating in the tolerance roadshows.Baseline: 0Target: 34, 000 | Baseline: 0   | Target: 34, 000Year 1: 17, 000Year 2: 17, 000 |  41,121people from diverse ethnic and religious background participating in the Tolerance roadshow[[21]](#footnote-20). | No delay or variance occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 2.4:** Local stakeholder dialogue sessions and town hall meetings between local decision makers and the excluded youth groups organized | **Output Indicator 2.4.1** # of dialogue sessions and town hall meetings facilitated among youth and local decision makersBaseline:0Target: At least 3 town hall meetings in each of the 27 locations | Baseline: 0 |  Target:At least 3 town hall meetings in each of the 27 locations | 5 rounds of local stakeholders’ dialogues and town hall meetings in each 27 target communities[[22]](#footnote-21).  | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output Indicator 2.4.2** # of key stakeholders participating in the dialogue sessions and town hall meetingsBaseline:0Target: 2,000 | Baseline: 0 |  Target: 2,000Year 1: 800Year: 1200 | 4279 of the key stakeholders participating in the dialogue sessions and town hall meetings Year 1: 1486Year 2: 2793  | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output 2.5:** Production and broadcast of nationwide TV series promoting youth positive role models and constructive intergenerational engagement  | **Output Indicator 2.5.1** # of episodes of reality TV series produced and broadcastBaseline: 0Target: 16 | Baseline: 0 | Target: 16 | 16[[23]](#footnote-22) | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output Indicator 2.5.2** % of audience share of the Reality TV series Baseline: 0Target: at least 15% | Baseline: 0 | Target: at least 15% | **TBD** | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |
| **Output Indicator 2.5.3** % of viewers who said that they are inspired by the Reality TV series to engage in civil engagement.Baseline: 0Target: 25% | Baseline: 0 | Target: 25% | **TBD**  | No variance or delay occurred. | N/A |

**PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

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

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: ***On track.***

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit):***SFCG has received 2 tranches so far. First tranche 50% of the budget in advance, 2nd tranche was received on 75% burn rate on project expenditures.***

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: ***As per terms of agreement when 75% of the second tranche will be consumed we may seek the final tranche advance. Planning to make it in July 2018.***

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): ***Not applicable, all expenditures as per plan and on track.***

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: ***N/A.***

Please fill out and attach Annex D on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

1. Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. The year of supporting the development of those communities in remote rural areas with low income rates and high unemployment. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. Reaching the wider group of people by engaging its definite number of representatives via mobilization, capacity-development and civic-engagement. By the approach, this focal group then spreads gained skills, knowledges affecting by so the broader community. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
5. ***The students that received highest scores at the tests, they have the right to study at the university for free obtaining the stipend of around 10 USD monthly.*** [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
6. <http://www.kochkor.net> and <http://jetioguz.kg> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
7. 11 districts and 27 locations in 6 oblasts: Nariman, Kyzyl-Kyshtak, Kashkar-Kyshtak communities in Kara-Suu raion;  Gulistan, Mirmahmudov communities in Noukat; Check-Abad, Halle-Anarov communities in Aravan; Pasky Uzgen, Toktogul (Kaganovich), Lenin Jolu communities in Uzgen; Bek-Abad, Suzak and Yrys communities in Suzak; Seidikum, Arslanbob communities in Bazar-Korgon, Kajar, Ak-Tam (Safed-Bulan) in Ala-Buka; and Karavan in Aksy, Tokmok, Iskra, Kara-Balta communities in Chui; Saruu, Jeti-Oguz, communities in Issyk-Kul; Manas and Talas communities in Talas and Kochkor, Ming-Kush communities in Naryn; [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
8. 162 Canvassing Campaigners (87 - Women, 75 - Men, Kyrgyz - 116, Uzbeks - 41, Other ethnicities - 5); [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
9. According to the youth conflict mapping data that was collected by 162 Canvassing Campaigners; [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
10. 53% - Women, 71% - Kyrgyz, Uzbek - 25%, 4% - Other ethnicities; [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
11. According to the pre and post - tests of the youth mapping training reports; [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
12. According to the list of interviews held during the youth conflict mapping exercises; [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
13. 162 canvassing campaigners and 25 representatives of the State Agency for Youth Affairs, local governments from 11 districts and youth local NGOs; [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
14. 15 events on 1) youth empowerment 2) women empowerment 3) arts 4) sports; and 5) entrepreneurship were held during the Leadership Development Trainings I, II, III by 21 mentors. In addition, they have been visiting the target communities with the aim to engage a broader group of local youth. There are 32 events were already held in May and 16 more are planned to run by the end of June, 2018; [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
15. 162 Canvassing Campaigners have taken a part at three rounds of Leadership Development Trainings; and by log lists 1597 of other local youth (female -72%, male – 28%) were engaged to the programs of mentors during their visits to target communities; [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
16. According to data sourced from pre and post tests; [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
17. This data is sourced from log lists of the action projects in 27 target communities.This number will be anticipated as the majority of the youth action projects are still working despite of the project termination. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
18. According to data sourced from pre and post tests filled in by 162 participating Canvassing Campaigners during all three rounds of Leadership Development Trainings; [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
19. 2385 of young people from 27 target communities attended in three rounds of workshops delivered by their peers - 162 Canvassing Campaigners; [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
20. 53Tolerance Roadshow were conducted in 27 target communities. Since the communities of Mirmakhmudov and Gulistan located close, the event merged engaging their residents at one joint and neutral place; [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
21. According to the distributed tickets 41,121 participated ( 18866-Men, 18879 -Women, 21691-Kyrgyz, 13973-Uzbek, 169-Dungan, 1756-Other ethnicity )in 27 target communities; [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
22. According to data sourced from log lists local stakeholders dialogues and town hall meetings in 27 communities.  Total: 4279 (2411– female; 2586 – male); [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
23. The first season with 8 episodes: <https://yadi.sk/d/08gUYih03UgrwR> and the second season with 8 more episodes is: TO BE ADDED. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)