

**A FINAL REPORT ON ENDLINE
ASSESSMENT**

**UN PBF PROJECT: STRENGTHENING
CAPACITY OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN
IN KYRGYZSTAN TO PROMOTE PEACE
AND SECURITY**

March 2020

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the absence of meaningful opportunities to participate socially, politically and economically, marginalized young people are strikingly creative in forging alternative places of belonging and meaning through which to express themselves. Mass fights, rape, being driving force of protest actions, criminalization, religious radicalization and joining ISIS to name the few among headlines of the daily news. However, there is another stream of youth who tirelessly contribute as change makers by mobilizing youth, raising their needs and concerns, initiating projects, uniting youth efforts in advocacy campaigns etc. The latter provoke UN Security Council to adopt Resolution 2250 fully dedicated to the important and positive role young women and men play in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security. In line with this initiative, Saferworld has successfully launched UN PBF funded project “Strengthening capacity of young women and men in Kyrgyzstan to promote peace and security” for which this research and report provides baseline and mid-line data.

This end-line report presents the comparative analysis of baseline, mid and end-line data gathered at the beginning, mid and end of the project to provide benchmark information for measuring project achievements and outcomes (at the project outcomes) based on the project Results Framework, particularly in the following three thematic areas: extent of positive contribution of youth to peacebuilding solutions addressing youth concerns; meaningful participation of youth in relevant policy processes at different levels and attitude of local and national authorities about youth, in particular to what extent authorities recognize young women and young men as key actors. To the extent possible end-line data has been disaggregated according to key variables such as geographic, ethnic, gender, age and socio-economic background.

Data for this report was collected during November, 2019 -March 2020 through key informant interviews and focus group discussions (information about methodology is outlined below). Knowledge, attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys have been prepared and launched at the beginning of the project and in February-March 2020. Further overall findings were validated during 1,5-day workshop bringing together 20 people representing Saferworld and CSO partners (IDEA CA, Interbilim and Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)).

Below there is summary table with main findings of this research. Detailed narrative of these summary findings along with conclusions and recommendations for each of the outcome indicators on the Results Framework are included in the full report.

<i>Summary of baseline and end-line results</i>			
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>End-line</i>
<i>Outcome indicator Ia: Number of camp participants and young women and men who learned how to voice their peace and security, needs, concerns and priorities and who</i>	0	700 camp participants 80 initiative groups’ members	Overall results: In total, 1131 young women and men (423 male and 708 female) at the age range 14-28 from 10 target municipalities received training in tolerance and democracy camps. Post-camp survey (651 respondents from Osh, Jalalabat and Batken provinces) revealed that 86% of participants (559 persons) stated that

<p><i>collectively articulate their peace and security concerns</i></p>			<p>access to such kind of training and safe spaces helped them to collectively express and discuss their peace and security needs. 75% of participants (488 persons) noted that they improved their knowledge and skills on understanding peace and security issues in their communities. And 90% of participants (585 persons) told that camps enabled them to feel free to discuss their peace and security problems with their peers.</p> <p>81 persons including 50 girls (61%) from among camp participants united into youth initiative groups. All 100% of focus group participants reported increased knowledge and skills in participatory research of youth peace and security concerns, design and delivery of advocacy campaigns and communication/negotiation with community leaders and authorities.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 1b: <i>Number of young people who contributed to address youth security</i></p>	0	80 young project participants	<p>Overall results: 100 % of interviewed young leaders (81 persons including 50 girls – 61%) believe that they contributed to address youth security concerns through mapping key youth peace and security issues in their respective communities, designing and delivering their own research on the topic to get in-depth understanding of the issue and collect as much evidence as possible to support their advocacy campaigns, facilitating community talks and participating in the process of drafting local youth action plans of LSGs.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2a: <i>Number of all trained youth participants (at least 50% young women) who reported that they</i></p>	0	1000/78% (out of 1280 youth participants, at least 50% young women)	<p>Overall results: 81 trained members of youth initiative groups including 50 girls – 61% are confident that they contributed to address youth peace and security concerns through participatory research,</p>

<p><i>contributed to address peace and security concerns.</i></p>			<p>community talks and advocacy campaigns.</p> <p>Over 900 graduates of the tolerance and democracy camps prepared and delivered their presentations on key peace and security concerns of youth to local authorities and communities.</p> <p>Out of 24 interviewed WhatsApp graduates 14 raised their initiatives to address youth peace and security concerns, 3 managed to implement their plans before coronavirus outbreak.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2b: <i>Number and percentage of YLs who report that local, sub-national and/or national level authorities have invited/engaged them in decision-making processes (by participation in decision-making processes we mean consultation and raising awareness)</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>60/60% (out of 100 YLs with at least 50% young women)</p>	<p>Overall results: 70 young leaders from 7 out of 10 target municipalities reported that local authorities in Tokmok, Osh, Kotormo, Kyzyl-Kiya, Kant (Novopokrovka), Aktash, Bazar-Korgon (7 out of 10 municipalities) recognized and supported youth action plans and initiatives. As a result of the project, 35 members of initiative groups from 5 target municipalities (Osh, Tokmok, Belovodskoye, Kyzyl-Kiya, Kotormo) have been invited by local authorities to cooperate and are now working closely with youth specialists or semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2c: <i>Number and percentage of YLs who report authorities have been responsive and supportive to their advocacy messaging, specifically with regards to recommendations for the SDG16+ progress</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>60/60% (out of 100 YLs with at least 50% young women)</p>	<p>Overall results: 111 young women and men from Batken, Chui, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces of Kyrgyzstan (64 female) contributed to SDG16+ progress report. 81 YLs reported that some of the recommendations generated during these workshops have been included into youth action plans (eg. youth inclusion into decision making, migration etc) prepared by LSG in partnership with Youth Committees/Councils and young leaders.</p>

<p><i>report on Kyrgyzstan's commitments to peace, security, gender, and inclusion; and solving the youth issues</i></p>			
<p>Outcome indicator 3a: <i>Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who understand that young women and men have specific peace and security concerns and needs and recognize them as key actors in peacebuilding solutions</i></p>	0	21/70% (out of 30 participants)	<p>Overall results: 10 civil servants (including 6 female) from 9 target municipalities (Osh, Taigaraeva, Aktash, Kyzyl-Kyia, Bazar-Korgon, Kant, Tokmok) interviewed during the field mission reported that interaction between youth and authorities increased as result of training, youth concerns are integrated into local development plans and financed</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 3b: <i>Number and description of authorities who attended the project youth-led initiatives.</i></p>	0	50 local-level authority representatives	<p>Overall results: According to young leaders at least 3-5 people representing District and Municipality Administration, Local Council, Law Enforcement Structure, Migration Department, the State Agency on youth, sports and physical training, School and Public Health Administrations (30-50 persons) attended community talks. Both specialists/focal points responsible for youth issues and semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils (20 persons) in all 10 municipalities supported youth initiative groups to organize community talks, provided premises, some provided recommendations and comments, some help to facilitate discussions or contributed as speakers.</p>

<p>Outcome indicator 3c: <i>Number of authorities who inform and consult youth and collect their ideas for youth action plan of the official youth specialist to be advocated and integrated into local development plan</i></p>	0	6/20% (out of 30 participants)	<p>6 out of 10 municipalities (local authorities in Tokmok, Osh, Kotormo, Kyzyl-Kyya, Kant (Novopokrovka), Aktash) reported about regular information sharing and consultation with young leaders while drafting action plans related to youth work. As a result of the project, 5 initiative groups (Osh, Tokmok, Belovodskoye, Kyzyl-Kyya, Kotormo) have been invited by local authorities to cooperate and are now working closely with youth specialists and semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils (some young leaders become members of these local structures). Youth Committee under Osh Mayor's Office informed that young leaders are regularly invited to public hearings, unofficial meetings with deputies from City Council and Parliament.</p> <p>4 youth specialists (Kotormo, Osh, Uzgen, Aktash,), 3 focal points on youth issues in LSGs (Taigaraeva, Bazar-Korgon, Kyzyl-Kyia) and 2 regional staff of the State Agency on sports, youth and physical training (Kant, Belovodskoe) developed youth action plans in close consultation with 10 youth committees/councils (voluntary public unions) including youth initiative groups</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 3d: <i>Number and percentage of engaged local, sub-national level authority representatives who take steps to address peace and security issues which YLs brought to their attention in advocacy campaigns/events and</i></p>	0	6/20% (out of 30 participants)	<p>Overall results: 9 out of 10 target municipalities included youth related activities into local development plans and allocated funding. Budgets for 2020 (12 mln KGS) is 2,5 mln KGS higher compared to 2019 (9,4 mln KGS). 1 target municipality (Kant) received funding from republican budget.</p>

<i>support initiatives in different ways through funding</i>	<i>peace (possibly)</i>		
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Overall results and recommendations:

- Compared to baseline data there is observed significant increase in level of trust and cooperation between young people and authorities. The first step has been done to break fears and inactivity of youth on the one side and tokenism and exclusion of youth by authorities from the other. Networking and personal contacts which have been created within the framework of the project helped both young people to directly approach LSGs and LSGs to be better informed about youth needs and concerns to respond accordingly.
- Both young people and authorities highlighted significant role of the trainings provided by the project where youth get better understanding how system of LSG operates and how to work with authorities while authorities in their turn have been better equipped with knowledge and tools how to work with youth. The fact that LSGs started to utilize acquired knowledge and put forward some project activities means they find them relevant and practical.
- Number and type of activities in LSG action plans diversified and increased along with 2,5 mln KGS budget increase in 2020.
- Since country has not decided yet which SDG indicators to adopt and internalize, there is little effort among authorities to explore and support SDG related processes.
- Most of the authorities highlighted increased risks that both LSG action plans and budgets allocated for youth activities may be altered due to coronavirus outbreak in the country. At the moment all LSGs have frozen their activities. It is recommended for the team to consult with both LSGs and young leaders how to accommodate the project to current reality of quarantine and social distancing which may last until situation improves.

II. INTRODUCTION

a) Youth, peace and security context in Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan is a multi-ethnic country of more than 6,2 million people, with a growth rate of 2% annum, where 50,4 per cent of the total population are women. The country has a young population with 25,7% of the total population (or 1,610 million). Kyrgyzstan is among the top 20 countries with the largest youth share in their respective populations. 62% of the population resides in rural areas, however this trend is changing towards increasing number of migrations, especially among youth to urban areas caused by population growth, widespread unemployment and environmental degradation. Kyrgyzstan has more than 100 ethnicities, where Kyrgyz are the largest ethnic group in the country comprising 73 per cent of the population, followed by Uzbeks with 15 percent and Russians with 6 per cent.

Conflict analysis reports identify the following conflict drivers as particularly corrosive: widespread corruption, the weak rule of law and the political interference in the judiciary, the low trust in the state and the low effectiveness in the state, and the high levels of youth unemployment. These interact with each other in ways that lead to an increased dissatisfaction and frustration with the status quo, an apathy and turning away from the state, and search for justice and hope in other spheres. In the absence of a guiding ideology, other than the quest for (material) self-improvement, the youth will start to look for answers elsewhere. This could be through joining criminal groups, forming ethno-nationalist opinions, or feeling attracted to the more extremist religious forms of Islam that have recently entered the country.

Both Youth Wellbeing and Development Index (YWDI 2017) analysis and various youth related research (SFCG Report: Radicalization of the Population in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken Oblasts: Factors, Types, and Risk Groups) support above claims. According to YWDI, the level of youth victimization in the Kyrgyz Republic as a result of violent crime is generally moderately significant. According to survey data, 2,4% of respondents have personally experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence recently. At the same time, 5,9% of respondents noted that they know persons (friends, peers, relatives or colleagues) who have been victims of physical, psychological or sexual violence.

Crimes against young people are related to the overall level of crime in Kyrgyzstan, where combination of socio-economic factors such as: social inequality and poverty, low level of socialization, employment and education, especially among the most vulnerable groups of the population, imperfections in public security, juvenile justice, penitentiary system and judicial proceedings, and popularization of criminal culture plays a role in the perspective of families and local communities.

According to national statistics committee the number of young people convicted of crime decreased between 2011-2015 alongside an overall reduction in crime convictions. However, youth still are the second largest age group convicted of crime in Kyrgyzstan. Many of these crimes are petty or non-violent: in 2014 the most common youth convictions were for theft (15,2%), drug trafficking (13,2%), robbery/robbery with violence (12,9%) and hooliganism (11,9%). National

statistic also points to a relationship between crime and unemployment – 77% of young people who commit crimes are unemployed. Young people aged 15-29 make 34% of all unemployed in Kyrgyzstan. There is a significant difference in employment rates among young women and men (under 300 thousand employed women compared to 500 thousand employed men). This gap reflects the traditional expectations of women and men's roles in family life and the early average age of marriage, which was 23,6 in 2015. Youth unemployment is higher compared to general population. In 2015, the overall unemployment rate was 7,6% (9% for women only) and among youth in was 11,6%.

76,8% of respondents of Youth Wellbeing and Development Index (2017) put a high estimate to the importance of learning, not the certifying document. More than half of young people or 61,7% intend to continue their education. In the future, the majority of young people participating in the survey would like to work in business (45,2%), a smaller part – in public service (28,7%), and the less significant part – in LSG (1,4%). At the same time, young people note that the main factor influencing the failure in business is insufficient level of education (38,5%), among others – the high cost of loans, lack of material resources etc. And one of the requirements for civil service is the relevant education. In this regard, it should be noted that among the three important common values chosen by respondents, there is no education and self-education. It should be taken into account that 'work, career, recognition and self-fulfillment', implying work in general and striving for success, are among the latter in the list of values selected by respondents. Family, happiness, health and wealth are in the first three places.

b) The UN Peacebuilding Project

The UN PBF funded project “**Strengthening capacity of young women and men in Kyrgyzstan to promote peace and security**” is implemented by Saferworld Kyrgyzstan jointly with its partners IDEA CA, FTI and Interbilim. The aim of the project is to empower young women and men of Kyrgyzstan to act as **positive agents of changes** within and beyond their communities. Thus, the project facilitated **safe dialogue spaces** for young women and young men in Kyrgyzstan to **collectively identify and articulate their peace and security concerns**, empower youth to **advocate for action and accountability from their authorities**, and create **opportunities for meaningful youth participation in decision-making processes** around peace and security. The project piloted an innovative WhatsApp peacebuilding course, launched youth-led community peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns, and facilitated the first-ever youth-led report in Kyrgyzstan on youth perceptions of the Government's progress on the commitments made to the Agenda 2030 global goals related to youth, gender, peace and security. This unique project contributed to amplifying the voices of youth and promoting inclusive processes in a context where youth had been largely excluded from local, sub-national, and national-level decision-making.

c) Objective of the baseline, midline and end-line study

In order to effectively measure this project's impact and success, strong and evidence-based measurable data (baseline, midline, and end-line) is required for the project's key indicators. This data assessment is meant to constitute the basis to measure the behavior change project performance over time.

The baseline, midline and end-line assessment will enable Saferworld and other partners to:

- ⇒ Provide **benchmark information for measuring project achievements and outcomes** (at the project outcomes) based on the project Results Framework, particularly in the following three thematic areas:
- Extent of **positive contribution of youth to peacebuilding** solutions addressing youth concerns
 - **Meaningful participation** of youth in relevant policy processes at different levels
 - **Attitude of local and national authorities of youth**, in particular to what extent authorities recognize young women and young men as key actors

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

- Description of the methodology

Survey methodology included three components. First is desk review, because most of the indicators require project activity-related data analysis. Second is a KAP survey to explore changes in perceptions, attitudes and behaviors among representative sample of youth who were exposed to or directly/indirectly impacted by the project. The survey consisted of three major sections: perception of the role of youth on decision-making on issues related to peace and security, evaluation of the one's capacity to participate and engage, and the evaluation of the support of the local government. And third is field level key informant interviews and focus group discussions for qualitative data gathering.

- Data gathering strategy

In order to gather baseline, mid and end-line data for the outcome and output indicators listed below, the fact-finding mission travelled to 9 out of 10 target areas and collected both qualitative and quantitative data. During the mission, the team conducted 10 focus groups and 30 key informant interviews. 113 people including 70 females (61%) have been interviewed, out of which 81 young persons (including 50 young women or 61%) and 10 (including 5 female) people representing national, regional and local self-governments (LSG, Local Council, State Agency on youth, sports and physical training, State Agency on Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations).

The research team attempted to access the following groups as much as possible:

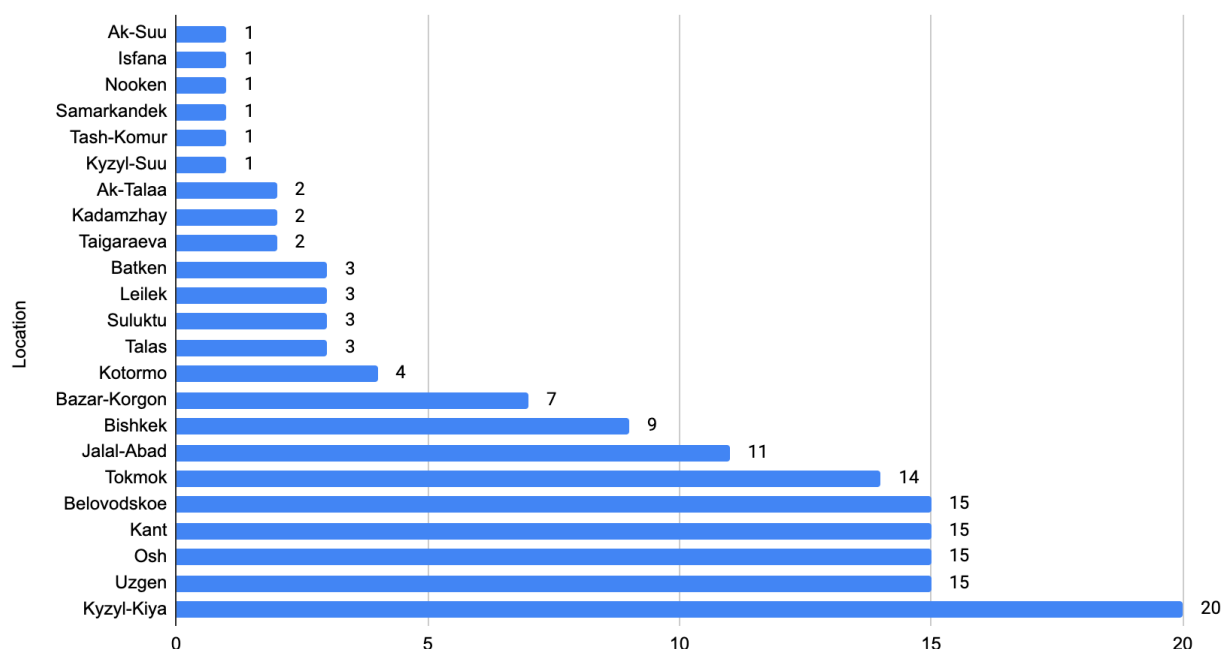
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| • LSG institutions (Aiyi Okmotu; City administrations, territorial city administrations, Local Councils) | • State Agency on sport, youth and physical training |
| • Initiative Groups | • District Administration |
| • Trainers/Mentors | • School Administration |
| • Youth Committees | • Youth groups/activists |
| • Youth Centers | • Teacher-Parent Association |
| | • Religious NGOs |
-

A distinct effort was made to access both male and female community members including representatives of different ethnic groups in key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

KAP survey deployed a self-administered online data collection method via Google Forms. 4 questionnaires were developed targeting Kyrgyz and Russian speaking youth who participated in

project activities and WhatsApp courses. Respondents were reached out via WhatsApp a link to the Google Forms survey was shared by the youth leaders and partnering organizations. 157 female and male respondents between 13 to 35 age group (average age - 18.55) from 11 locations participated in the KAP survey.

Respondents by place of residence



- Research limitations

Since expert team did not receive official data on youth related activities and respective funding allocation from LSGs they requested and received this information from the State Agency on Local Self Governance and Interethnic Relations.

Due to coronavirus outbreak in the country in the mid of March 2020 and country wide lockdown/curfew in hotspots some survey was done using online tools (WhatsApp survey, google forms).

- Data analysis

During each day of fieldwork, the team members reviewed their interview notes and drafted transcripts with the most important information and insights gained on each key informant interview and focus group discussions. After the fieldwork the team conducted content analysis using data collected from the field. The assessment criteria, mentioned in the baseline report, served as the foundation for the set of codes to capture themes and broader trends. In addition, open coding captured emerging themes, especially those unanticipated, during an initial review of the data. The content analysis aggregated responses around themes and trends relevant to each indicator. The team also analyzed data within and across geographic strata and stakeholder category to develop a thorough understanding of responses, address contradictory findings, and highlight common themes and narratives. The team paid close attention to similarities and

differences in responses and experiences among stakeholder groups to address how project's approach was tailored to the needs and priorities of these different groups.

In the baseline KAP survey, the data was analyzed in Google Spreadsheet. The data collection in end-line was primarily managed and analyzed using KoBo toolbox. The data was collected online and was automatically entered into the spreadsheet. Thus, external enumerators and interviewers were not involved, which decreased the biases on these stages.

After the field mission, the team facilitated 1,5-day workshop engaging all project partners to validate findings and share their findings and supporting data and co-develop conclusions and recommendations.

IV. FINDINGS FOR OUTCOME 1 - *Young women and men from different geographic, ethnic, religious and socioeconomic backgrounds are empowered within their communities, and pro-actively and collectively contribute to peacebuilding solutions addressing youth concerns at local, sub-national, and national levels.*

Indicator 1a - *Number of camp participants and young women and men who learned how to voice their peace and security, needs, concerns and priorities and who collectively articulate their peace and security concerns*

In total, **1131 young women and men (423 male and 708 female) at the age range 14-28** from 10 target municipalities attended tolerance and democracy camps. The fact that among the participants there were ethnic minorities including Uzbeks, Turkish, Uighur, Ukrainian, Tatars, Tajik, and Kazakh demonstrate its diversity and inclusivity. Post camp survey shows 34% increase (totaling 73% or 153 people) compared to 39% (81 people at the baseline) in understanding of basic principles of tolerance as well as knowledge and skills in identifying signs of non-tolerant behavior. Post-camp survey (651 respondents from **Osh, Jalalabat and Batken provinces**) revealed that **86% of participants (559 persons)** stated that access to such kind of training and safe spaces helped them to **collectively express and discuss their peace and security needs. 75% of participants (488 persons)** noted that they improved their **knowledge and skills on understanding peace and security issues in their communities.** And **90% of participants (585 persons)** told that camps **enabled them to feel free to discuss their peace and security problems with their peers.**

Democracy camp trainers highlighted fast transformation of youth and level of creativity when they **collectively prepared and delivered their presentations on key peace and security issues to local authorities** using multi-media tools. Most parents also observed these transformations which affected the way they communicate with their children (more to the side of adult-adult communication).

Camps served as a platform for active youth to unite their efforts and create youth initiative groups. All 100% of focus group participants (81 **persons including 50 girls - 61%**) reported increased knowledge and skills in collective researching youth peace and security concerns, designing and delivering advocacy campaigns and communicating/negotiating with community leaders and authorities. Most of them highlighted that they did not have prior experience in group work, never heard about initiative groups and that young people can unite and do something to change the situation. With increased knowledge and skills comes responsibility, they understood that they can influence on public opinion, develop their own projects, advocacy plans and collaborate with officials to address key youth concerns and grievances.

Indicator 1b - *Number of young people who contributed to address youth security*

100 % of interviewed young leaders (**81 persons including 50 girls – 61%**) believe that they contributed to address youth security concerns through mapping key youth peace and security issues in their respective communities, designing and delivering their own research on the topic to get in-depth understanding of the issue and collect as much evidence as possible to support their advocacy campaigns, facilitating community talks and participating in the process of drafting local youth action plans of LSGs.

Also, young leaders learned how to prioritize peace and security issues. For example, to the question why they have chosen this or that topic they responded that it was prevalingly based on 2 criteria: first, the problem received the highest scores (which means a lot of people highlight it) and second, whether they would be able to address those (as example they told that they did not select the issue of road accidents because it required capital investments in road infrastructure, district level efforts to eliminate corruption while issuing driving licenses etc.). It was first time experience for all of them therefore they reported a lot of challenges they faced. The youth-led research which they planned to finalize within 1 month prolonged up to 3-4 months because young people were afraid of responding to questions (some of them refused to respond to all questions in the questionnaire in the mid-way), elders were cautious why they are collecting this data etc. Despite these challenges all 9 interviewed teams managed to finalize youth-led research and present their findings at the local community talks.

Type of peace and security issues youth have given highest scores during baseline survey largely coincide with those they actually work on - inter-community fights, nondiscriminatory access to public health services, youth migration and its implications, lack of cooperation with local self-governments and law enforcement agencies, environment pollution etc. During interviews representatives of **youth initiative groups described clear linkages between issues they selected and peace and security** (it affects security of young people e.g., majority of those who experienced torture and corrupt practices from law enforcement bodies are young people, perception of youth and its implications on public attitude and practice e.g. because of bad or reluctant attitude of doctors to youth the latter avoid visiting them and end up with complicated health problems etc.).

Equally important to mention that the research they designed and implemented under the guidance of the joint project team reveals a number of serious problems like access to drinking water, land,

environment protection, protection dams, youth unemployment and migration, road safety, personal security of youth, deteriorating infrastructure etc. They were raising issues of common concern for entire community which demonstrates their maturity to voice “serious” problems as equal members.

Output 1.1. Youth (age 14-25) have improved their understanding of peace and security issues, and increased their connections with each other

Output indicators:

Indicator 1.1.1 - Number and percentage of youth participants (age 14-25) from 10 communities report having increased knowledge and skills on peace and security issues as a result of the training provided through the project

In total, **1131 young women and men (423 male and 708 female) at the age range 14-28** from 10 target municipalities attended tolerance and democracy camps. Another post-camp survey (651 respondents) revealed that **86% of participants (559 persons)** stated that access to such kind of training and safe spaces helped them to **collectively express and discuss their peace and security needs. 75% of participants (488 persons)** noted that they improved their **knowledge and skills on understanding peace and security issues in their communities.** And **90% of participants (585 persons)** told that camps **enabled them to feel free to discuss their peace and security problems with their peers.**

Compared to baseline-situation when youth reported to have little or no interest in public life (“I was thinking it is not for me, I am a child”; “we thought we are not capable for doing this kind of work” – said most respondents) **100 % of all young focus group respondents (81 persons including 50 girls – 61%)** confirmed that series of trainings they went through (especially they highlighted training on debate and public speaking skills) prepared them well **to stand for and voice their views and opinions on peace and security issues**, be committed to actively participate in community life and have increased willingness to grasp opportunities that are offered to them.

Indicator 1.1.2 – Number and percentage of WhatsApp course participants who network across geographic and other divides

3 rounds of WhatsApp training courses (including test phase) covered **138 young participants (including 100 girls or 72%)**. It should be highlighted that online training is emerging phenomenon in the country and therefore unique in its own especially taking into account the fact that it covers peace and security topics. According to graduates these courses provide opportunities for regional youth to have high quality training without leaving their homes (highlighting its cost-efficiency and access).

24 interviewed WhatsApp course graduates (including 14 girls) reported increased knowledge and understanding of peace and security issues. According to respondents WhatsApp groups serve as a platform for communication and interaction between peers where they discuss their ideas, projects, look for funding opportunities, how best to draft proposals or implement the projects.

Most of the interviewed respondents reported to have direct communication and contact with at least 2 graduates. Some graduates are concerned that without moderator the groups become less active or fully inactive.

Output 1.2. Youth (age 14-25) engage with other youth to identify and address peace and security issues affecting them at community and national policy levels

Output indicators:

Indicator 1.2.1 - Number and percentage of youth participants who feel able to discuss sensitive peace and security related issues with their peers and wider communities, including WhatsApp course participants

81 young leaders including 50 girls – 61% and 29 members of semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils (including 9 women) reported that **8 out of 10** issues they selected were **sensitive** to local authorities and communities (exceptions, cases of Aktash (environment pollution) and Kotormo (youth migration). The most difficult situation was reported in Taigaraev (youth and law enforcement agencies) and Belovodskoe (youth and local authorities) where authorities strongly criticized their researches and left community talks. In Taigaraev they were mainly raising lack of trust between police inspectors and youth, in Belovodskoe during the community talks they asked for transparent budget spending. After the meeting authorities in Belovodskoe closed youth center conditioned that utilities were not paid, but re-opened again after the intervention of the State Agency on Youth, Physical Culture and Sports (National level agency responsible for youth issues). In February, Belovodskoe municipality head together with initiative group members have discussed joint plans for 2020. Despite above situation all 81 young respondents reported confidence in discussing these sensitive peace and security issues with peers, authorities and wider community.

138 WhatsApp course graduates (including 100 girls or 72%) explored how to raise and discuss sensitive issues. Out of 5 initiatives the course graduates managed to implement, only 1 graduate told the topic she selected was very sensitive. It was radio series “My rights” where they have discussed youth rights including women’s rights. The latter topic was particularly sensitive for her because, as she said, that both community and herself were not ready to discuss it, especially in rural area. Since this topic also uncovering issues of psychological, economic and physical violence, if facilitated in wrong way may bring to conflicts. In the course of the project she has collected information on various problems which she has never thought before, many interesting stories.

Indicator 1.2.2 - Number of peacebuilding initiatives/ideas raised and discussed with peers by young participants and WhatsApp course graduates

81 young leaders including 50 girls – 61%, 29 members of semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils (including 9 women) and 5 WhatsApp graduates designed and implemented their initiatives addressing concrete peace and security issues such as lack of trust to

law enforcement agencies, lack of interaction between youth and authorities, youth migration, environment pollution, human rights including women's rights, youth violence etc.

Conclusions and recommendations:

- Overall, there is evidence of increased knowledge of peace and security issues among youth and practical skills how to collectively and pro-actively respond to such youth concerns. All three experiments (when youth are trained in camps, when youth received full package of support and guidance and when youth trained in WhatsApp courses) proved to be very effective to raise youth activism and commitment to do something to change status quo.
- Indicator 1.1.2, experts rely only on stories of WhatsApp course participants, no possibility to check because their interactions are mostly online
- Most of young people highlighted accessibility of WhatsApp courses, especially for those from remote areas of the country with limited training opportunities. WhatsApp course served as an effective platform for information sharing, exchange of ideas and skills, available resources. Although WhatsApp course is something very unique and innovative, its continuity as a mechanism or platform requires further brainstorming. Most respondents of the online survey are concerned that communication/interaction between participants finishes as soon as external moderation stops. We would recommend to think this through while planning future projects. One proposal is to train several participants as co-moderators applying ToT approach when they are also given an opportunity to moderate certain sessions.

V. **FINDINGS FOR OUTCOME 2** - *Youth Leaders (YLS) (comprising 80 IG members and 20 semi-formal Youth Committee representatives) facilitate inclusive peacebuilding processes at local, sub-national and national levels, advocate for youth peace and security needs to be addressed by authorities, and ensure meaningful participation of youth in relevant policy processes*

Indicator 2a - Number of all trained youth participants (at least 50% young women) who reported that they contributed to address peace and security concerns.

According to focus group findings **81 young leaders including 50 girls – 61%** are confident that despite little previous experience they have significantly advanced in drawing attention of local authorities and key actors to youth peace and security concerns and needs through evidence-based research, advocacy, community talks and other related initiatives/actions (eg numerous official appeals to LSGs). Five top skills which helped young respondents of online survey to succeed in above include skills of self-presentation and public speaking (50%), computer skills (39%), critical and complex thinking (38%), media literacy (36%) and negotiation/interview and dialogue skills (29%). **81 members of youth initiative groups** including 50 girls – 61% designed and conducted research on prioritized youth peace and security concerns and with the help of 29 trained members of semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils (including 9 women) facilitated local community talks (semi-official public hearings) on those issues and launched related advocacy campaigns.

86% of interviewed democracy camp participants (559 persons) stated that access to such kind of training and safe spaces helped them to **collectively express and discuss their peace and security needs**. Thus, graduates of the tolerance and democracy camps prepared and delivered their **presentations on key peace and security concerns of youth** to local authorities and communities.

Out of 24 interviewed WhatsApp graduates 14 raised their initiatives to address youth peace and security concerns, 3 graduates managed to implement their plans before coronavirus outbreak. Their initiatives respond to problems of access to information for school graduates on professional orientation and human rights including youth rights.

Indicator 2b – Number and percentage of YLs who report that local, sub-national and/or national level authorities have invited/engaged them in decision-making processes (by participation in decision-making processes we mean consultation and raising awareness)

70 young leaders from 7 out of 10 target municipalities reported that local authorities in Tokmok, Osh, Kotormo, Kyzyl-Kiya, Kant (Novopokrovka), Aktash, Bazar-Korgon (7 out of 10 municipalities) recognized and supported youth action plans and initiatives. As a result of the project, 35 members of initiative groups from 5 target municipalities (Osh, Tokmok, Belovodskoye, Kyzyl-Kiya, Kotormo) have been invited by local authorities to cooperate and are now working closely with youth specialists or semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils.

Below chart shows top five youth peace and security concerns according to online survey among young respondents. Only 27% of respondents believe that youth can influence on solutions to these **complex problems**. Among the opportunities to address these issues **52% of young respondents cited that youth can request support from LSG/Mayor’s Office**, 33% from Local Council and **47% think that youth can unite and launch their own initiatives to address these issues**. According to 64% of young respondents the most strong barrier is that local authorities or responsible organizations do not listen to young people and do not recognize their initiatives/ideas. At the same time, only 11% of respondents visit Ayil Okmotu on various reasons.



In LSG reports (10 target LSGs) to the State Agency on LSG and Interethnic Relations 9 target LSGs received local funding to implement youth action plans and 1 LSG from the republican budget. Funding requests have been prepared by 4 youth specialists, 3 focal points on youth issues in LSGs and 2 regional staff of the State Agency on sports, youth and physical training in close consultation with 10 youth committees/councils (voluntary public unions) and young leaders.

However, youth reported that they do not have the opportunity to participate in official public hearings (67% of online survey respondents) where key decisions are made. If young people take part, they are more often represented by youth committees, whose members have been appointed by the local authorities themselves, which does not enhance the effectiveness of this participation. Generally, there was unserious, and often negative attitude of the local authorities towards youth. For example, during public hearings, representatives of local authorities and even individual members of the communities left the meeting expressing their dissatisfaction with the issues discussed or lead unproductive debates. Often young people are not allowed even physical access to public hearings, mostly information about public hearings is posted just a day before the session.

Complex problems reported in Taigaraeva where youth research revealed low level of trust to law enforcement agencies due to power abuse and corruption which caused the situation when authorities and police left the meeting. Also due to lack of coordination and not serious attitude of local authorities 2 initiative groups created and worked in parallel because authorities every time sent different people who did not inform others. They also did not pay attention whom they are sending to attend project activities, whether this person is responsible for youth work or not. Such situations were mainly observed in target areas without youth specialists. Having recognized this as serious impediment to project activities the implementing team has introduced the position of local mentors as mitigation measure. They also shared and streamlined all stakeholder lists.

Ineffective actions by the authorities have also been observed during the analysis of youth activity funding. Thus, Belovodskoye LSG has installed the sculpture of bear in local park as part of the youth activity and youth were accused for breaking the sculpture (you can only destroy rather than build, said LSGs; it is not clear how this case was prioritized and approved for funding); the funds were allocated to renovation of the youth center, but it is still in deteriorated condition. Moreover, the local authorities in Belovodskoye closed the youth center immediately after the youth presented their research findings. In Bazar Korgon, local authorities and young people do not know how to use the allocated funds, being primarily afraid for financial reporting. In Aktash, the youth plan prepared by youth specialist consists solely of sport activities. However, peacebuilding practice shows that if executed without proper planning and analysis of possible implications such sport activities may on the contrary provoke unhealthy competition and fighting. Above examples confirm findings of **baseline youth research** where 35% in Belovodskoye believe that local authorities are not interested or concerned about youth problems and in Kyzyl-Kiya every fifth respondent thinks that the mayor's office will not recognize youth initiatives.

Indicator 2c – Number and percentage of YLs who report authorities have been responsive and supportive to their advocacy messaging, specifically with regards to recommendations for the

SDG16+ progress report on Kyrgyzstan's commitments to peace, security, gender, and inclusion and solving the youth issues

31% of online survey respondents underlined that authorities carry out analysis of youth problems based on written appeals/statements. 46% of youth cited that LSGs support youth initiatives including advocacy campaigns by providing space (42%), allocating funding (36%) and issuing appreciation letters/awards/certificates (31%).

8 youth specialists/focal points on youth issues attended youth-led SDG 16+ focus group discussions and provided their insights and recommendations from perspective of systemic understanding of how those could be addressed at the LSG level. Some of the recommendations generated during these workshops have been included into youth action plans (eg. youth inclusion into decision making, migration etc) prepared by LSG in partnership with Youth Committees/Councils and young leaders.

Output 2.1. YLs have increased understanding of peace and security issues, democracy, inclusion, conflict and gender sensitivity, methodologies to develop community peace initiatives and on skills to connect youth and to advocate with authorities on these issues

Output indicator:

Indicator 2.1.1 - Number and percentage of trained YLs who report having increased knowledge of peace, security, democracy, inclusion, conflict and gender sensitivity, methodologies to develop community peace initiatives and skills to connect youth and to advocate with authorities on these issues

81 young leaders including 50 girls – 61% reported to have increased knowledge and skills of such concepts as peace, security, democracy, conflict and gender sensitivity. They utilized acquired knowledge and skills while designing participatory research, community talks and advocacy campaigns uniting all active youth. They explored official ways/channels of addressing youth peace and security concerns and needs to LSGs, how to effectively communicate those issues and advocate for joint solutions.

Output 2.2. YLs collectively address the identified peace and security needs through community peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns

Output indicator:

Indicator 2.2.1 - Number and quality of community talks, community peace initiatives and advocacy campaigns developed and implemented

Community talks have been conducted in **all 10 target LSGs**. Quality of community talks have been highly assessed by local youth considering that it was initiated, coordinated and facilitated by youth for the first time in these locations. Schools students have never been invited to public hearings before. IGs were able to bring together LSG representatives, local business, parents and teachers. The fact that certain peace and security issues generated heated debate and authorities

and some community members left the meeting demonstrates that youth on the one hand was put in a situation when they have to voice their concerns and positions very loudly to be heard and on the other to recognize that research if done in the right way can be a powerful tool for advocacy of critical issues. Some young leaders strongly emphasized the role of active youth specialists who provided both moral, convening and substantial support during community talks.

Moreover, young leaders now better understand official processes and procedures how to work with local authorities. They have learnt to draft official requests and receive feedback. 100% of the focus group respondents confirmed that their level of knowledge and understanding of the issues of security, peace, democracy, social inclusion, gender sensitivity, the implementation of initiatives and youth mobilization have significantly increased. This understanding was instrumental in advocacy campaigns with the authorities. They have expanded the vision of different approaches and strategies to cooperate with authorities.

Output 2.3. 30 selected YLs facilitated action-oriented research on progress towards SDG16+ aimed at policy change and use findings for national- and international-level advocacy

Output indicators:

Indicator 2.3.1 - Number and percentage of youth women and men (with at least 50% young women) who contributed to the SDG16+ progress report

111 young women and men (including 64 female) contributed to SDG16+ progress report which resulted in at least 14 province-specific recommendations entailing such critical issues as gender equality, youth exclusion, corruption, lack of information and transparency and youth safety (eg, safer public transport).

Indicator 2.3.2 -Number and percentage of authority representatives who provide constructive feedback on the SDG16+ progress

29 members of Youth Committees/Councils and 10 youth specialists/focal points provided their insights on some issues and contributed with recommendations. Moreover, they included relevant recommendations into their action plans. Moreover, 15 LSG representatives who attended advocacy training actively contributed to design and launch advocacy campaigns in 4 provinces (Osh, Jalal-Abat, Batken and Chui).

Conclusions and recommendations:

- During the focus groups, some young people shared their observation that they received more support and understanding by local authorities when they have done everything together, jointly went through each step of the project. We would recommend to document this valuable lesson for future programming.
- **Indicator 2.3.2.** Transcripts of the SDG16+ workshops did not specify who provided the recommendation, it was difficult to identify which constructive recommendations were provided by authorities.

VI. FINDINGS FOR OUTCOME 3 - *Local and national authorities recognise young women and young men as key actors, participate in youth-led activities, include them in dialogue and decision-making processes around peace and security, and take steps, including through the provision of funding, to address their specific concerns and needs*

Indicator 3a –*Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who understand that young women and men have specific peace and security concerns and needs and recognise them as key actors in peacebuilding solutions*

10 civil servants (including 6 female) from 9 target municipalities interviewed during the field mission include District and Municipality authorities, specialists on youth issues/or focal points, Local Council, the State Agency on youth, sports and physical training (both national and regional staff). According to authorities training courses they went through were very useful and easy-to-understand, they received a lot of new and relevant information, topics were relevant. Some civil servants cited that trainings served as a platform to build relations with young leaders where they could voice their needs and concerns, and challenges faced. After the training they could respond to issues raised by young people. They also provided youth with their contacts and youth started to approach them directly. Thus, in their opinion, young people could see that authorities hear them and try to find joint solutions.

Local authorities also reported transformations among youth. Prior to project, young people were afraid of approaching and visiting Municipality Administrations, did not know how to request/claim for support or their rights. They also highlighted the importance of ‘supply and demand’, as they cited ‘if youth are silent and not active themselves how it is possible to respond to their needs and concerns’. Authorities also highlighted that youth now better understand how LSG system operates and which units are responsible for certain issues.

According to the State Agency on youth, sports and physical training, thanks to these training courses LSGs learned how to work with youth. They started negotiations with LSGs about provision of spaces for youth centers. The Agency does not have budget for such trainings; however, they stand ready to provide any administrative and logistics support. They also regularly work with LSGs requesting to allocate budgets for youth activities.

Data received from the State Agency on Local Self Governance and Interethnic Relations (SALSGIR) shows that the project was catalytic to create **2 new positions of youth specialists** in 2019 (Uzgen and Aktash), and Kyzyl-Kiya proposing new position of youth specialist to Local Council in 2020. Moreover, the project has contributed to **revive 10 semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils** (before the project only few were operational). In the report to SALSGIR, youth specialists/focal points cited increased level of consultation with these structures locally. Youth activism was catalytic to prompt local authorities to create separate positions of paid youth specialists because with increased workload social work/organizational work specialists refused to take this additional function as it practiced before. This achievement would help the project to

sustain its hardly gained results, in 5 out of 10 municipalities these specialists serve as a bridge between authorities and youth. In a situation when authorities would like to engage official staff member to represent youth community in formal processes it may be a good compromise with its positive and negative implications.

Interviewed LSG representatives have reported that they have taken project activities forward. For example, youth network was expanded up to 200 people in Uzgen and Kyzyl-Kyia and now young volunteers are actively engaged in city-wide campaigns (eg, recent informational campaign on coronavirus). Aktash, Kyzyl-Kiya, Uzgen and Osh authorities look for funding to organize democracy camps on their own. Uzgen LSG representative cited that after project intervention there is 90% decrease in early marriages. Having understood the impact of such work they would like to focus further activities on youth security and launch joint activities with police, children of migrants etc. Most authorities have concrete plans to implement youth activities but funding is not sufficient for adequate work. Organizational costs like transportation are not covered to engage youth from further located villages. Action plans developed by youth specialists are cut during budgetary hearings.

Young respondents also highlighted the following positive changes in their communities happened as a result of youth initiative group activities (demand created supply and changed business as usual) and joint training of LSG staff:

- Authorities started to accept official requests from youth and respond to those
- Osh, Tokmok, Belovodskoye, Kyzyl-Kyia, Kotormo youth specialists extensively consult with youth while drafting local youth action plans which they lobbied during annual budgeting session, engage in youth related activities
- Tokmok mayor's office created youth advisory council where youth can voice their concerns and needs
- Some municipalities provided space for youth to gather and discuss their concerns in administrative buildings
- Significant support was provided by local authorities in organizing youth camps, including funding, transportation, finding suitable premises, prizes, selecting children etc
- Young leaders reported schools, youth centers or youth clubs, facilities offered by local self-governments usually in administrative buildings as safe spaces where they can work collectively together.

Indicator 3b – *Number and description of authorities who attended the project youth-led initiatives*

According to young leaders at least 3-5 people representing District and Municipality Administration, Local Council, Law Enforcement Structure, Migration Department, the State Agency on youth, sports and physical training, School and Public Health Administrations (30-50 persons) attended community talks. **Both specialists/focal points responsible for youth issues and semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils (20 persons) in all 10 municipalities** supported youth initiative groups to organize community talks, provided premises, some provided recommendations and comments, some help to facilitate discussions or contributed as speakers. Some authorities expressed interest to support advocacy campaigns and implementation of their social projects, for example Tokmok Mayor spoke about youth crime in short video appeal to

public; Kyzyl-Kiya Mayor's office announced youth contest on 'town of my dream' and promised to fund the most interesting and realistic ideas; Osh Mayor's office supported with short term training opportunities to reduce youth migration; Uzgen Mayor's office engaged youth in city wide 1000 people gathering where youth were given an opportunity to voice their needs and priorities (requested for new stadium, favorable conditions for youth) etc.

Indicator 3c – *Number of authorities who inform and consult youth and collect their ideas for youth action plan of the official youth specialist to be advocated and integrated into local development plans*

6 out of 10 municipalities (local authorities in Tokmok, Osh, Kotormo, Kyzyl-Kyya, Kant (Novopokrovka), Aktash) reported about regular information sharing and consultation with young leaders while drafting action plans related to youth work. Authorities are extensively learning how to use modern communication tools like WhatsApp, Telegram to expand means of communication with young leaders. As a result of the project, 5 initiative groups (Osh, Tokmok, Belovodskoye, Kyzyl-Kyya, Kotormo) have been invited by local authorities to cooperate and are now working closely with youth specialists and semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils (some young leaders become members of these local structures). Youth Committee under Osh Mayor's Office informed that young leaders are regularly invited to public hearings, unofficial meetings with deputies from City Council and Parliament. Similarly, Uzgen and Kyzyl-Kiya LSGs included active youth to consultative councils and engaged in discussions of local issues.

Indicator 3d – *Number and percentage of engaged local and sub-national level authority representatives who take steps to address peace and security issues which YLs brought to their attention in advocacy campaigns/events and support peace initiatives in different ways (possibly through funding)*

All 10 target LSGs represented by 10 specialists/focal points or semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils developed action plans in response to advocacy campaigns launched by young leaders. According to interview findings, youth interaction with local authorities has significantly increased in two municipalities after Tokmok Mayor's office held meeting of the Consulting Council on youth issues, and Belovodskoe Ayil Okmotu invited youth to public hearing and held round table on local youth policy. 10 specialists/focal points in partnership with semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils and young leaders advocated to include youth related activities into local development plans with budget allocation. According to SALSGIR report all 10 target municipalities succeeded with advocacy and funding of youth action plans.

Output 3.1. *30 Local Self-Governance (LSG) representatives in 10 communities (3 per community) participate in a training on the national and international youth policy frameworks, peace and security issues affecting young people and the mechanisms for involving young people in related dialogue and decision-making processes*

Output indicator:

Indicator 3.1.1 - *Number and percentage of trained LSG representatives who report having increased knowledge of peace and security issues affecting young people and skills to involve them in dialogue and decision-making processes*

10 specialists/focal points on youth issues and 29 members of semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils reported effectiveness and practicality of the following trainings: how to work with youth, research and advocacy and social project. Training itself was an effective platform for dialogue and problem solving (some authorities highlighted that they did not know that young people faced such problems).

Output 3.2. *LSG representatives in 10 communities organised events (at least one per community) to dialogue with youth on issues related to their peace and security concerns and needs*

Output indicator:

Indicator 3.2.1 - Number of inclusive dialogue initiatives organised and facilitated by trained authority representatives.

According to interview findings, youth interaction with local authorities has significantly increased in two municipalities after Tokmok Mayor's office held meeting of the Consulting Council on youth issues, and Belovodskoe Ayil Okmotu invited youth to public hearing and held round table on local youth policy. 10 specialists/focal points in partnership with semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils and young leaders jointly discussed and advocated to include youth related activities into local development plans with budget allocation. According to SALSGIR report all 10 target municipalities succeeded with advocacy and funding of youth action plans.

Output 3.3. *LSG representatives in 10 communities developed funding requests and encouraged their respective local authorities to fund youth initiatives (at least one per community) responding to young women and men's concerns and needs.*

Output indicator:

Indicator 3.3.1 - Number of funding requests submitted to local government by trained LSG representatives for youth-inclusive peace and security initiatives.

Official data received from the State Agency on Local Self Government and Interethnic relations indicate significant increase in funding requests to Local Municipalities for youth related activities in 2020 compared to 2019. **9 out of 10 target municipalities** allocated funding for local youth activities. Budgets for 2020 (12 mln KGS) is **2,5 mln KGS higher** compared to 2019 (9,4 mln KGS). 1 target municipality (Kant) received funding from the republican budget (amount is not specified, because it is allocated for the whole province). There is slight decrease in funding only in 1 municipality – Aktash (80,000 KGS in 2020 compared to 100,000 KGS in 2019). Funding requests have been prepared by 4 youth specialists (Kotormo, Osh, Uzgen and Aktash), 3 focal points on youth issues in LSGs (Taigaraeva, Bazar-Korgon and Kyzyl-Kyia) and 2 regional staff of the State Agency on sports, youth and physical training (Kant and Belovodskoe) in close consultation with 10 youth committees/councils (voluntary public unions) and young leaders.

Detailed funding distribution is shown in the table below.

Conclusions and recommendations:

- During validation workshop it was jointly agreed to define participation in decision-making processes as informing, consulting and raising awareness. Taking into account challenging context and budgetary constraints in general, youth being informed and consulted, and where possible engaged should be the target the team should strive for
- It is recommended for project to consider semi-formal Youth Committees/Councils as part of LSG because it is the only structure which can be officially created, endorsed by LSG order and permitted to participate in official processes like for example public hearings. The only problem that it is voluntary position/s (not paid) with limited functions, mainly appointed by LSGs themselves, highly dependent on Youth Specialists (their capacity and agenda), but more powerful when there is no or weak specialists or if composed of very active youth
- It was difficult to get official data on youth action plans and funding from local target municipalities therefore the team of experts requested this information from the State Agency on Local Self Governance and Interethnic Relations. During focus group discussion none of the members of initiative groups have ever seen the local development plans with budgets. Seems that it is closed data for local residents.
- **Most of interviewed authorities are concerned with current situation with coronavirus outbreak and how it may negatively impact all pre-planned youth related activities and budgets. They suspended most of the activities until situation improves.**

Municipality, Province	Purpose	Funding 2019	Funding 2020
Kyzyl-Kiya, Batken province	Funding is allocated to the Department of Youth, Physical Education and Sports	2.2 mln KGS	2.2 mln KGS Of that amount, about 70-80 thousand KGS are allocated for youth events. In addition, if an application is received from the Youth Committee, the requested amount will be allocated from the reserve fund of the City Hall.
Kotormo, Batken province	To support youth activities within Strategic Development Plan of Kotormo Ayil Okmotu for 2019-2023	100 thousand KGS	300 thousand KGS
Osh city, Osh province	To support youth activities within Social and Economic Development Plan of Osh City Hall	4,340 mln KGS	4,750 mln KGS
Uzgen city, Osh province	To support youth activities within Social and Economic Development Plan of Uzgen City Hall	1 mln KGS	1,070 mln KGS
Aktash, Osh province	To support youth activities within Strategic Development Plan of Aktash Ayil Okmotu	100 thousand KGS	80 thousand KGS
Bazar-Korgon, Jalalabat province	To support youth activities within Social and Economic Development Plan of Bazar-Korgon Ayil Okmotu	620 thousand KGS	1 mln KGS
Taigaraeva, Jalalabat province	To support youth activities within Strategic Development Plan of Jalalabatcity	410 thousand KGS	500 thousand KGS
Belovodskoe, Chui province	Youth committee standard action plan for youth activities "Youth movement - New Format"	1,2 mln KGS	1,9 mln KGS

Tokmok, Chui province	<p>Strategic Development Plan of Tokmok for 2019-2023</p> <p>The Youth Council together with the City Hall discuss and submit for consideration of the city council</p>	100 thousand KGS	250 thousand KGS
Kant, Chui province	<p>Strategic Development Plan of Kant city for 2019-2023</p> <p>For sports, culture, youth work, etc. allocated in one budget-line from the republican budget – the amount is large /not specified</p>	n/a?	n/a?