

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Kyrgyz Republic	
Project Title: Empowering women and girls affected by migration for inclusive and peaceful community development and peacebuilding Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway (if existing project): 00118849	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): IOM, UN Women, ILO (UN)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Governmental: State Migration Service, State Agency for Inter-Ethnic Relations and Local Authorities, Ministry of Labour and Social Development, National Parliament, Forum of Women MPs of the Kyrgyz Republic, local self-government authorities in six target municipalities. Non-Governmental: International Public Fund "Roza Otunbaeva's Initiative", Public Fund "Community Development Alliance", Women-peacekeepers network, local partner NGOs, Federation of Trade Unions, JIA Business Association, Public Fund "Alliance of Trainers and Consultants" (BDS- ILO-SIYB)	
Project duration in months¹: 18 months + 6 months No-Cost Extension = 24 months (New End Date 21 November 2021) Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Batken, Jalalabad, Osh and Talas Provinces	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ² <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): IOM: \$ 500,000 UN Women: \$ 500,000 ILO: \$ 450,000 Total: 1,450,000	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

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

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

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

PBF 1st tranche (65%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (_ %):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_ %):
IOM: \$ 325,000	IOM: \$ 175,000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
UN Women: \$ 325,000	UN Women: \$ 175,000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
ILO: \$ 292,500	ILO: \$ 157,500	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Total: 942,500	Total: \$507,500	Total:

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

This joint project proposes a comprehensive approach to promote an enabling community and policy environment conducive to women and girls’ empowerment and their active engagement in peacebuilding and inclusive community development in communities affected by migration and prone to conflict in the Kyrgyz Republic, and particularly in the Southern regions of Kyrgyzstan.

The project aims to make a tangible contribution to peacebuilding in Southern regions of Kyrgyzstan by promoting the full recognition of the role of women and girls migrants in inclusive community development and peacebuilding.

As the unique initiative led by the UN in Kyrgyzstan that specifically aims at addressing the challenges of women and girls migrants in peacebuilding and community development, the proposed joint project will be catalytic as it will contribute to introducing gender considerations in peacebuilding processes that involve a migration dimension at policy and legislative levels in the country, in particular through the localization of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, identifying positive practices and their replication showcasing the recognition of women migrants’ contribution to community development as well as enhancing economic opportunities for women migrants using innovative techniques.

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

The proposal was conceptualized following a participatory approach, through a series of consultations at the national and local levels. As such, the RUNOs have conducted the following consultations:

- Two consultation meetings involving Forum of Women MPs, State Agency on Local Self-Governments and Interethnic Relations, State Migration Service, local government representatives and local NGOs working towards gender equality and women empowerment, peacebuilding, migration and employment
- One consultation meeting with the Federation of Trade Unions, JIA Business Association, Public Fund “Alliance of Trainers and Consultants” (BDS-ILO-SIYB)
- One consultation meeting with a representative of the Office of the President

- Four consultations with a group of 15 women migrants (from southern regions of Kyrgyzstan, who have migration experience, aged between 19-35), including women migrants returning to their communities of origin in the south of Kyrgyzstan

During the project development, RUNOs have consulted with representatives of Department of civil development, religious and ethnic policies (co-chair of Joint Steering Committee) on project idea, project outcomes and possible target beneficiaries and localities. As a result, it was advised to strengthen project's coherence with National Development Strategy 2040 and recommendations regarding migration policy development.

In addition to these meetings with key stakeholders and target population, when elaborating the joint proposal, IOM, UN Women and ILO took into consideration the results of the 2016 *UN-led nationwide Gender in Society Perception Study on women and labor migration* (GSPS) with over 350 respondents (27 focus group discussions, 35 in-depth interviews, 18 case-studies, 88 interviews with women migrants, their families and community members) to ensure that the proposed joint intervention is fully aligned and will address the main recommendations of the GSPS Study, related to the (i) provision of greater state support and advice to potential migrant workers and returnees to ensure they know their rights and can access services including health care, social insurance, civil documentation (such as birth registration) and legal aid; (ii) awareness-raising campaigns on the feminization of migration and the positive contributions that migration can make to the development-rights nexus to address popular negative perceptions of women working abroad; and (iii) support for mentoring schemes and networks between successful women migrants and women who are considering working abroad; support women's self-help groups to be able to claim their rights and improve their access to empowerment opportunities.

Overall, the national consultations and the review of the GSPS Study have contributed to the conflict analysis and helped to identify challenges and needs to be addressed in Kyrgyzstan:

- There is a lack of institutional capacity to tackle migration related issues targeting women and girls, and a poor alignment of migration national policies to peace and conflict prevention.
- Women migrants are increasingly advocating for their rights while voicing the challenges they face during and post migration, including stigma from families and communities; women migrants pledge for a better recognition from both the authorities and the society, for their sacrifices and contribution, including through remittances.
- While the Kyrgyz government recognizes the issues related to migration among women and girls, including returning women migrants, and the challenges of harmful gender norms in the community, there is a lack of understanding of the role and contribution that women and girls can bring to peacebuilding and community development.
- The coordination between state bodies, local authorities and communities on the field of gender, migration and peacebuilding is minimal. There is no government agency coordination mechanism to register and provide assistance to returning migrants, including women and girls, and there is no state program to ensure their sustainable reintegration on community level.

Community awareness on the current WPS agenda, globally and at the national level is limited. Conflict risks include tension between home communities and returning migrants, including women and girls, over scarce resources and frustration with lack of prospects; which in turn can undermine the peacebuilding efforts in the country.

Project Gender Marker score⁴: 3

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

80% \$ 1,158,062.15 of the total budget

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁵:

This project proposes a comprehensive approach to creating a conducive environment for women migrants' empowerment in communities affected by migration and prone to conflict, their safe return to their communities from migration and their engagement in community life and peacebuilding processes both at the institutional and community levels. It introduces innovative, social and behavior change methodologies to create an enabling environment for women to be involved in economic initiatives, to have more informed choices and to reach their potential as peacebuilders and leaders in their communities. It will facilitate the local positive social practice to empower women migrants, played by the various forms of interaction based at the community level and social integration that possibly previously occurred in the communities involved.

Project will work both at the institutional and community levels by collaborating with key stakeholders, including State Migration Service to promote gender-sensitive state migration policy, the Forum of Women MPs, responsible ministries and agencies for implementation of the NAPs on Gender Equality and the UNSR 1325, LSGs, CSOs and community leaders and women and girls affected by migration.

Prevalence of harmful gender norms and attitudes towards women in communities resulted in the growing tendency of forced migration, which, in turn, negatively affected women's participation in community development. As the feminization of migration is quite a recently shaped gender pattern, it is important to take actions to promote positive image of women migrants by engaging positive deviants in communities to change public perceptions and social norms that eventually will contribute to building inclusive community environment conducive to women's agency.

The key premise of the project is that a 'forced migration of women and girls' is a significant violation of human rights because migration should be voluntary and informed. The harmful gender norms and attitude of the community towards women's rights and contribution to community development is a destabilizing factor of the social cohesion and visible barrier to women's engagement in peacebuilding of the country as whole.

To reinforce the women and girls migrants' role in peacebuilding, the project will focus on empowerment of women migrants through promoting positive gender norms towards recognition of women's contribution to community development, strengthening their agency in decision-making and supporting women's activism in economic activities.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 1

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷:
(2.3.) Conflict prevention/management

If applicable, **SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

- Outcome 2: By 2022, institutions at all levels are more accountable and inclusive ensuring justice, human rights, gender equality and sustainable peace for all

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

- SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (target 5.1, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c)
- SDG 8. Decent job and economic growth (target 8.8)
- SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries (10.2, 10.7)
- SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (16.7, 16.b)

Type of submission:

- New project
 Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (**6 months 21 November 2021**):

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: **N/A**

Brief justification for amendment:

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 followed by a lockdown in March, the project experienced a shift to the use of online collaboration tools to support and ensure all respective stakeholders' engagement, which in its turn required revisiting and searching for new approaches and increased take up of online activities. In existing uncertainty with the epidemiological situation in the country, RUNOs revised workplans reformatting most of the project activities with an online modality. This in turn cause several delays in implementation and progress towards target results.

Further overall delays in implementation happened due to the following circumstances and unstable political situation in the country:

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

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

1) alternate increase of COVID-19 cases since July 2020; 2) pre-elections period had resulted with interruptions in coordination and communication processes with the local and national authorities; 3) post-elections social instability and civil unrest all over the regions followed by change in the power and on-going political crisis; 4) introduction of state emergency introduced to prevent social instability and acts of looting.

As a result of discussions held with PBF Secretariat in December 2020, RUNOs decided to slightly revise scope of activities under Output 3.1 in terms of introduction of additional activities, which contribute to “Outcome 3. National and Local authorities apply socially inclusive approaches in policy-making and implement gender-responsive peacebuilding at the local level in communities affected by migration”, namely: 1) Dialogue with local communities and diaspora to outline emerging needs and challenges of migrants and discuss the impacts of COVID-19 and current socio-political developments in the country; 2) Local councils discussions with target communities on re-election of women candidates; 3) Establishing Women Migrants Network to contribute to peacebuilding efforts in the country through the perspective of women migrants; 4) Establishing Analytical Center under State Migration Service (as per request of the Chair of State Migration Service) to collect comprehensive migration data to inform further policy and programming in a gender-sensitive way.

In terms of re-adjusting of activities, Activity 3.1.3 “Organize workshops for national and local authorities on migration issues, gender-responsive peacebuilding and socially inclusive approaches in community development” was replaced with “Establishing Analytical Center under State Migration Service to ensure comprehensive migration related data to inform policy responses” for various reasons including COVID-19 prevention and safety measures and challenges related to optimization process in the Government.

Project management team is ensuring that all activities are carried out in time or possibly within additional one month (by 21 June 2021) to complete all activities and outputs will be delivered to the extent possible – taking into consideration the security and public health situations and weighing up alternative delivery methods as appropriate. However, considering implications due to COVID-19 and socio-political situation in the country, RUNOs have been advised by Regional Offices’ Evaluation Specialists to request a NCE for the period of 6 months (21 May 2021 – 21 November 2021) for completion of the project evaluation, which would require approximately 5 months as per UNEG norms and standards. This extension will also allow to properly close partnership agreements with implementing partners.

In addition, there have been budget amendments both by Project outputs and Expenditure Categories per each RUNO’s budget distribution.

Budget amendments at the output level and by expenditure categories

were introduced as funds allocated for Travel budget line were not spent due to COVID-19 restrictions. This amount was transferred to Grants to Counterparts in order to envisage costs for PPE, as well to support communication related costs as most of activities have switched to online modality. In addition, as the project will be extended to 6 months, additional funds were allocated for M&E purposes from “Office costs’ budget line.

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

Project document Budget amounts vs Requested budget (amendments) across Expenditure Categories

CATEGORIES	APPROVED BUDGET				PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET				TOTAL change In %	Total of changed amounts
	Amount IOM	Amount UN WOMEN	Amount ILO	PROJECT TOTAL	Amount IOM	Amount UN WOMEN	Amount ILO	PROJECT TOTAL		
1. Staff and other personnel	91,270.00	107,590.52	94,600.00	293,460.52	99,610.44	106,590.52	94,600.00	300,800.96	-3%	-7,340.44
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,000.00	6,180.00	11,777.00	18,957.00	0.00	5,680.00	11,777.00	17,457.00	8%	1,500.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	7,160.00	7,100.00	8,500.00	22,760.00	12,160.00	5,600.00	8,500.00	26,260.00	-15%	-3,500.00
4. Contractual services	79,000.00	57,150.00	59,000.00	195,150.00	74,278.72	68,150.00	91,000.00	233,428.72	-20%	-38,278.72
5. Travel	19,000.00	41,373.58	37,000.00	97,373.58	6,000.00	19,373.58	5,000.00	30,373.58	69%	67,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	234,520.00	217,580.07	180,000.00	632,100.07	248,241.28	231,580.07	180,000.00	659,821.35	-4%	-27,721.28
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	35,339.72	30,315.55	29,683.75	95,339.02	26,999.28	30,315.55	29,683.75	86,998.58	9%	8,340.44
Sub-Total Project Costs	467,289.72	467,289.72	420,560.75	1,355,140.19	467,289.72	467,289.72	420,560.75	1,355,140.19	0%	0
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	32,710.28	32,710.28	29,439.25	94,859.81	32,710.28	32,710.28	29,439.25	94,859.81	0%	0.00
TOTAL	500,000	500,000	450,000	1,450,000	500,000	500,000	450,000	1,450,000	0%	0.00

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p><u>Ms. Bermet Moldobaeva</u></p> <p>Signature [REDACTED]</p> <p>IOM Head of Office</p> <p>Date & Seal <u>31.03.2021</u></p>  <p><u>Ms. Sagipa Djusaeva</u></p> <p>Signature [REDACTED]</p> <p>OiC National Programme Officer of UN Women Country Office in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Date & Seal <u>03.03.2021</u></p>  <p><u>Ms. Olga Koulaeva</u></p> <p>Signature [REDACTED]</p> <p>Director of the ILO Decent Work Team and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia</p> <p>Date & Seal <u>01.04.2021</u></p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><u>Mr. Tashtanbek Kaimazarov</u></p> <p>Signature [REDACTED]</p> <p>Director of the Department of External Migration under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Date & Seal <u>31.03.2021</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Type text here</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><u>Mr. Ozonnia Ojielo</u></p> <p>Signature [REDACTED]</p> <p>UN Kyrgyzstan Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><u>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</u></p> <p>Signature [REDACTED]</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">April 8, 2021</p>

⁸ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

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

According to the Conflict and Peace Analysis (CPA, 2019), 59.6% of all labour migrants from Kyrgyzstan (approximately 476,800) are women. Most of them come from less privileged social backgrounds and originate from Southern regions of Kyrgyzstan. The main drivers of migration among women and men are the same: poverty, unemployment and community tensions over resources, power etc. However, women become more vulnerable to be forced by their families to migrate constituting the main driver of women's migration.

The dynamics of migration in and out of an area where dynamics of exclusion and marginalization prevail creates particular vulnerabilities for two specific groups of women and girls affected by migration: a) girls who have less control over the decision to migrate than men – are often forced to migrate by their families; and b) women returning from migration back to the communities of origin as a result of divorce or family break-up who later become victims of post-divorce stigmatization from family members and are forced by them to re-migrate.⁹

Women and girls are forced to migrate by families to work abroad as they are seen as more patient, hardworking and willing to sacrifice for the family. Families perceive migration for their families as a solution of last resort, a family-level coping mechanism, which women and girls resort to out of economic and financial necessity, rather than expression of their fully free and independent will. Families also perceive migration for their daughters as the only pathway to escape from gendered risks and vulnerabilities at home such as kidnapping for the purpose of forced marriage or post-divorce stigmatization, not considering any other options including employment opportunities at the local level.¹⁰ As a result, girls and women forced to migrate face a highly uncertain future during migration or face risks of becoming victims of potential conflict or violence if they stay. Women, those returning from labor migration due to divorce or other reasons, become stigmatized in their communities for so called “immoral behavior” and psychologically and economically isolated in households where they resided. Consequently, the desire of families to avoid stigma and social isolation forces women to ‘settle’ in the country of destination for permanent residence. In other words, the reasons which give rise to the migration of women and girls from their communities turn into causes for their systematic exclusion upon their return back home.

Forced migration of women and girls¹¹ has a clear link to the level of gender-based discrimination and violence towards women, thus the increase of forced migration is observed in southern regions of Kyrgyzstan where traditional patriarchal views on women's role dominate as well as conflict tensions lead to gender-based violence. Both at the community and family levels, women's role is often limited to obedient wife, housemaker or caring mother, women are considered the property of male family members – with young women and girls at risk of kidnapping for the purpose of marriage or being burdened with disproportionate chores in their households. Women's opinions on public matters are generally valued less, with men taking responsibility for decision-making and community leadership roles.¹² These harmful gender norms are being imposed on women and girls affected by migration as well. Thus, because of entrenched gender roles and perceptions in society of what women can do, women migrants are limited in decision making and access to resources throughout the whole migration circle. First, girls and women are forced to migrate to support

⁹ GSPS Report (2016): Chapter for Women and Labour Migration

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ GSPS Report (2016): Chapter for Women and Labour Migration, page 24

¹² GSPS Report (2016), *op. cit.*

livelihood of their families. Unprepared and uneducated for migration, girls become more vulnerable for exploitation and trafficking during migration who are obliged to send most of their income to support families and households back in the country of origin. Many studies confirm women are not allowed to decide how to spend their remittances, this decision to be made by family members, particularly by male one, which means that women-migrants do not gain an ownership over their earning during migration. Upon return from migration, women and girls do not receive recognition for their hard-earned money from families either. Even though the government and migrant communities recognize the importance of remittances as crucial source of income for the families and development of the country,¹³ women migrants, who make up majority of labor migrants, are still not recognized for their contribution even after the remittances gender gap has been closed. Similarly, communities do not recognize women's ability and rights to participate in decision-making and conflict resolution efforts. Eventually, lacking in decision-making, gaining no recognition from family members and community, stigmatized and eventually forced to leave back to the country of destination, women migrants and girls forced to migrate seem to be completely removed from community life.

Despite the disproportionate effects that violence, exclusion and migration have on women, exacerbated by harmful gender norms in the community, unfavorable attitudes of community to recognition of women's rights, other obstacles to women's full participation in community development and conflict prevention initiatives, economic barriers (low differential access/control of financial resources), gendered poverty caused by inequitable division of labour between men and women and community discord, there is a lack of understanding of the gendered drivers of conflict and the importance of women's participation in community life in Kyrgyzstan.

Gender-based discrimination of women and girls resulting in increased migration outflows can exacerbate conflicts at the community level. According to CPA (2019), there is a strong correlation between increased migration outflows and spread of conflicts in communities. Communities with increased migration outflows became more prone to conflicts due to social disbalance characterized by youth and women outflow in communities affected by migration leads to non-inclusive decision making, pervasive marginalization or underrepresented groups, non-representative power structures and increased incidents of discriminatory practices which can give a rise to community tensions and inter-community conflict citing the examples of multi-ethnic communities in Osh and Jalal-Abad or cross-border communities in Batken.

Such communities characterized by lack of women's inclusion in conflict prevention due to increased migration outflows among women and girls, and unequal distribution of power and economic resources towards male domination are more vulnerable to conflicts over and further escalation of community tensions since women can act as engines of peace during in conflict resolution as well as prevent conflicts. As an example, during the tensions that broke out in March 2019 along the border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan leaving two dead and causing large scale displacement, activists and women from the affected communities reported that women were generally not informed about the situation and were excluded from peace negotiations. On the other hand, conflict risks include tensions between home communities and returning migrants, including women and girls over scarce of resources and frustration with lack of prospects can also undermine peacebuilding efforts in the country.

Given the country's multiple political and economic challenges, the significant impact of women's leadership and participation in ensuring sustainable peacebuilding and conflict prevention and resolution has been proven by the review of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 implementation (2018) and serves as an engine of peace.

Overall, Kyrgyzstan has made impressive progress in peacebuilding and the country has a strong normative base for greater attention paid to women's rights and women's activism in peacebuilding

¹³ GSPS Report (2016), op. cit.

by adopting the 2017-2020 Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) with gender lense and launching a National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 for 2018-2020. However, at the community level, the implementation of the national legislation on gender equality is weak due to deeply entrenched patriarchal norms, gender stereotypes and lack of rule of law. Gender-based discrimination and violence affect women's participation in political, economic and social life which results in decrease of women's participation in decision making at national and local levels. This manifested in the percentage of female members in local councils which has backslid to 10% in 2016, a historical low comparing to figures in 1998 (37%).

Given the fact that feminization of migration has grown rapidly for the past 5 years, the project is aimed to work on different levels including a) community level by working with community members to change public perception and social norms to build community environment conducive to women migrants' engagement in peacebuilding b) policy level to introduce gender responsive policies to recognize the role of women migrants and their contributions and c) women and girls migrants to be empowered to participate in community development, decision-making and peacebuilding initiatives on the local level.

The underpinning logic of the project is based on the consideration that forced migration of women and girls¹⁴ constitute a destabilizing factor to the social cohesion and visible barrier to women's engagement in peacebuilding of the country as whole.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹⁵, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

This project supports the implementation of the *NAP on UN SCR 1325*, facilitated by the Roadmap of the Forum of Women Parliamentarians of the Kyrgyz Republic on WPS with an effort to localize WPS agenda. The rate of migration from conflict-affected territories are higher than national average. Although, labour migration is partly considered as conflict mitigating factor, women labour migrants (59.6% of all migrants) (UN, 2015), are sometimes described as being particularly vulnerable to discrimination and radicalization.

In line with the *2017-2020 Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)*, this project addresses a critical gap in the peacebuilding process in the Kyrgyz Republic by tackling conflict risks related to lack of economic opportunities for women in Kyrgyzstan, otherwise qualified as economic violence against women.

The project addresses the *UNDAF 2018-2022 Priority II (Good governance and the rule of law)*, where the UN system strengthens Government efforts to prevent conflicts, crime, and violence and create conditions for a peaceful society, including through a stronger, more cohesive response to structural factors, including migration with women migrants among the key target groups (experiencing social exclusion, lack of recognition, and lack of trust in their community networks). The project will foster collaboration between state and non-state bodies in CVE in line with the draft *National Programme on Countering Extremism and Terrorism (NAP on CVE) 2017-2022*, which calls for strengthening the prevention activities with target groups, largely through the existing partnership with diasporas, including labour migrants and diasporas.

The project will facilitate the process of development of the National Migration Policy in socially inclusive and gender-sensitive way in line with the *National Strategy on Sustainable Development's* appeal for full and meaningful participation of women at decision-making processes

¹⁴ GSPS Report (2016): Chapter for Women and Labour Migration, page 24

¹⁵ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

in political, economic and social life; as well as enhancing support to labor migrants within its social development priority area.

This project will contribute to bridging the gap between the Kyrgyz government’s stated policy objectives on the elimination of gender inequality (through its *National Strategy for Gender Equality 2012-2020*). Specifically, the project is aligned to the National Action Plan on Gender Equality (NAP on GE) 2018-2020 (enabling environment for decent work) to contribute to Women Economic Empowerment priority area.

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

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Dignity and Rights Project (IOM, 2018-2019)	USAID, \$200,000	Women empowerment program within PVE component	Targets women vulnerable to radicalization in communities affected by migration.
Inclusive Governance and Justice System for Preventing Violent Extremism (2018-2020)	PBF \$3,089,265	Rule of law, gender-sensitive and human rights compliant mechanisms in PVE	The project works with LSGs on socio-inclusive and gender sensitive approaches in planning and budgeting on social norm change with media
Across Generation and Gender Borders - Communities Combatting Gender-Based Violence in Kyrgyzstan (2018-2020)	EIDHR \$ 1,004,246	Reduction of gender-based violence in the target communities, with focus on non-consensual marriage practices, by addressing patriarchal social norms.	The project’s focus in on gender stereotypes and harmful practices leading to violence against women and girls.
From the Crisis towards Decent and Safe Jobs in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Phase II/ILO 2014-2019)	Finland \$1500,000	Gender Aspects of Social Protection based on ILO Conventions No 103 on Maternity Protection, No 156 on Workers with Family Responsibilities, and No 183 on Maternity Protection	Interventions are focused on Assessment based National Dialog on Social Protection Floors to strengthen National Social Policy.

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

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

This project proposes a comprehensive approach to creating a conducive environment for women migrants’ empowerment in communities affected by migration and prone to conflict, their safe return to their communities from migration and their engagement in community life and peacebuilding processes both at the institutional and community levels. It introduces innovative, social and behavior change methodologies to create an enabling environment for women to be involved in economic initiatives, to have more informed choices and to reach their potential as peacebuilders and leaders in their communities. It will facilitate the local positive social practice to empower women migrants, played by the various forms of interaction based at the community level and social integration that possibly previously occurred in the communities involved.

Project will work both at the institutional and community levels by collaborating with key stakeholders, including State Migration Service to promote gender-sensitive state migration policy,

the Forum of Women MPs, responsible ministries and agencies for implementation of the NAPs on Gender Equality and the UNSR 1325, LSGs, CSOs and community leaders and women and girls affected by migration.

Prevalence of harmful gender norms and attitudes towards women in communities resulted in the growing tendency of forced migration, which, in turn, negatively affected women's participation in community development. As the feminization of migration is quite a recently shaped gender pattern, it is important to take actions to promote positive image of women migrants by engaging positive deviants in communities to change public perceptions and social norms that eventually will contribute to building inclusive community environment conducive to women's agency.

The key premise of the project is that a 'forced migration of women and girls' is a significant violation of human rights because migration should be voluntary and informed. The harmful gender norms and attitude of the community towards women's rights and contribution to community development is a destabilizing factor of the social cohesion and visible barrier to women's engagement in peacebuilding of the country as whole.

To reinforce the women and girls migrants' role in peacebuilding, the project will focus on empowerment of women migrants through promoting positive gender norms towards recognition of women's contribution to community development, strengthening their agency in decision-making and supporting women's activism in economic activities. The project will also increase recognition of their contributions and strengthening their agency in promoting new women-led economic activities.

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

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

Development project goal: The project aims to make a tangible contribution to peacebuilding in Southern regions of Kyrgyzstan by promoting the full recognition of the role of women and girls migrants in inclusive community development and peacebuilding.

IF communities affected by migration and risks of violence positively perceive the role of women and girls to participate in community development and peacebuilding;

IF women and girls living in communities affected by migration are empowered and equipped with knowledge and skills to protect their political, economic and civic rights, and provided with access to resources, decent work and sustainable livelihood opportunities and **IF** women and girls returning to their home communities are provided with opportunities for better inclusion and livelihoods;

IF national and local authorities are equipped to apply socially inclusive approaches in policymaking and implement gender-responsive peacebuilding at the local level in target communities;

THEN women and girls in communities that are affected by migration and risk of violence can meaningfully be included in the political, economic and social life of their societies, take part in inclusive community development and peacebuilding, which will help mitigate the challenges for women and girls at highest risk

BECAUSE community members will break down/change existing harmful gender norms and recognize girls and women's role in community development and peacebuilding;

BECAUSE national and local authorities will better understand challenges that migrant women and girls face and the role and contributions that migrant women and girls can have in the peacebuilding process;

BECAUSE national and local authorities will be more inclined and able to design and implement national policies and legislation that are more inclusive and gender-sensitive;

BECAUSE women and girls will be economically and socially empowered and have agency/be enabled to make informed decisions and participate in decision-making at community level.

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

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

Outcome 1: Target communities recognize and support women and girls' role and contribution to peacebuilding and community development.

This outcome will facilitate the knowledge sharing to light the local positive social practice to empower women migrants and positive perception within the target communities and wider networks about the role of women and girls affected by migration to participate in community development and peacebuilding, and show how gender relations change over the time.

Output 1.1. Target communities have access to accurate information and knowledge on the role of women and girls in peacebuilding. The first step in ensuring women's inclusion and empowerment in target communities is to ensure the potential and positive contributions of women as change agents are recognized by their communities. To address the gap in gendered analysis and research linked to peacebuilding highlighted in the context analysis, the project will start by conducting an assessment to identify existing attitudes towards women migrants and their role in community development and peacebuilding. Through this output, public information campaigns and outreach activities will be conducted to demonstrate the positive potential and contribution of women and girls migrants to community development and peacebuilding.

Output 1.2. Target communities increase awareness on harmful attitudes and practices of gender norms towards women and girls in migrant communities.

In order to foster a positive change in attitude within the target communities related to gender equality and women's empowerment, the project will include activities to identify and engage positive gender norm holders in target communities and implement GALS¹⁶ in pilot communities to address harmful gender norms and attitudes towards women and girls affected by migration, which envisages working with men and boys, as well as other family and community members.

Outcome 2. Women and girls in communities affected by migration are empowered politically, economically and socially to protect their rights and participate in peaceful community development.

¹⁶ GALS is a community-led empowerment methodology geared towards motivating people to participate; strengthening gender relations; promoting skills for participatory and collaborative interaction; effective listening and leadership skills; cooperation between women and men; and strategic thinking and planning. The main overarching goal of GALS is to promote a sustainable gender equality movement, not just by building theoretical diagrams or utilising different teaching methods, but rather through a more participatory approach where ownership lies in the hands of the participants. The methodology is aimed at generating open discussions in society around gender, in order for all people to equally recognize that they must make major gender related changes in their country to ensure equal treatment and conditions for men and women

This Outcome will ensure women and girls affected by migration in target communities are equipped with knowledge and skills to effectively advocate for their basic rights and have an improved access to economic opportunities to strengthen their financial capabilities through specific skills development scheme. Being involved in self-help groups will create and reinforce new positive values in gender relations. This will enhance meaningful participation of women and girls affected by migration in the community development and peacebuilding.

Output 2.1. Women and girls in target communities are equipped with knowledge and skills to effectively advocate for their rights.

In order to empower and capacitate women and girls migrants, this output will focus on awareness raising and skill development for targeted groups of women and girls, by organizing self-help groups for women and girls, conducting thematic trainings to strengthen their capacities, and awareness-raising campaigns on gender equality and organize joint peacebuilding initiative in support of Local Action Plans (LAPs).

Output 2.2. Women and girls in migrant communities have an improved access to economic (employment and self-employment) opportunities.

The output will address exclusionary dynamics through conducting a participatory gap analysis and then adapting and contextualizing ILO tools such as Gender and Entrepreneurship Together (GET Ahead), and Do-Not-Harm approach and complement it with information on business continuity management in the event of shocks, including violence

Output 2.3. Women and girls have strengthened their financial capabilities and have access to gender-sensitive financial products.

This output will address the lack of gender-sensitive financial products for women migrants and will enhance capacity of women migrants by providing them necessary financial literacy through conducting gender-based assessment to assess financial services available to women in targeted communities; strengthening capacities of financial service providers to offer adapted gender sensitive financial products to women, adapting ILO training material on financial education to the needs of women migrants and conducting a training of trainers (ToT) on financial education.

Output 2.4. Skills development scheme for women designed and implemented. Through this output, the project will empower women migrants to start their own small economic opportunities and to actively contribute to the community development. This will include mapping of skills providers and identifying skills for women starting their micro/small enterprises/access to VCD opportunities in the targeted communities and conducting skills trainings for women to promote successful business start-up and facilitate women access to VCD opportunities.

Outcome 3. National and local authorities apply socially inclusive approaches in policy making and implement gender-responsive peacebuilding at the local level in communities affected by migration.

This Outcome will ensure key national and local processes and mechanisms are conducive to participation of women and girls affected by migration in peacebuilding and community development. Specific focus will be on drafting gender-responsive state migration policy, which will be aligned to respective national strategies around peacebuilding and GEWE.

Output 3.1. A draft gender-responsive state migration policy is produced.

This output will address lack of recognition of women migrants' contribution to the community and country development as most part of remittances coming to Kyrgyzstan are transferred by women migrants as well as the need to make migration policy gender sensitive and responsive through supporting the development of a draft gender-responsive state migration policy in line with e-listing national peacebuilding policies and plans, organizing workshops for national and local authorities on migration issues, gender-responsive peacebuilding and socially inclusive approaches in community development etc. **One of the ideas to ensure evidence basis for further policymaking and programming on migration, Analytical Center will be established under State Migration Service (to**

be transformed as part of MFA) to collect migration data and prepare migration profile on a regular basis.

In addition, based on development dialogues conducted between migrant communities in target localities and Kyrgyz diaspora representatives it was suggested to establish Women Migrants Network, which will serve as dialogue platform to discuss development and peacebuilding priorities and inform further policymaking in the field of migration with specific focus on gender.

Moreover, project partners and local communities are introduced to new Adaptive Leadership and Positive Deviance (ALPD) concepts and approaches. They will apply the approach in the areas of changing community's perceptions on women migrants' role in and contribution to the processes of local development and conflict resolution and changing social norms and behaviors on ending violence against women and girls.

Output 3.2. Local authorities in pilot communities affected by migration and prone to conflict are able to develop and implement Local Action Plans (LAPs) on gender-responsive peacebuilding in line with NAP 1325.

In order to address the needs of women and girls on a level of local authorities in pilot communities and their participation in community peacebuilding, the project will organize local security councils to localize WPS agenda in pilot communities, develop roadmaps on the implementation of LAPs, develop policy recommendations to inform NAP on UNSCR 1325 based on outcomes of community engagement on behavior and social norm change etc.

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

The project will be implemented in six target municipalities of southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan (Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh) since according to State Migration Service, Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces have the biggest migration outflows of women and girls migrants. Two municipalities in each province will be selected in collaboration with national partners based on following criteria: localities with biggest outflow of migration, prone to conflict, and decreased women's representation in local councils.

In total, the project will target 6,000 beneficiaries including men and boys as one of the gender norm holders to be engaged within awareness-raising activities, of which 1,500 girls and women will be directly involved within project interventions.

Main target group (in total 1500 to be engaged):

- women and girls in targeted communities prone to conflicts will be provided trainings to strengthen their advocacy abilities to stand for their rights and to increase their knowledge on WPS agenda as well which will allow them to participate in peacebuilding activities on the local level

Other target groups (approximately 4500):

- men and boys in targeted communities to be engaged in awareness-raising activities including GALS activities to promote gender norms in support of women and girls affected by migration to participate in inclusive community development and peacebuilding
- community population to be engaged during whole project cycle including needs assessment, identifying target groups of women and girls migrants, awareness raising activities and joint implementation of peacebuilding activities inclusive to women migrants' participation
- local stakeholders (local government and authorities, local NGOs) will be engaged from the very beginning of the project, but most importantly when developing LAPs on WPS Agenda and joint implementation of peacebuilding activities along with women and girls migrants

- national stakeholders engaged when developing draft of State Migration Policy to be gender sensitive towards women migrants and during capacity building workshops to understand the needs of women migrants and establish SoPs on the local level on how to provide assistance to women migrants

To reach out to target beneficiaries, the project will use the well-established partnerships between the UN and local government, particularly in identification of women and girls affected by migration in target areas as well as non-governmental stakeholders in identification of positive deviants supporting harmless gender norms in target communities. Also, the activation and further use of the referral mechanism that will benefit women migrants which will allow them to access social services and consultations from state counterparts to be developed and established under this joint initiative. Project interventions will follow a bottom-up approach and will be built on sequencing efforts: first work on community level (approximately, first 6 months) then involve LSGs and empowerment instruments, and then inform national level policy documents to ensure evidence-based policy making. To ensure coherence between agency’s interventions, RUNOs will conduct regular meetings to coordinate joint actions and towards delivering outputs.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
IOM: Implementing partners: PF Roza Otunbayeva’s Initiative, Eurasian Fund in Central Asia, NGO Arysh, DIA	USD 2,000,000	USAID, Norwegian MFA, IDF	Bishkek and Osh	12 in Bishkek, 2 in Osh	Regional Thematic Specialists at RO Vienna
UN Women: Implementing partners: IPF ‘Roza Otunbayeva’s Initiative’, PF ‘Community Development Alliance’	USD 1,654,270	European Commission, SIDA (MPTF), PBF, Finnish MFA, Governments of Japan and Norway	Bishkek and Osh	21 in Bishkek, 3 in Osh	Regional Thematic Specialist at ECA RO, 3 expert staff
ILO: Implementing partners: Public Found “Alliance of Trainers & Consultants”, Business Association “JIA”, Trade Union Federation	USD 369,128	Governments of Germany, Finland, Russian Federation and RBSA ILO	Bishkek	6	1 expert staff

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the

project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC), established by President's order, will oversee overall project implementation and provide guidance. The JSC will be co-chaired by the Head of the Department of Civil Development, Religious and Ethnic Policy under the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the UN RC to ensure project implementation is timely and coherent. The PBF Secretariat of the JSC will also lead the monitoring and evaluation processes.

Day-to-day management, implementation and monitoring of the project will be arranged by the respective participating UN agencies' staff.

IOM will serve as a lead agency for the coordination of the project. The project will closely coordinate with other existing YPI and GPI projects (which are not targeting women migrants as beneficiaries) to complement and learn from each other to maximize results.

Regular meetings (one every 3 weeks) will be organized to coordinate actions between IOM, ILO and UN Women under the lead of IOM.

Additionally, each Agency will coordinate the work of its respective NGO partners:

- IOM will coordinate the work of its NGO Partners Network to be engaged during the process of reaching out, identification of beneficiaries;
- UN Women will coordinate the work of a network UNiTE to stop violence against women, Women-peacekeepers network as well as its partner NGOs "Women's Support Centre" and Community Development Alliance (certified with GALS methodology);
- ILO will coordinate the work within its established partnerships with the Federation of Trade Unions, JIA Business Association, Public Fund "Alliance of Trainers and Consultants" (BDS-ILO-SIYB) to be responsible for activities on economic empowerment of beneficiaries.

Project implementation team:

IOM:

- 1) Head of Office – responsible for the overall project supervision, providing support to the project coordination, based in Bishkek (10% to be funded by the project)
- 2) Project Manager – responsible for project coordination and implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation, based in Bishkek (100% to be funded by the project)
- 3) Project Assistant – responsible for project implementation of project activities in south provinces, based in Osh (100% to be funded by the project)
- 4) Admin and finance assistant for project support based in Bishkek (10% to be funded by the project)
- 5) Support staff (drivers) for project support (10% to be funded by the project)

UN Women:

- 1) Project Coordinator – responsible for project coordination and implementation, day-to-day (100% to be funded by the project)
- 2) Project Assistant – responsible for administrative, financial and programmatic support to project implementation based in Bishkek (100% to be funded by the project)
- 3) Field Specialist – responsible for day-to-day programmatic support and management of project activities in south provinces based in Osh (60% to be funded by the project)
- 4) Drivers (support staff) – drive project personnel for conducting regular monitoring missions during the project implementations (based in Bishkek and Osh)

ILO:

- 1) Deputy Director of ILO DWT/CO for Eastern Europe and Central Asia – responsible for project management, providing technical backstopping (ILO official no funding to be charged to the project)
- 2) Technical Specialist – responsible for technical backstopping (ILO official no funding to be charged to the project)
- 3) ILO National Coordinator for Kyrgyzstan will provide over all supervision in the field in Kyrgyzstan (No funding to be charged to the project)
- 4) National Project Coordinator – responsible for project coordination will be hired (NOA level to be fully funded by the project)

Administrative staff (to be hired) based in Moscow (50% to be funded by the project) as the processing of contracts/payments/logistics is done through IRIS from Moscow.

- c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Possible gaps in legislations and policies which will hinder migration policy development processes	Medium	Project team will conduct regular consultations with all involved stakeholders to discuss the challenges and gaps and ways to overcome it
Weak implementation capacity of local stakeholders and implementing partners	Medium	The RUNOs will establish rigorous selection process of implementing partners and will regularly monitor the project implementation
Challenges to gaining the buy in and trust of communities that follow conservative religious culture	Medium	All RUNOs have established good partnership relationships with religious leaders during the implementation of previous projects including PBF projects. All RUNOs will follow “Do No Harm” principle and gender-sensitive approach as well as conflict sensitivity principles throughout the project implementation.
Harmful gender norms are impenetrable to activities aimed at instigating change in social norms including risk of backlash from community members with patriarchal traditional views	Medium	The RUNOs will use methodologies to work with men and boys and the rest of communities on awareness of positive gender norms, GEWE (GALS methodology, BCC and positive cases of women-migrants) The RUNOs will follow “Do No Harm” principle in working with community members
COVID-19 pandemic which may contribute to delays in project implementation and M&E activities	High	The RUNOs will use identified adaptive approaches in revisiting work with communities, including switch of activities to online mode. Since COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, project already conducts most of its activities using online

		platforms, limiting physical interactions.
Political crisis in the country, which may contribute to changes in the Government's structure, social instability across the country and etc.	High	The RUNOs will maintain close coordination with engaged Government stakeholders, including specialist on the technical level to ensure state ownership over joint project activities and results.

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

This initiative will include a strong M&E component in order to build knowledge on how empowerment of women and girls affected by migration can contribute to peacebuilding and social cohesion through changes in economic opportunities, inter-group relations, and reduction of grievances.

IOM as a lead agency will take full responsibility for the coordination of M&E responsibilities, through the support of IOM Project Manager, to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the project. RUNOs will work together to prepare a common annual joint plan and M&E plan for the project with a require budget.

The objective is to ensure that the expected results are achieved. Approximately 7% of total budget will be allocated to M&E. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the project will follow the PBF monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

During the first two months of project implementation, RUNOs will develop an M&E plan with a timeframe. Quarterly meetings with implementing partners to review monitoring results will be held through the project implementation circle. In the middle of project implementation RUNOs will organize a meeting to monitor preliminary progress of project implementation and to formulate recommendations on changes to be made. A final independent evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project.

RUNOs will use its M&E tools in order to ensure that M&E component includes comprehensive review to identify project progress against the outputs and indicators. M&E officers in IOM Regional Office in Vienna will provide constant support to IOM Office in Kyrgyzstan during all M&E stages of this project. While measuring project progress, IOM will ensure that project integrates all gender considerations and will include not only gender analysis but also sex and age-disaggregated data.

Based on ILO's Handbook on "How to monitor and Evaluate Peacebuilding outcomes or employment programmes", ILO will measure project progress in relation to conflict drivers (Opportunities, Contact and Grievances) in order to monitor and assess the effective contribution of women empowerment and employment to peacebuilding and social cohesion.

UN Women will ensure gender-responsive independent evaluation is in line with the guidelines of the UN Women Evaluation Handbook as well as PBF evaluation guidelines. M&E specialist position on part-time basis will be envisaged for the project to facilitate learning and accountability to project stakeholders.

Breakdown of M&E budget: (7%, USD 101,500)

M&E line	Cost (USD)
Collection of baseline data for indicators	30,000
Collection of endline data for indicators	30,000
Independent evaluation	31,350
Other M&E coordination activities	10,150
Total cost:	101, 500

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

RUNOs will develop program exit strategies within project implementation timeframe, including exit strategy on Monitoring and Evaluation. Exit plan will remain flexible with the expectation that some of criteria and benchmarks may need to be modified during the project cycle. Exit plan will be implemented in a phased manner which will allow to apply lessons learnt from earlier steps of project implementation to those come later which will contribute to more sustained project outcomes.

IV. Project budget

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

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

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

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

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

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		ToRs are attached to this PP
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		X	Target locations were identified in collaboration with local authorities
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		RUNOs have conducted consultations with community leaders, women migrants, local and national state authorities during the CN preparation and during PP development
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Yes, please refer to section II (d)
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		RUNOs have agreed on joint project implementation approaches
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		UN Women participates as one of RUNOs responsible for project implementation
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		Where relevant, only a few indicators are quantitative (# of people)
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?		x	
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	x		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	x		Budget allocation was envisaged depending on the scope of activities and impact on the project's target results deliveries
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	x		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		Only ILO allocated some staff costs for international staff, as the coordination office of ILO is located in Moscow.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		x	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		x	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		In December 2020, IOM agreed to launch the project funded (total budget: 374,913 GBP) by FCDO which is complementary to this current PBF GPI Project (in terms of addressing challenges of returning migrants impacted by COVID-19 consequences)

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or

entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁷
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹⁷ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Target communities recognize and support women and girls' role and contribution to peacebuilding and community development</p> <p>SDG targets: 5.1; 5.2; 16.2</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Proportion (%) of the population (men and women) in support of gender equality and who stand against harmful gender norms towards women in migrant communities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (baseline) Target: 10% increase</p>	Baseline and endline assessments	Baseline report, endline report
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b</p> <p>% of target community members (men and women) who believe that women affected by migration play a positive role and contribute to peacebuilding and community development</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (baseline) Target: 30% increase</p>	Baseline and endline assessments	Baseline report, endline report
	<p>Output 1.1. Target communities have access to accurate information and knowledge on the role of women and girls in peacebuilding</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Availability of the assessment report with good practices in support of women's role in peacebuilding and development to target communities</p> <p>Baseline: No report Target: Assessment report</p>	Assessment report	Collected data
	<p>Activity 1.1.1. Conduct an assessment to identify existing practices towards recognizing the role of women migrants in community development and peacebuilding</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2. Conduct public information campaign using media on the positive contribution of women and girls, including migrants, to community development and peacebuilding</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3. Conduct outreach activities with positive messaging through the support of diaspora leaders and successful women migrants</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1</p> <p>% of community members who report increased awareness on the role of women and girls in community development and peacebuilding</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 20%</p>	<p>Survey</p> <p>Baseline and endline assessments (TBD)</p>	<p>Survey report</p> <p>Baseline report, endline report (TBD)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p>	Media monitoring reports and communication products	Quarterly reports

		# of communication products on positive contribution of women and girls, including migrants, to community development and peacebuilding disseminated by mass and social media Baseline: 0 Target: 50		
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of people in target municipalities reached out during outreach activities Baseline: 0 Target: 600	LoPs Social media metrics	Quarterly reports
	Output 1.2. Target communities increase awareness on harmful attitudes and practices of gender norms towards women and girls in migrant communities Activity 1.2.1. Identify and engage positive gender norm holders around women and girls in migrant communities in target communities to promote attitudes and behavior in support of gender equality and women empowerment	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Availability of localized assessment on positive and negative gender norms towards women and girls affected by migration in targeted communities Baseline: No report Target: Assessment report	Assessment report	Methodology is developed data collected
	Activity 1.2.2. Implement GALS in pilot communities to address harmful gender norms and attitudes towards women and girls in migrant communities	Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of community members applying GALS tools to re-negotiate power relations within families and address harmful gender norms and attitudes, disaggregated by sex and age Baseline:0 Target: 1,200	Monitoring missions and database with information on # of community members	Monitoring reports
Outcome 2: Women and girls in communities affected by migration are empowered economically and socially to protect their rights and participate in peaceful community development		Outcome Indicator 2 a % of women from the target group participating in peacebuilding initiatives Baseline: N/A Target: 50%	Monitoring missions Baseline and endline assessments (TBD)	Monitoring reports Baseline report, endline report (TBD)

<p>SDG targets: 5.4;8.5; 8.7; 8.8; 10.1; 10.2;</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b</p> <p>% of women from the target group who refer to social services for protection of their rights</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 15% over baseline</p>	Baseline/endpoint	Baseline report, endpoint report
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c</p> <p>% of women from target groups with increased access to economic and community development opportunities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (baseline) Target: 30% (endpoint)</p>	Baseline/endpoint	Baseline report, endpoint report
	<p>Output 2.1. Women and girls in target communities are equipped with knowledge and skills to effectively advocate for their rights</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1. Organize self-help groups for women and girls including returnees</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2. Conduct 2-day trainings on human rights, safe migration, gender equality and WPS agenda to strengthen capacities of women and girls</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1</p> <p>% of women and girls from target communities who are equipped with knowledge and skills on how to advocate for their rights</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (baseline) Target: 20% over the baseline</p>	Baseline/endpoint	Baseline report, endpoint report
	<p>Activity 2.1.3. Conduct awareness-raising campaign on gender equality and organize advocacy activities with women and girls</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4. Organize and implement community level joint peacebuilding initiative by women affected by migration in support of Local Action Plans (LAPs)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>% of increased knowledge among training participants on HR, safe migration, GE and WPS agenda and labour rights</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (pre-test) Target: 25% increase over the baseline indicator</p>	Pre/post-tests	Pre- and post-tests tools Report with results on pre- and post-tests Training report
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3</p> <p># of initiatives implemented by women and girls affected by migration within awareness raising and advocacy campaigns on gender equality</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	Monitoring and project data	Monitoring reports

		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 # of peacebuilding initiatives implemented by women affected by migration</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	<p>Monitoring and project data</p> <p>Baseline and endline assessments (TBD)</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Baseline report, endline report (TBD)</p>
	<p>Output 2.2. Women and girls in migrant communities have an improved access to economic (employment and self-employment) opportunities</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1. Conduct a participatory gender-sensitive business skills gap and value chain analysis in the identified sectors looking on existing opportunities (trainings) for women's economic empowerment and barriers that prevent them of accessing these opportunities (trainings)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Availability of a gender sensitive VCA report</p> <p>Baseline: No report Target: Analysis report</p>	<p>Assessment report</p>	<p>Methodology for assessment report</p>
	<p>Activity 2.2.2. Based on the gap analysis, adapt and contextualize ILO tools such as Gender and Entrepreneurship Together (GET Ahead)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 a. % of increased knowledge among women training participants on entrepreneurship and on social responsibility and cohesion</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (pre-test) Target: 20% increase over the baseline</p>	<p>Pre/post-tests</p>	<p>Pre- and post-test tools Analysis of pre- and post-tests results Training report</p>
	<p>Activity 2.2.3. Conduct joint entrepreneurship (women and girls affected by migration in targeted communities) training using the Do-No-Harm approach and complement it with information on business continuity management including development of contingency plans as mechanisms of preparedness in the event of shocks and conduct follow up activities in support of improving access to economic opportunities (based on the results of the assessment)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 b. # of women self-employed/operators of income generation activities who access VCD opportunities in a specific sector (for instance in agribusinesses)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD within VCA Target: 150</p>	<p>VCA, monitoring visits, project data</p>	<p>Monitoring reports</p>
	<p>Output 2.3 Women and girls affected by migration have strengthened their financial capabilities and have access to gender-sensitive financial products</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1. Conduct gender-based assessment of i) the supply of financial services</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Availability of gender-based assessment on supply and demand for financial services</p> <p>Baseline: No report Target: Assessment report</p>	<p>Assessment report</p>	<p>Methodology for assessment report</p>

	<p>available to women affected by migration in targeted communities (using FAMOS Check Guide and Methods) and ii) their demand for financial services with a view to refining, updating and complementing assessments</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2. Strengthen financial service providers' capacities to offer adapted gender-sensitive financial products (savings, credit, insurance) to women using ILO Making Microfinance Work training programme and/or other ILO tools and approaches</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 b. % of trained women with access to financial products and services</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (pre-test) Target: 20% over the baseline</p>	<p>Pre- and post-tests, assessment report (Activity 2.3.1.)</p>	<p>Pre- and post-test tools Analysis of pre- and post-tests results Training report</p>
	<p>Activity 2.3.3. Adapt ILO training material on financial education to the needs of women migrants using different delivery channels and conduct a training of trainers (ToT) on financial education and roll out financial education to women affected by migration</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 a. % of increased knowledge and skills on financial literacy among trained women</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 20% over the baseline</p>	<p>Pre- and post-tests</p>	<p>Pre- and post-test tools Analysis of pre- and post-tests results Training report</p>
	<p>Output 2.4. Skills development scheme for women designed and implemented</p> <p>Activity 2.4.1. Conduct the mapping of providers of skills and Identify skills for women starting their micro/small enterprises/access to VCD opportunities in the targeted communities</p> <p>Activity 2.4.2. Provide skills training for women affected by migration successful business start-up and access to VCD opportunities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.1 Availability of a mapping report on providers of skills on business startup and VCD opportunities</p> <p>Baseline: No report Target: Mapping report</p>	<p>Mapping report Lists of women affected by migration receiving skills development</p>	<p>The mapping is conducted</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.4.2 % of improved knowledge and technical skills of women affected by migration on successful business start-up and access to VCD opportunities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (pre-test) Target: 20% increase from the baseline indicator</p>	<p>Pre- and post-tests</p>	<p>Pre and post test tools Analysis of pre- and post-tests results Training report</p>

<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>National and Local authorities apply socially inclusive approaches in policy making and implement gender-responsive peacebuilding at the local level in communities affected by migration</p> <p>SDG targets:</p> <p>5a, 5c; 10.3; 10.4; 10.7; 10c; 16.7; 16.9; 16.B</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a</p> <p># of national or local level policies, frameworks or guidelines, that include recommendations on gender-sensitive state migration policy</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: 3</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive policies, frameworks or guidelines</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 b</p> <p># of target municipalities, who support women and girls affected by migration through consultations on safe migration, civic activism and peacebuilding</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (baseline)</p> <p>Target: 6</p>	<p>Baseline/endline</p>	<p>Baseline report, endline report</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 c</p> <p># of target municipalities who apply gender-responsive peacebuilding principles in support of women's participation in community development (LAPs)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 4</p>	<p>Monitoring activities</p> <p>Protocols of meetings with local authorities</p> <p>Baseline and endline assessments (TBD)</p>	<p>Progress reports (midterm and final)</p> <p>Baseline report, endline report (TBD)</p>
	<p>Output 3.1. A draft gender-responsive state migration policy is produced</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1. Support the development of a draft gender-responsive state migration policy in line with e-listing national peacebuilding policies and plans</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2. Develop policy recommendations to inform implementation framework of state migration policy based on outcomes of community engagement on behavior and social norm change</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3. Establish analytical center at State Migration Service to ensure comprehensive migration related data to inform policy responses</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p>Availability of a draft concept of state migration policy</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: Draft policy concept</p>	<p>Draft policy concept, working group's meetings protocols and LoPs</p>	<p>Working group minutes</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2</p> <p>Availability of a report with policy recommendations for further implementation of state migration policy</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: Report with recommendations</p>	<p>Report with policy recommendations</p>	<p>Draft and final versions of the report</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.3 a</p> <p>Availability of a concept on creation of Migrants Network</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: Developed concept</p>	<p>Concept documents</p>	<p>Report</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.3 b</p> <p># of analytical centers established on gender-sensitive migration data</p>	<p>Pre- and post-tests</p>	<p>Pre- and post-test tools</p> <p>Report on analysis of pre- and post-test results</p>

		Baseline: 0 Target: 1		
	Output indicator 3.1.3 c Availability of a SOP for local authorities to provide consultations for women migrants, including referral services Baseline: not available Target: available		Developed SOP and project data	Progress reports
	Output 3.2. Local authorities in pilot communities affected by migration and prone to conflict are able to develop and implement Local Action Plans (LAPs) on gender-responsive peacebuilding in line with NAP 1325 Activity 3.2.1. Organize local security councils and develop LAPs on WPS in pilot communities Activity 3.2.2. Develop roadmaps on the implementation of LAPs Activity 3.2.3. Develop policy recommendations to inform NAP on UNSCR 1325 based on outcomes of community engagement on behavior and social norm change Activity 3.2.4. Support Women-Peacekeepers Network and the Forum of Women-MPs to monitor the effective implementation of the Roadmap on WPS and the national policy on GEWE	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of LAPs developed on gender-sensitive peacebuilding Baseline:0 Target: 6 (one per each target community)	LAPs Notes/protocols during working groups' meetings on development of LAPs Baseline and endline assessments (TBD)	Progress reports Protocol upon completion of each WG's meeting Baseline report, endline report (TBD)