

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

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| Country (ies): Kyrgyzstan | |
| Project Title: Inclusive governance and Justice system for Preventing Violent Extremism Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00108334 | |
| PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF | If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <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 type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: President's Office, Government Office, Secretariat of Defense Council, Ministry of Justice, State Commission on Religious Affairs, State Agency on Local Self Governance and Interethnic Relations, Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism, Local Self-Governance (LSG) bodies in selected districts, CSOs | |
| Expected project commencement date¹: 12 January 2018 Project duration in months²: 36 months + 6 months Non-Cost Extension = 42 months (New end Date: 14 June 2021) Geographic zones for project implementation: 10 municipalities in Northern and Southern parts of Kyrgyzstan | |
| Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <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): USD 3,089,265 Fully allocated first tranche: 2,162,485 UNDP: 880,600 OHCHR: 565,692 UN Women: 471,193 UNICEF: 245,000 Conditional second tranche: 926,780 UNDP: 377,400 OHCHR: 242,440 UN Women: 201,940 UNICEF: 105,000 | |

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Total Project Cost: 3,089,265 USD

Total:

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*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A

Project total budget: USD 3,089,265

| PBF 1st tranche: | PBF 2nd tranche*: | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| UNDP: 880,600 | UNDP: 377,400 | | |
| OHCHR: 565,692 | OHCHR: 242,440 | | |
| UN Women: 471,193 | UN Women: 201,940 | | |
| UNICEF: 245,000 | UNICEF: 105,000 | | |

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

Due to COVID-19 outbreak in Kyrgyzstan on March 18, 2020, the Government declared a quarantine and a curfew, which necessitated staying at home by keeping in mind public and personal safety uppermost. Despite the COVID-19 crises the project remains actual, relevant and on track, however, it becomes time-sensitive due to imposed restrictions. In response to the given circumstances, the project is applying various online and ICT based means of communications. As of October 1, 2020, 46,669 cases were registered in the country with 1,064 deaths.

The COVID-19 curve started drastically increasing as of June, which continued to stay at high rates almost until the end of August, which significantly disrupted the functioning of national partners, and thus the project implementation was further affected.

The Kyrgyz Republic is experiencing a doubled crisis. Namely, on October 4, 2020, as a result of parliamentary elections massive protests and civil unrests followed, which led to cancellation of election results and dismissal of the Prime-Minister. It is still unpredictable how the political situation will evolve, when the new elections conducted. In the times of political instability, the COVID-19 cases are increasingly growing threatening that the health care system as well as entire public service delivery will face similar challenges that it was in July-August this year.

The project still needs to implement a significant element related to awareness raising, policy-making and capacity building that are derived from previous wide range of activities, which are unlikely will be implemented effectively and successfully due to prioritization of COVID-19 response by the governmental institutions, as well as crisis caused by parliamentary elections which made the situation unstable and uncertain. Therefore, RUNOs request for non-cost extension until the end of Q2 of 2021.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The project workplan and the preliminary progress was presented at the Joint Steering Committee on November 5, 2019. As a result of this meeting, JSC endorsed the workplan of this project. Proposed amendments are agreed with the national partners.

Project Gender Marker score: 2³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: \$ 926,000 – 30% of the total budget

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): ⁵

Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts

(2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management

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,**
New end date: June 14, 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:
USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

The project largely works at the policy level, engages a wide range of CSOs, state and local authorities. Based upon results of analytical and research work, the majority of project activities are aimed at policy advocacy, awareness raising and capacity building of civil society organizations, state and local authorities in preventing violent extremism and providing legal assistance in cases of extremism.

RUNOs considered the year 2020 as an opportunity to use analytical documents for advocacy activities for government representatives.

COVID-19 outbreak and the introduction of a state of emergency since March 25 significantly complicated advocacy efforts. During the first phase of COVID-19 response, characterized by the introduction of a curfew and other restrictions, the representatives of all government bodies interested in planned advocacy activities were engaged in COVID response. In June-August, the COVID-19 pandemic hit hard the country <https://covid19.who.int/region/euro/country/kg>. In this respect, the project team assumes that even after the situation improves, it will take a few more months for state bodies to return to their usual work schedule and begin to pay attention to other issues.

Another challenge for the implementation of advocacy activities is the fact that Parliament members, key participants in advocacy activities, took a two-month vacation at the end of June and then began to prepare for parliamentary elections in October. Their focus was also on COVID response. During difficult situations in June-August, the Government had to enable parliamentary elections, which were held on October 4, 2020. The elections were followed by political upheavals and change of the Prime-Minister and led to cancelation of election results and created an unstable

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **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)

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| | <p>political environment which will affect the advocacy work considerably.</p> <p>On the other hand, terminal evaluation of the project becomes difficult to implement considering ongoing COVID-19 crises and its subsequent impacts, and the distant mode of evaluation will be also explored.</p> <p>Thus, it would be advisable to extend the project so that the second half of 2020 and the first half of 2021 are dedicated to advocacy activities.</p> <p>In particular, the activities specified as bellow need for additional 6 months due to COVID pandemic as well as parliamentary elections, which will subsequently change the Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p>The initial purpose of all these activities remains the same as planned under the Project Document, however the above reasons stipulate amending them in terms of their implementation timeframes (for more details on the remaining scope of activities please follow ‘Outcome’ section):</p> <p>Polymaking/advocacy activities:</p> <p>Activity 1.1. Support the implementation of PVE Action Plan...</p> <p>Activity 1.2. Conducting research on PVE, including analytical work on data gaps, legislation and policies...</p> <p>Activity 1.4. Capacity building programme for civil society organizations on participatory, socially inclusive, gender sensitive and human rights compliant policy design and law making....</p> <p>Activity 1.7. Create an enabling environment for building a system-wide risk-informed early warning system for PVE</p> <p>Activity 1.9. Joint workshops and seminars for state authorities and civil society to work on amendments to laws of Kyrgyzstan in the field of PVE.....</p> <p>Awareness raising activities:</p> <p>Activity 1.3. Establishment of a platform for dialogue btw civil society and state authorities on an array of policy, legislative...</p> <p>Activity 3.2. Support public outreach initiatives of civil society actors for increased public awareness of PVE</p> <p>Capacity building activities:</p> <p>Activities 1.4-1.6. Capacity building programme for civil society organizations, state and local authorities on participatory, socially inclusive, gender sensitive and human rights compliant policy design and law making.....</p> <p>Activity 1.8. Build capacity of government authorities and media institutions to develop communication tools and broadcast communication content and messages....</p> <p>Activity 2.1. Comprehensive training programme for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on international standards on PVE...</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Support to legal aid providers, legal clinics (NGOs), centers providing legal, psychological, social services to persons...</p> <p>Activity 2.5. Capacity building for Ombudsperson staff, National Preventive Mechanism, civil society and defense lawyers on methods of monitoring state activities in the field of PVE.....</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> |
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:





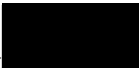
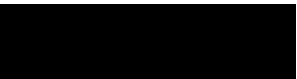

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| <p>Recipient UN Organization(s) 1 UNDP in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Ms. Louise Chamberlain</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title: UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 15-Oct-2020</p> | <p>Representative of National Authorities Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Mr. Kudaibergen Bazarbaev</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title: Head of Department of monitoring humanitarian development and interaction with civil society institutions</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 26 Oct 2020</p> |
| <p>Recipient UN Organization(s) 2 UN Women Country Office in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Ms. Ulziasuren Jamsran</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title: UN Women Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> | <p>Recipient UN Organization(s) 3</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Ms. Christine Jaulmes</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title: UNICEF Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> |
| <p>Recipient UN Organization(s) 4 OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mr. Ryszard Komenda</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title: Regional Representative for Central Asia</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> | |
| <p>United Nations System in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mr. Ozonnia Ojielo</p> <p><i>Title: United Nations Resident Coordinator for the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> | <p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> </p> <p>Mr. Oscar Fernandez- Taranco</p> <p><i>Title: Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> November 5, 2020</p> |

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Length: Max. 15 pages

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III. Management and coordination

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- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

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

Annex B: PRF Project Results Framework

Annex C: Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

(N.B. 1: All the italicized text on the pages below is to be used as guidance for what should be provided. The actual submission does not need to contain the italicized text.)

I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

- a) Priority Plan Outcome Area supported:** *This section outlines which Outcome Area of the Priority Plan is being supported by this project and how.*

The joint project UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and OHCHR fits within the approved Priority Plan and addresses the Outcome Area 1 and is expected to enhance justice and security sector institutions, national and local authorities' capacity and ability to apply socially inclusive approaches, participatory decision-making and guarantee increased civic space to address the root causes of and strengthen resilience against violent extremism. The project is also informed on the rationale of Sustainable Development Goal number 16 aiming to improve the government's ability to establish a more inclusive relation with its citizens thus reducing grievances relating to effective or perceived exclusion or marginalization or inequality.

Its goal also aims at supporting efforts by Kyrgyz government to prevent violent extremism in line with the UN Secretary General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674) and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review adopted by the General Assembly on 1 July 2016 (A/70/L.55)

- a) Rationale for this project:**

- b)** *This section summarizes briefly why this project is the best way to achieve/contribute to the relevant Priority Plan Outcome Area.*

The onset of violent extremism in the Kyrgyz Republic is a challenge and threat both at the national and international level. According to National data, 803 Kyrgyzstan citizens have joined the ranks of foreign fighters either in Syria or Iraq⁶. Most of the foreign fighters from the country are young males between 25-35 years-old (approximately 65% of total FTFs), while women represent a growing number, constituting as much as 25% of citizens who reportedly have left to join foreign terror groups. At the same time individuals from the Kyrgyz Republic have been linked with terrorists' attacks occurring in the United States, Turkey and Russia. On the national side raising of violent extremism has led to the sharp increase of repressive activities based on the prevalence of security forces engagement. State authorities experience significant difficulties in understanding the contributing role that state policies and responses directly and indirectly play within this phenomenon. This difficulty has been arguably exacerbated by the still developing system of checks and balances stemming from the new Constitutional architecture, coordination challenges within the different State authorities as well as the legacy of the 2010 conflict. Although knowledge of the underlying drivers of radicalization and violent extremism has increased in the Kyrgyz Republic, instead of pursuing a policy of prevention by reducing the structural factors of exclusion that drives grievances, the state in some cases prioritize security responses to violent extremism. As a result, a lack of trust between communities and law enforcement agencies related to PVE has emerged, which curtails the cooperation necessary for effective prevention of violent extremism is also noted as a worrisome trend. For example, in its research UN Women found that

⁶ Ministry of Interior data, Kyrgyz Republic, 2016

women in Kyrgyzstan rarely turn to the police when they have a problem or concern with violent extremism, while law enforcement officials have limited gender sensitive data collection, consolidation, analysis and reporting capacities. These gaps of both cultural and institutional nature remain critical concerns in PVE efforts to date that need to be addressed to ensure the ultimate success of preventing violent extremism in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Against this backdrop the project aims to address this critical gap through a converging focus of different outcomes therefore equipping the State authorities to better structure their activities in the prevention domain, to increase the level of knowledge and expertise on violent extremism of law enforcement and judiciary and to engage youth and women as critical target groups and active agents of peace and preventing violent extremism in their communities. As PPP 2014-2017 end line survey and evaluation state the increased participation of youth and women in decision-making processes and local development contributes to the reduction of violence, increases integration and optimism which is crucial not only for PVE, but for development of society as a whole,

Based on the previous experience of the RUNOs as well as recommendations stemming out the PPP evaluation conducted in 2017, it is believed that coordinated intervention at the level of state authorities, law enforcement and justice institutions as well as proactive inclusion of youth and women represents the most suitable method in transferring preventative methodologies in an effective, nationally owned and sustainable manner. According to the project's underlying logic the preventive element shall be delivered through the converging of a top down or supply side component, e.g. working with state authorities, including justice and law enforcement institutions, and a bottom up one or demand driven, focusing at the grassroots level to reduce the factors leading to potential recruitment.

The project's rationale is also informed on the basis of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN Member States in 2015, which encapsulate a global vision for strengthening universal peace and solidifying the achievements on human development, emphasizing the need to leave no one behind and its linkages with the prevention of violent extremism. Specifically, the project logic runs in parallel to SDG 16 promoting 'peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'. This is in recognition that sustainable development cannot be achieved in an environment characterized by lack of inclusive governance and that the supreme goal of peace can be achieved only through Justice and Accountable Institutions. Such principle specifically applies to Kyrgyzstan, a country where since independence two revolutions have occurred owing to unaddressed citizens grievances. In this context the prevention of potentially discriminatory practices leading to inequalities shall serve not only as a tool for removing triggers for violent extremism but also would contribute to support the ongoing state consolidation efforts.

- c) **Coherence with existing projects:** *This section lists any other PBF projects which are supporting the same Priority Plan Outcome Area and explains how coherence/complementarity between them will be ensured. Using Table 1, the section then provides a list of other (non-PBF) peacebuilding activities in the same outcome area and identifies any gaps.*

Presently there are no PBF projects supported in the same outcome area of the Priority Plan, however the project will take stock of the experience and lessons learned of the ongoing joint project “Women and Girls as Drivers for Peace and Prevention of Radicalization” implemented by UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and UNODC within the framework of the Gender Promotion Initiative (18 months; to be completed by June 2018) and the project “Youth as Agents of Peace and Stability in Kyrgyzstan” within the framework of Youth Promotion Initiative (18 months, to be completed by 30 September 2018) implemented by Search for Common Ground in order to ensure coherence and complementarity.

Detailed mapping of non PBF projects is attached in the Annex 1.

COVID-19 crises and its impacts to the project context

Kyrgyzstan reported the first cases of COVID-19 on 18 March 2020. These were detected among citizens returning from pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. As of 22 April 2020, a total of 612 people has been infected with the coronavirus in the country. The regions most affected are Osh (150 cases), Jalalabad (105) and the cities of Bishkek (133) and Osh (97). Other regions have lower numbers (i.e. Naryn – 74 cases; Chuy – 34; Issyk Kul – 6; Batken – 6)

Initial restrictions imposed by the authorities included cancellation of international flights to/from Bishkek and Osh and entry bans for foreigners, closing down of schools and higher education institutions (prolonged spring holidays). On 22 March 2020, the authorities introduced a state of emergency on the territory of Bishkek, Osh, Jalal-Abad cities, Nookat and Kara-Suu districts of Osh region and Suzak district of Jalal-Abad region. The state of emergency temporarily restricts the rights and freedoms of citizens, introduces curfews and a special regime for the entry and exit of citizens in the concerned areas. Checkpoints manned by the police have since been established in every region and city. Non-essential facilities (cafes, cinemas, shopping malls, and other entertainment places) have been closed. Grocery stores, food markets, pharmacies, and medical facilities remain open. Control over the media is introduced. The social consequences of the quarantine measures are becoming apparent. Small and medium sized enterprises are hard hit, in particular in the service sector in Bishkek and Osh. Businesses have sent their staff on unpaid leave or dismissed them. Unemployment is expected to rise. The rapid depreciation of the Kyrgyz Som by more than 10% is leading to reduced purchasing power. Closure of borders in Russia and Kazakhstan, together with worsening of the economic situation there, has seriously affected Kyrgyz migrant workers. The volume of money transfers to Kyrgyzstan has decreased during the first quarter of 2020, which adversely affects livelihoods in remote rural and border areas. The social crisis created by the COVID-19 leads to certain inequalities, exclusion, discrimination in COVID-19 response efforts at various level. This urgent need is acknowledged and reflected in the Response and Early Recovery Plan for COVID-19 submitted by the UN System in Kyrgyzstan to the government on 8 April 2020. This plan, which is expected to become part of the official plan of the government for responding to the emergency, notes that vulnerable populations are at greater risk of violation of their rights during the state of emergency and are in need of prevention and response services at a time when the required services are reduced as resources are diverted to the health-related needs.

Afore-mentioned circumstances significantly affect the project implementation, especially awareness raising and advocacy activities because all partnering governmental institutions have been heavily engaged into COVID response. We assume that even after the situation improves, it will take additional months to return to the state of normalcy. Another challenge for implementation of advocacy activities was related to Parliamentary holidays that started in June and lasted until September. Afterwards, Members of Parliament started preparations for parliamentary elections in October. The MPs’ focus was also on COVID response. Moreover, the final evaluation of the project becomes hard to implement till the end of 2020 considering COVID-19 crises and implications of social distancing to complete planned activities in a timely manner. This would require adjustment of activities through online and ICT solutions.

On October 4, 2020, parliamentary elections were held, which were followed by civil unrest and political upheavals and change of the Prime-Minister. The existing political environment is still uncertain, all ministers are functioning as *ad interim*, which means they don't have a decision-making mandate at the strategic level unless another parliamentary election conducted, new Parliament convocated and a new Cabinet of Ministers formed.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

- a) **Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:**
Provide an overview for each of the intended project outcomes, including the following: (i) a clear Outcome Statement; (ii) a 'Theory of Change' explaining the underpinning logic and causal chain for the change this outcome is seeking; (iii) expected content of the support, including the scope and scale of support, target groups, geographical scope, focus of support, envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach. In preparing this section, teams should refer back to Section 3.3 of the PBF Guidelines on considerations regarding gender equality. Teams should also consider the principle of Do No Harm in selecting specific target groups and geographic areas.

The theory of change of the project provides that IF state institutions, justice and security agencies are equipped with inclusive methodologies and expertise on PVE and if they are able to effectively implement participatory decision-making and legislative reforms in line with Human Rights and Rule of Law norms with the support of civil society representatives, THEN they will be able to engage in a more positive engagement with citizens leading to the reduction of potential drivers to violent extremism.

The project's logic and structure is informed on the basis of working in a combined effort on the supply side (Output 1 and Output 2) and the demand one (Output 3) in the understanding that only a coordinated effort will be able to deliver an improved and sustainable mechanism in the PVE field.

In the first phase of the project, high attention and efforts will be invested in the design of policies in the framework of the PVE Action Plan through an inclusive and participatory mechanism as well as the completion of necessary research to fill in data gaps. After the initial phase where the available information and analysis will be strengthened and the features of policies are designed, the attention will progressively shift to the implementation with the essential component of a civic monitoring mechanism and a periodic dialogue between duty bearers and right holders securing its compliance with human rights standards. The systemic reforms stemming out of the process will necessarily trickle down and represent the basis for an improved expertise and capacity of law enforcement and judiciary forces and work as a tool for shifting the attention to the preventive mechanism rather than the repressive one.

The interventions under Output 2. are shaped around the need of generating capacity of law enforcement and judiciary institutions to engage with stakeholders and operate in line with international human rights standards. Research data confirms that perceptions of social injustice to be a key factor in the rejection of the political and societal status quo, and the consequent pull of radical or extremist groups who present different alternatives.

A lack of trust in state structures, frustration over high levels of corruption, and the stark disparity between rich and poor are well-documented perceptions in Kyrgyzstan. ⁷

This component will synergize with the work of the PPP priority area 2 project focusing on penitentiary and probation system as well as the police and forensic capacity to prevent and address radicalization to violence by ensuring adequate safeguards in compliance with national law and international standards, complementing the work on relevant policy and legislation, human rights standards and gender considerations.

As a cross cutting activity, in Output 3 the project will better enable the civil society organizations, with particular attention to the most vulnerable ones e.g. women and youth, in order to represent a valid balance to the state activities in the sector. These target groups are chosen as the most vulnerable ones but from the other hand active agents of peace and preventing violent extremism in their communities Encouraging youth and women to participate in community development will be the key strategy of strengthening their sense of community identity and providing a space where they can fulfill their potential and realize capacity to reduce their vulnerability to violent ideology. As UN Women research states *“it’s important to support women and women’s organizations who are engaged in empowerment programs to strengthen vulnerable compatriots sense of agency and self-confidence so they can refuse pressure to accept radicalization”* ⁸.The GPI and YPI projects’ experience demonstrates that women have better position and opportunities to warn about worrying signs of radicalization amongst members of their community and can be powerful and effective tools for those who are vulnerable to reach out for help.

This Output will be progressively increased towards the end of the implementation phase as a necessary element to support the sustainability of the results.

In addition, the activities of this output will be mainstreamed in the implementation of local initiatives with involvement of religious leaders, women’s groups, civil society activists, local authorities and the police, as envisaged by the project under outcome area 3 of the Peace Building Priority Plan.

In this context, the project targets, quantified in the Project Results Framework, are shaped around the goal of supporting the State’s capacities the impact level statement and addressing the phenomenon of PVE in a participatory and sustainable manner.

COVID-19 crises and its impacts to the project context

The project involves a wide range of law enforcement and non-law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, which all affected by restrictions introduced due to COVID-19. Therefore, as mentioned above, the bellow project activities, which encompass advocacy of policy agendas as well as awareness raising activities need for additional time to complete the project successfully and effectively.

⁷ “Radicalisation and extremism in Kyrgyzstan: Perceptions, dynamics and prevention”, SaferWorld, 2016

⁸ “The roles of women in supporting, joining, intervening in, and preventing violent extremism in Kyrgyzstan” by UNWomen; Anne Speckhard, Ardian Shajkovci, Chinara Esengul, June 2017

Outcome:

Justice and security sector institutions, national and local authorities, civil society apply socially inclusive approaches and participatory decision-making in order to prevent violent extremism

Output 1: State authorities have expertise and capacity to design and implement socially inclusive, gender sensitive, human rights compliant policies and legislation applying participatory approaches reflecting the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys.

Activity 1.1. Support the Government in the implementation of a PVE Action Plan, designed and implemented in a socially inclusive, gender sensitive, human rights compliant manner reflecting the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys. (UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR)

This activity will support policy advocacy of developed draft laws (e.g. law on Countering Terrorism and the Law on Countering Extremism) as well as PVE NAP (UNDP). Due to COVID-19, relevant policy advocacy activities are taking place online through facilitation of RUNOs to ensure broader discussions over the draft law on Countering Terrorism (CT) among CSOs, media organizations, governmental institutions, expert community and the United Nations. Up to date, a total of 37 various consultative meeting conducted while drafting the Law on CT, under the leadership of the State Committee on National Security (Security Agency) and technical support of the Expert Working Group (EWG) on Judicial Reform under the President of KR. In particular, commentaries received from local CSOs, media organizations, various line ministries and the 7 UN Special Rapporteurs, which the Security Agency together with EWG reviewed and proceeded with next steps at Prime-Minister's Office and Parliament levels.

The second Law on Countering Extremist Activity is under the process of development and similar kind of consultation processes will be supported by RUNOs.

Considering that above laws are very sensitive and shall be reviewed from different angles such as human rights, rule of law, development, coordination and etc. further processes require sufficient time, which might go beyond 2020.

The provision of expert and advisory support to state bodies will continue in order to successfully implement PVE Action Plan and implement the human rights-based approach. (OHCHR). Where possible, this activity is taking place online.

As part of government support for the implementation of the Action Plan, as well as the development of a new PVE Action Plan and a new draft law on PVE, at least five expert consultation meetings and workshops (including online meetings) will be held with representatives of state law enforcement agencies, members of the President's working group to discuss the human rights approach in the development and implementation of the Action Plan and draft law.

OHCHR will also ensure the expert participation of UN special rapporteurs in the discussion. At least 30 stakeholders will be involved in the discussions of the above documents.

Activity 1.2. *Conducting research on PVE, including analytical work on data gaps, legislation and policies on preventing violent extremism and its application in practice including M&E, lessons learnt, regional cooperation (UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR)*

RUNOs (UNDP, OHCHR) conducted analysis of judicial practices related to PVE. The provision of expert and technical support to the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic will continue to help implement the recommendations that came out of this analysis. In particular, for the first time since gaining independence, the Criminal Justice in relation to CT and PVE has been reviewed thoroughly in order to identify systemic gaps in coordination among governmental institutions engaged into the Justice Sector, to analyze and reveal what kind of gaps and inconsistencies are existent in legal framework and in practical application of relevant articles, which still cause repeated human rights violations and to identify capacity gaps of staff (i.e. knowledge in C/PVE) of Justice Sector Institutions. Therefore, within the requested non-cost extension, those recommendations will be followed up, which encompass both policy advocacy and awareness raising activities. Indeed, where possible, the work will take place online.

Activity 1.3. *Establishment of a platform for dialogue between civil society and state authorities on an array of policy, legislative, administrative and policy measures relating to the prevention of violent extremism (UNDP, OHCHR)*

As part of this activity, a series of round tables, panel discussions and dialogue platforms will be held. The implementation of this activity was suspended due to COVID and will become possible after the removal of quarantine (OHCHR)

For establishing a platform for dialogue between civil society and state authorities OHCHR will use the analytical materials that were developed as part of the project in 2019.

- As part of this component, one conference will be held to discuss human rights concerns at the stage of investigation of cases of PVE, problems in the field of judicial practice and the conditions of detention of persons convicted of extremism. At least 50 representatives of law enforcement agencies, the penal system, and judges, lawyers, and human rights defenders will participate in the conference. According to the results of the conference, it is planned to develop recommendations and send them to the relevant state bodies.*
- In 2019, OHCHR, together with project partners, supported a research of judicial practice in PVE cases. To implement research recommendations, OHCHR plans to lobby for the adoption of a Plenary Order of the Supreme Court for this category of criminal cases. To achieve this result, at least one round table will be held with the participation of judges, lawyers and law enforcement officials. OHCHR also plans to provide expert and technical assistance to the Supreme Court in the development of the Plenary.*
- Current experience with the implementation of the project has revealed a number of human rights concerns in existing extremism legislation. Using the analytics developed in the framework of the project, OHCHR held at least two panel discussions, including issues of the definition of extremism and terrorism, and criminalization. At least 30 people will take part in panel discussions, including an international expert.*

Activity 1.4. Capacity building programme for civil society organizations on participatory, socially inclusive, gender sensitive and human rights compliant policy design and law making, PVE and international human rights standards and norms in relation to preventing violent extremism (UNDP, OHCHR)

This activity is interlinked to above Activity 1.1. and will support policy advocacy of developed draft laws (e.g. law on Countering Terrorism and the Law on Countering Extremism) as well as PVE NAP (UNDP). In relation to PVE NAP, it should be underlined that based on adoption of laws on CT and PVE, the policy recommendations will be developed in order to improve legal framework across sectors that are inter-related with CT and PVE, so to ensure a whole-of-government approach, strengthen coordination arrangements as well as identify a sustainable role of non-law enforcement agencies in C/PVE. The process of development of such recommendations is expected to be intense by involving a wide range of national and local authorities as well as CSOs, which requires enough time.

As part of this activity, a second group of lawyers and activists in the field of human rights will be trained in the application of a human rights-based approach in conducting PVE cases. (OHCHR)

OHCHR will continue to build the capacity of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and lawyers to incite discrimination, including in PVE cases through strategic litigation.

Under this component, at least 8 civil society organizations working with vulnerable groups will learn to document discrimination, at least 50 cases of discrimination will be documented, and at least 8 strategic court cases will be initiated by participants of the Static Litigation School.

To achieve this result, OHCHR will conduct at least three seminars and workshops for NGOs, human rights defenders and lawyers.

Activity 1.5. Capacity building programme for state authorities on participatory, socially inclusive, gender sensitive and human rights compliant policy design and law making, PVE and international human rights standards and norms in relation to preventing violent extremism (UNDP, OHCHR)

Based on the analytical materials developed in the framework of the project, the efforts of international and national experts will increase the capacity of state bodies and local self-government bodies, including on international human rights standards in the field of PVE (OHCHR)

In 2019, 30 trainers from six law enforcement training centers were trained as part of the project. OHCHR will continue to enhance the capacity of government officials and support at least six second level trainings in Bishkek and the regions.

Trainings will be initiated and conducted by representatives of trained training centers; as a result, at least 150 government officials will be trained in the human rights approach in the context of PVE and non-discrimination

Activity 1.6. Capacity building programme for local authorities on participatory, socially inclusive, gender sensitive and human rights compliant local policy design and decision making, PVE and international human rights standards and norms in relation to preventing violent extremism (UNDP, UN Women)

This activity will be expanded to support the target local authorities on ensuring the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation to the COVID-19 response, in addition to PVE, at local level and raising awareness among women and other marginalized groups on non-discrimination and GBV prevention measures during COVID related restrictions (UN Women)

Activity 1.7. *Create an enabling environment for building a system-wide risk-informed early warning system for preventing violent extremism (UNDP)*

This activity will support policy advocacy of recommendations aimed at building / sustaining monitoring practices of social tensions, including PVE (UNDP). A review of national policies and practices has been conducted since mid-2019 in order to identify existing capacities, capacity gaps and come up with recommendations on how the future early warning and early response should look like (i.e. governance arrangements, who should be involved, what data to produce, how to apply in decision making etc). Based on those recommendations, there is a need to arrange further discussions among governmental and non-governmental institutions to verify and facilitate the process of further sustaining through adoption of relevant Governmental decision. Such activities require intense consultations for which additional time is required.

Activity 1.8. *Build capacity of government authorities and media institutions to develop communication tools and broadcast communication content and messages that prevent radicalization which leads to violent extremism (UNDP, UN Women)*

This activity will be expanded to support public information campaigns by the government authorities and media institutions to shape people's behavior and prevent the spread of the COVID, predominantly through internet, TV and other channels appealing to different age, gender and ethnic groups (UN Women). Secondly, there is a need to develop respective training tools for newly opened Multi-media centers (MMCs) operationalized in the regions. Namely, MMCs are the results of the reform of TV channels and newspapers that previously existed on a stand-alone basis. Now the newly recruited staff needs for more dedicated training on, for example, on conflict sensitive media coverage, hate speech, PVE and etc. These activities, therefore, require additional time (UNDP).

Activity 1.9. *Joint workshops and seminars for state authorities and civil society to work on amendments to laws of Kyrgyzstan in the field of preventing violent extremism to make sure they are compliant with international human rights law (OHCHR)*

As part of this activity, technical support will be provided to members of the working group on the development of amendments to extremism, terrorism related legislation. The capacity of civil society representatives working in this area will also be increased. (OHCHR). If implementation of this activity will not be possible online, then OHCHR will conduct activities after quarantine.

This activity is directly related to activity 1.1. An important role for OHCHR will be to ensure the participation of civil society in the process of discussing strategic documents on PVE.

In addition to directly involving NGO representatives in dialogue with state bodies, OHCHR will ensure that international expertise and best practices to make available, including participation of the Special Procedures in these processes

Output 2: Law enforcement, judiciary have expertise and capacity to engage with stakeholders, including human rights organizations, experts and communities and operate in line with international human rights standards.

Activity 2.1. Comprehensive training programme for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on international standards (including on criminal justice, freedom of religion or belief) on preventing violent extremism (UNDP, OHCHR)

This activity will support policy advocacy of recommendations developed under research of 15 CT and VE-related articles of Criminal Legislation (UNDP). This activity is interlinked with above Activity 1.2.

Activity 2.2. Support to legal aid

This activity will support providers, legal clinics (NGOs), centers providing legal, psychological, social services to persons, charged with VE and their families (UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF) institutional capacity building of the institute of probation rolled out within Justice Sector Reform (UNDP). Some activities are ongoing, but some need to be postponed due to COVID.

As part of this activity, support will be provided to lawyers and human rights defenders working in the field of providing legal aid to the population in cases related to PVE (OHCHR).

OHCHR will provide a grant to a regional human rights organization «Justice», which will provide at least 300 legal consultations in cases of PVE and discrimination by December 31, 2020. Also, under the grant, at least 30 cases will be handled by lawyers in the courts.

Activity 2.3. Support to legal aid providers and legal clinics at higher education institutions across the country, with a focus on access to justice, human rights and criminal law (UNDP, OHCHR)

Activity 2.4. Institutional capacity building of the national coordination mechanisms to regularly monitor and coordinate access to justice, including for children related agenda, investing in the capacity of government training institutes responsible for pre- and in-service as well as designing tools and guidelines promoting child-friendly, age and gender-sensitive approaches (UNDP, UNICEF)

Activity 2.5. Capacity building for Ombudsperson staff, National Preventive Mechanism, civil society and defense lawyers on methods of monitoring state activities in the field of preventing violent extremism, as well as on strategic litigation in relevant cases (UNDP, OHCHR)

As part of the activity, advocacy work will be carried out to implement the recommendations of the National Preventive Mechanism based on the results of monitoring the conditions of detention and treatment of persons convicted of PVE. Work will be carried out with the Ombudsperson's Institute on the coverage of human rights violations in the context of the PVE (OHCHR). This work got stalled due to COVID and will resume after it's over.

In 2019, with the support of the project, the National Preventive Mechanism monitored the conditions of detention of persons convicted of cases of extremism. This activity showed that monitoring on this topic has its own specifics and national human rights institutions need to be strengthened.

At least one training will be held for representatives of national human rights institutions and human rights defenders on the methods and specifics of monitoring PVE cases.
Activity 2.6. *Technical assistance to the government in establishment of juvenile diversion, probation and pretrial centers and applying age and gender-sensitive proceedings (UNICEF)*

Activity 2.7. *Institutional capacity building to support the implementation and execution of the revised Law on the Guaranteed Legal Aid in relation with identified vulnerable groups at risk of violent extremism (UNDP)*

Output 3: Civil society actors with a special focus to youth and women are capacitated to actively engage in the field of prevention of violent extremism with duty bearers

Activity 3.1. *Develop tools on PVE and train youth leaders and women advocacy groups (including those from minorities) on human rights, diversity, justice and equality in the society, to voice grievances and suggest solutions using social media (UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women).*

Activity 3.2. *Support public outreach initiatives of civil society actors for increased public awareness of PVE (UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women)*

Public outreach initiatives will also include awareness-raising activities on COVID crisis consequences, importance of engaging women, youth and vulnerable groups in COVID response and recovery plans, tackling misinformation and disinformation online. This will support digital platforms or apps to keep citizens informed and enable public participation (UN Women)

Activity 3.3. *Support the development and institutionalization of human rights based educational tools and methodologies for the higher education institutions, which would instrumental for changing attitudes of vulnerable groups and lead to preventing violent extremism (OHCHR).*

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

Funds transfers will be made in two performance-based tranches. Tranche two will be released upon authorization by PBF that the following benchmarks or conditions have been met:

1. Evidence of expenditure of 80% of the first tranche
2. Completion of baseline survey
3. On time uploading to MPTFO Gateway of all required reports

Table 2: Project Output/Activity Budget

| Output number | Output names | Output budget | Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (at least 30%) | UN budget category (see table below for list of categories) | Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification) |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Output 1.1 | State authorities have expertise and capacity to design and implement socially inclusive, gender sensitive, human rights compliant policies and legislation applying participatory approaches to prevent violent extremism. | 660,000 UNDP 202,033 OHCHR 352,000 UNWomen Total: 1,214,033 | 198,000 UNDP 60,610 OHCHR 352,000 UN Women Total: 610,610 | Staffing, contractual services, transfers and grants to counterparts, travel | |
| Output 1.2 | Law enforcement and judiciary have expertise and capacity to engage with stakeholders, including human rights organizations, experts and communities and operate in line with international human rights standards to prevent violent extremism. | 368,000 UNDP 350,000 UNICEF 404,066 OHCHR Total: 1,122,066 | 110,400 UNDP 105,000 UNICEF 121,220 OHCHR Total: 336,620 | Staffing, contractual services, transfers and grants to counterparts, travel | |
| Output 1.3 | Youth and women civic engagement and participation is enhanced/empowered to prevent violent extremism. | 230,000 UNDP 321,133 UN Women 202,033 OHCHR Total: 753,166 | 69,000 UNDP 321,133 UN Women 60,610 OHCHR Total: 450,742 | Staffing, contractual services, transfers and grants to counterparts, travel | |
| TOTAL | | 3,089,265 | 1,397,972 | | |

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

| Project Budget by PBF Cost Categories | AMOUNT UNDP | | AMOUNT UNWomen | | AMOUNT UNICEF | | AMOUNT OHCHR | | TOTAL in USD |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Tranche 1 | Tranche 2 | Tranche 1 | Tranche 2 | Tranche 1 | Tranche 2 | Tranche 1 | Tranche 2 | |
| 1. Staff and other personnel cost | \$144,691 | \$62,010 | \$101,352 | \$43,437 | \$42,000 | \$18,000 | \$129,528 | \$55,512 | \$596,530 |
| 2. Supplies, commodities, materials | \$7,000 | \$3,000 | \$3,500 | \$1,500 | \$7,000 | \$3,000 | \$1,260 | \$540 | \$26,800 |
| 3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture including depreciation | \$7,000 | \$3,000 | \$3,500 | \$1,500 | \$3,500 | \$1,500 | \$11,497 | \$4,927 | \$36,425 |
| 4. Contractual services | \$189,000 | \$81,000 | \$108,500 | \$46,500 | \$56,000 | \$24,000 | \$258,579 | \$110,820 | \$874,399 |
| 5. Travel | \$53,900 | \$23,100 | \$34,300 | \$14,700 | \$10,850 | \$4,650 | \$12,600 | \$5,400 | \$159,500 |
| 6. Transfers and grants to counterparts | \$385,700 | \$165,300 | \$171,015 | \$73,292 | \$99,122 | \$42,481 | \$98,000 | \$42,000 | \$1,076,910 |
| 7. General operating and other direct costs | \$35,700 | \$15,300 | \$18,200 | \$7,800 | \$10,500 | \$4,500 | \$17,220 | \$7,380 | \$116,600 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | \$822,991 | \$352,710 | \$440,367 | \$188,729 | \$228,972 | \$98,131 | \$528,684 | \$226,579 | \$2,887,163 |
| 8. Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%) | \$57,609 | \$24,690 | \$30,826 | \$13,211 | \$16,028 | \$6,869 | \$37,008 | \$15,861 | \$202,101 |
| Total Project Cost | \$880,600 | \$377,400 | \$471,193 | \$201,940 | \$245,000 | \$105,000 | \$565,692 | \$242,440 | \$3,089,265 |

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

- c) **Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:** *This section should provide a brief description of the RUNO capacity in the Country, including the overall annual budget (regular and emergency) and the staff. It should include its peacebuilding expertise, its previous experience with joint programming and an outline of its strengths/ value-added, which will be put to use in the project implementation. It should also outline the M&E capacity. This section should also outline any additional implementing partners, including their role and experience and how the RUNO will provide quality assurance. Please use the following table for the RUNO budgeted and add rows if more than one RUNO.*

UNDP, the leading agency of this project, has a consolidate and well-established experience in working in the field of Governance Rule of Law and Human Rights in Kyrgyzstan spanning over two decades. In the period 2014-2016 it has already implemented the PBF project denominated “Improving the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for sustainable Peace”. Currently it implements a vast number of projects relating to Access to Justice for vulnerable groups, Improving the State’s ability to implement Rule of Law reforms and address Sexual Gender Based Violence as well as supporting the development of an inclusive parliamentary democracy in the Country. The existence of these ongoing projects represents an asset in terms of well-established relations with governmental authorities and civil society and offers opportunities for synergies maximizing the impact of the interventions. UNDP will use its rich expertise, network and experience working with justice sector, building capacity of local self-governments, state agencies and facilitating dialogues utilizing globally recognized best practices. UNDP will provide assistance for shaping and delivering on the preventive measures within contextual realities including cooperation with UNDP’s Global Programme on Development Solutions for the Prevention of Violent Extremism

UNICEF has a unique mandate and capacity to support the realisation of the rights of children, adolescents and youth. Based on its equity agenda, UNICEF addresses equity gaps in the country through helping key stakeholders to provide age and gender sensitive services by social and justice sectors. Previous and ongoing successful work on enhancing equitable access to justice for children in Kyrgyzstan has established effective partnerships with both civil society organisations and Governments. Thus, UNICEF will draw on its strong working relationship to achieve national priorities in cooperation with other UN sister agencies involved in advancing Rule of Law and Justice sector reform in the country. UNICEF Country Office has been engaged in joint programming and projects with a number of UN agencies, including in realisation of IRF and UK Funded CSSF cross-border programmes on peacebuilding and Gender Peace Initiatives. It has a presence in the south of the

country and strong M&E as well as institutionalized result-based management approaches. UNICEF Country Office employs around 50 staff members and in average manages more than seven million budget per year.

UN Women Country Office is fully operational with 20 programme and support staff, including an international Representative, Programme Specialist in Women, Peace and Security and M&E Officer, with a sub-office in Osh. It has extensive expertise and experience working at community level in building and sustaining peace, targeting women and youth as well as the implementation of projects funded by the PBF. UN Women is implementing its Global Programme on PVE 2016-2018 following a 4-track approach (Research, Response, Policy Development and Participation). Under this framework, UN Women conducted regional research in Central Asia on “The role of women in supporting, joining, intervening in, and preventing violent extremism in Kyrgyzstan” as well as research on religion and youth’ choices under PBF funding. The findings of the researches provided evidence for taking forward the initiatives to engage young men and women, local self-governments, and women at households level. Through the implementation of its component “My Safe and Peaceful School”, UN Women established a strong network of 100 public schools and their communities across Kyrgyzstan. Furthermore, it has been engaging several religious educational institutions for girls in southern Kyrgyzstan towards launching a human rights course, aimed at empowering girls and young women in religious education establishments for sustaining peace. The UN Women Youth and Gender Equality Strategy is built on UN Women’s existing Strategic Plan, which seeks to empower both young women and young men to become drivers of gender equality by 2030 and was designed based on the experience of the Kyrgyzstan Office also through PBF funded projects. Its aim is to engage with young people as drivers of gender equality. Youth voices must be reflected in policy reform to enhance women’s leadership in political participation, increase opportunities available to girls and end violence against girls.

OHCHR: The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ (OHCHR) Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) was established in 2008 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and currently covers four of five countries in the region: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. In Kyrgyzstan, ROCA works to strengthen the capacity of national governments, national human right institutions, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations to increase compliance with human rights standards and improve protection against human rights violations, including on issues related to the prevention of violent extremism. Embedded within OHCHR’s global work, ROCA is placed at a crucial interface in translating international human rights standards on preventing and countering violent extremism into a national context. Among others, ROCA has been a key actor in advancing compliance of the judiciary with international human rights standards, combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law.

| Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | RUNO | Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc) | Annual Regular Budget in \$ | Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP) |
| Previous calendar year | UNDP | Donor, UNDP | 32,999,605 | |
| Current calendar year | UNDP | Donor, UNDP | 32,585,950 | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Previous calendar year | UN Women | Donor/UN Women core funds | 2,403,037 | |
| Current calendar year | UN Women | Donor/UN Women core funds | 2,451,213 | |
| Previous calendar year | UNICEF | UNICEF regular and other resources | 5,068,231 | |
| Current calendar year | UNICEF | UNICEF regular and other resources | 8.649,128 | |
| Previous calendar year | OHCHR | donor | 1,600,000 | |
| Current calendar year | OHCHR | donor | 840,000 | |

III. Management and coordination

- a) **Project management:** *This section identifies the oversight structure or mechanism responsible for the effective implementation of the project and for the achievement of expected results. If need be, an organogram can be included to help understand the*

structures.

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC), established by the President Almazbek Atambaev's order, will oversee overall project implementation and guidance. By the President's order, the JSC consists of 28 individuals representing government structures and commissions, non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies. The JSC is co-chaired by the Head of the Office of the President of the KR and the UN Resident Coordinator to ensure project implementation coherently and timely.

The Secretariat of the JSC will also lead monitoring and evaluation processes, ensuring commitment, coordination and support to all implementing partners.

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

UNDP will serve as lead agency for the coordination of the project. The project will closely coordinate with the envisaged YPI and GPI projects to complement each other and maximize results. Project coordination meetings will be organized at least once in two months to ensure adequate coordination between RUNOs and update on the implementation of project. The RUNOs will coordinate implementation of activities with other counterparts operating in the project locations including Search for Common Ground, Safer World, International Alert and other partners working in PVE. RUNOs will take part in PPP outcome meetings organized by the PBF Secretariat to improve coordination with other PBF projects and ensure information exchange.

- b) **Risk management:** *This section sets out the main risks that may jeopardize project implementation, their likelihood, severity, and risk management, including responsibility for risk management/mitigation. Risks should include those of a political and external nature as well as those of programmatic nature. Use the table below for risk mapping. The risks should include Do No Harm*

considerations, including any potential negative consequences due to the project design and implementation in the fragile and post-conflict setting.

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

| Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes | Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low) | Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low) | Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Political instability in the country caused by election related events | medium | high | Introduce regular consultations on implementation of project activities with all involved actors. |
| Lack or weakening political will of state actors to change policy implementation | medium | high | Engage state and civil society counterparts into multi-level dialogue to advocate for change |
| High turnover of government servants | medium | high | Assist newly appointed Government representatives in the implementation of most important tasks through consulting/advisory, experts and technical support. |
| Weak implementation capacity of local stakeholders and implementing partners | medium | high | The RUNOs will establish rigorous selection process of implementing partners and monitor implementation. |
| Activities supported through the project touch on potentially sensitive topics. | | | RUNOs will follow “Do No Harm” and conflict sensitivity principles throughout project implementation, |
| Closed nature of religious communities | medium | high | The RUNOs have established good relationship with religious leaders during implementation of previous PBF projects and have access to the religious communities. |
| Patriarchal views of society | medium | medium | The RUNOs will increase awareness of women and girls about their rights, empower and involve them in project activities. The RUNOs will also work with men and boys to increase their understanding about gender equality and receive their support for the project. |
| Overlap with other PVE initiatives | medium | medium | Continuous coordination with other players active in the PVE field. Coordination platform to be established for better coordination and cooperation. |
| Destructive natural disasters or crises situations caused by natural, man-made and/or biological (infectious diseases) disasters | medium | high | To extend the project duration of the project upon agreement with the donor |
| Lack digital skills among civil and municipal servants to utilize online technologies to participate in various project events to be arranged online in COVID context | Low | Low | To conduct preliminary testing among participants to ensure smooth conducting of planned online events |

- c) **Monitoring & Evaluation:** *This section sets the M&E arrangements and responsibilities for the project, including the persons who will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, the kind of means of verification envisaged and the budget being set aside for M&E.*

In addition, please use the table annexed to this template (Annex 2) to set out the Results Framework. For additional information on Results Frameworks, see Section 7 of the PBF Guidelines. This project Results Framework should also serve the purpose to complete the second phase of the Priority Plan Results Framework.

Approximately 7% of the total budget will be allocated to M&E. A final independent evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project. The budget for this exercise is 40,000 USD. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the project will follow the PBF monitoring and evaluation arrangements as outlined in the PBF Guidelines. The project's Results Framework provides a basis for project monitoring. During the first three months of project implementation RUNOs will develop an M&E plan with a clear division of responsibilities and timeframe. At the beginning of the project, implementing partners in collaboration with the RUNOs will carry out baseline assessment to identify baseline data for the project.

The Project Steering Committee will monitor project implementation and provide recommendations based on regular field visits to the project sites. Data collection on project implementation will be coordinated through implementing partners who will report against the common results framework of the project. Taking into account experimental nature of the project, progress under the outputs will be closely monitored by RUNOs on monthly basis to ensure good coordination, application of best practices, lessons learned and timely adjustments in the activities when needed. Pre and post test results of the trainings will be analyzed to assess changes in the knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants. FGDs, individual interviews and mini-surveys among stakeholders and beneficiaries will be carried out to assess changes in attitude and behavior.

Quarterly meetings with implementing partners to review monitoring results will be held to inform project implementation. A meeting to monitor progress of project implementation, identify project progress against the outputs and indicators will be held in the middle of the project implementation and recommend changes and adjustments. The external final evaluation will be conducted to measure progress of the project, achievement of outputs, outcomes and indicators.

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

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOs and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Project Number & Title: | Inclusive governance and Justice system for Preventing Violent Extremism |
| Recipient UN Organization: | UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women |
| Implementing Partner(s): | President's office, Government Office, Secretariat of Defense Council, Ministry of Justice, State Commission on Religious Affairs, State Agency on Local Self Governance and Interethnic Relations, Ministry of Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism, Local Self-Governance (LSG) bodies in selected districts, CSOs |
| Location: | 10 municipalities in the Northern and Southern parts of Kyrgyzstan |
| Approved Project Budget: | <p>Peacebuilding Fund: \$3,089,265 USD</p> <p>1 tranche – 2,162,485.27 2 tranche – 926,779.73</p> <p>UNDP - 1,258,000 USD 1 tranche – 880,600 2 tranche – 377,400</p> <p>OHCHR – 808,132 USD 1 tranche – 565,692 2 tranche – 242,440</p> <p>UN Women – 673,133 USD 1 tranche – 471,192 2 tranche – 201,940</p> <p>UNICEF – 350,000 USD 1 tranche – 245,000 2 tranche – 105,000</p> |

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| Duration: | Planned Start Date: 15.12.2017 | Planned Completion: 14.12.2020 |
| Brief project Description: | The project is aimed at building capacities of state institutions at all levels to prevent violent extremism by transferring knowledge and support in the development and application of rule of law, gender sensitive and human rights compliant mechanisms. | |
| Project Outcomes: | Outcome 1: Justice and security sector institutions, national and local authorities, civil society apply socially inclusive approaches, and participatory decision-making in order to prevent violent extremism | |
| PBF Focus Area: | Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management; | |
| Gender marker: | 2 - gender equality as a significant objective. | |
| Key Project Activities: | <p>Output 1: <i>State authorities have expertise and capacity to design and implement socially inclusive, gender sensitive, human rights compliant policies and legislation applying participatory approaches</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the Government in the implementation of PVE Action Plan, designed and implemented in a socially inclusive, gender sensitive, human rights compliant manner will be provided and a platform for dialogue between civil society and state authorities on an array of policy, legislative, administrative and policy measures relating to the prevention of violent extremism will be established; • Capacity building programme for civil society organizations on participatory, socially inclusive, gender sensitive and human rights compliant policy design and law making, PVE and international human rights standards and norms in relation to preventing violent extremism; • Capacity building programme for state authorities at national and local levels on participatory, socially inclusive, gender sensitive and human rights compliant policy design and law making, PVE and international human rights standards and norms in relation to preventing violent extremism. State authorities and media institutions also will be supported to develop communication tools and broadcast communication content and messages that prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism; research on PVE, including analytical work on legislation and policies on preventing violent extremism and its application in practice will be conducted and state authorities and civil society will be supported to work on amendments to laws in the field of preventing violent extremism compliant with international human rights law. <p>Output 2: <i>Law enforcement, judiciary have expertise and capacity to engage with stakeholders, including human rights organizations, experts and communities and operate in line with international human rights standards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity building to support the coordination mechanisms to regularly monitor and coordinate access to justice, including for children and implementation and execution of the revised Law on the Guaranteed Legal Aid to enhance access to justice, including for children; investing in the capacity of government | |

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| | <p>training institutes responsible for pre-and in-service as well as designing tools and guidelines promoting child-friendly, age and gender-sensitive approaches and support to legal aid providers, legal clinics (NGOs), centers providing legal, psychological, social services to persons, among others, charged with VE, their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a comprehensive capacity building and training programme for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on international standards (including on criminal justice, freedom of religion or belief) on preventing violent extremism; capacity building for Ombudsperson staff, National Preventive Mechanism, civil society and defense lawyers on methods of monitoring state activities in the field of access to justice, discrimination, preventing violent extremism, as well as on strategic litigation in relevant cases as well as for national forensic center (+ SCRA) on international human rights standards and research methodology; • Modelling of child-friendly, age and gender-sensitive criminal, civil and administrative proceedings in selected municipalities and support recreation and sport activities for children and young people, especially those in conflict with the law, and law enforcement agencies to build trust. Assis the government in establishment of juvenile diversion, probation and pretrial centers. <p>Output 3: <i>Civil society actors with a special focus to youth and women are capacitated to actively engage in the field of prevention of violent extremism with duty bearers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support will be provided to CSOs initiatives aimed at increasing youth and women civic engagement and participation; to youth and women advocacy groups on human rights, diversity, justice and equality in society and to legal aid providers, legal clinics (NGOs), centers providing legal, psychological, social services to persons, among others, charged with VE, their families. • Tools will be developed and employed to train youth as leaders, mainly young women and girls including those from minority groups to voice concerns and suggest solutions using social media and other platforms;; train community mobilisers and activists using gender accelerating mechanisms for sustaining peace in their communities and approach on prevention of violent extremism. |
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Annex B: PRF Project Results Framework

| Country name: Kyrgyz Republic | | | | | | |
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| Project Effective Dates: 15.12.2017-14.12.2020 | | | | | | |
| Brief Theory of Change: IF state institutions, justice and security agencies are equipped with inclusive methodologies and expertise on PVE and IF they are able to effectively implement participatory decision-making and legislative reforms in line with Human Rights and Rule of Law norms with the support of civil society representatives, THEN they will be able to engage in a more positive engagement with citizens leading to the reduction of potential drivers to violent extremism. | | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification | Year 1 | Year 2 | Milestones |
| Outcome: Justice and security sector institutions, national and local authorities, civil society apply socially inclusive approaches and participatory decision-making in order to prevent violent extremism | | Outcome Indicator 1a % of national and local authorities that apply inclusive mechanisms and approaches to enhance citizen's participation and increase civic space Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase | Survey | | | |
| | | Outcome Indicator 1b Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive by sex, age, disability and population group Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase | SDG16 Indicator 16.7.2 | | | |
| | | Outcome Indicator 1c Rule of Law Score (measuring indicators on Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice) Baseline (2016): 0.47 Target: 0.55 | Rule of Law Index Report/WJP Annually | | | |
| | Output 1.1 Output 1: State authorities have expertise and capacity to design and implement socially inclusive, gender sensitive, human rights compliant policies and legislation applying | Output Indicator 1.1.1. Level of people's trust index to the state and district authorities is raised Baseline: 26.6 Target: at least 15% | National Statistic Committee | | | |

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| | participatory approaches to prevent violent extremism | Output Indicator 1.1.2. % of implemented measures/recommendations of PVE actions plan Baseline: No Target: 70% | Prime-Minister Office | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Output Indicator 1.1.3. Number of PVE-related analytical papers, research reports (or similar) produced and submitted to state authorities Baseline: No Target: at least 10 | Project Data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Outcome Indicator 1.1.4 % of citizens satisfied with state response to PVE (disaggregated by sex, age, population groups) Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase | Survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 1.2 Output 2: Law enforcement and judiciary have expertise and capacity to engage with stakeholders, including human rights organizations, experts and communities and operate in line with international human rights standards to prevent violent extremism | Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of interventions/ activities/initiatives implemented jointly by law enforcement , judiciary institutions, experts, local authorities and communities related to PVE (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth) Baseline: TBD Target: At least 5 | Project data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output Indicator 1.2.2 | Survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <p>% of citizens who expressing positive perceptions that law enforcement and judiciary institutions have become better to prevent violent extremism (disaggregated by sex, age, population groups)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3</p> <p>% of trained law enforcement and judiciary staff who apply received knowledge and skills in the field of PVE</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase</p> | Survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Output 1.3 Youth and women civic engagement in preventing violent extremism is enhanced | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>% of trained youth and women leaders initiating/organizing activities targeting youth and women in the field of PVE;</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase</p> | Survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>Number of implemented PVE activities in schools, secondary and higher educational institutions lead by administration of educational institutions and students.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 3 Increase by at least 30%</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
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ANNEX C:

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

| Outcome area | Source of funding (Government/ development partner) | Key Projects | Duration of Projects | Budget in \$ | Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Religion and Democracy | European Union | <p>1. “Constructive Dialogues on Religion and Democracy” by NGOs “International Alert” and “Iyman”</p> <p>2. DREAM by DVV International and Youth of Osh</p> <p>3. “Young Delegates of Tolerance and Democracy in Kyrgyzstan” by NGOs “Safer World” and FTI</p> | <p>1. 3 years: from February 2017 to January 2020</p> <p>2. 2 years March 2017 – April 2019</p> <p>3. 3 years from February 2017 – March 2020</p> | <p>1.1. Mln EUR</p> <p>860,000 EUR</p> <p>1,073,649 EUR</p> | The projects fill the gap in interfaith and faith vs. state relations as well as in public awareness about religion and democracy. However, structural, discursive and psychological drivers of VE remain less covered |
| Preventing radicalisation through online space | U.S. Department of State | Project on counter naratives in online space by NGO «Search for Common Ground » | 198,000 USD | 12 months, October 2016-October 2017 | While this project taps on the critical channel of recruitment, it focuses on research and is limited in duration that might narrow its impact. Its great outputs need to be expanded and replicated in synergy with system level interventions |
| Radicalisation among labor migrants | UK Conflict Stability and Security Fund | Understanding the Nature and the Extent of Radicalization of Central Asian Labor Migrants in the Russian Federation by NGO «Search for Common Ground » | 260,330 GBP | 2 May – 31st October 2017 | This research provides a good insight into the migration as an important pathway, which requires a specific attention for engagements under PRF |
| Empowerment of women against violent extremism | UN Peacebuilding Fund | Women and Girls as Drivers for Peace and Stability by UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC | \$ 1 mln | 18 months from January 2016 – June 2018 | This project taps on women’s potential to prevent extremism through their active inclusion as right holders as well as through encouraging duty bearers to provide access to quality public services. PRF is an opportunity to expand this dual approach in multiple dimensions |

| Outcome area | Source of funding (Government/development partner) | Key Projects | Duration of Projects | Budget in \$ | Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---|
| Empowerment of youth against violent extremism | UN Peacebuilding Fund | «Youth as Agents of Peace and Stability in Kyrgyzstan» | | \$ 995,000 | 18 months from April 2017 to September 2018 | Civic Education, dialogues mediated by opinion leaders, and participation through local governance planned under the PRF will complement this strategy of “alternative pathway by doing good”. |
| Justice and Security Sector and Civic Education | UNODC (Japan) | Support to security, law enforcement, criminal justice sector | April 2017 - March 2020 | 1) 0.8 Million | | US\$1 million (\$450,000 minimum estimated per court and \$100,000 for equipment) to complement 2 courts already rehabilitated with EU support) |
| Penitentiary System and Social Reintegration | 1) UNODC (Japan) | Strengthening the management of violent extremist prisoners (VEPs) in the Kyrgyz Republic | March 2017 -March 2018 | 1 Million | | There is a need to strengthen and sustain re-integration services beyond October 2017 for migrants in re-entry ban in order to reduce risks of such migrants being recruited by violent extremist groups. This can be achieved by policy interventions. |
| | 2) IOM (USAID) | Re-integration services for Kyrgyz migrants in the Russian re-entry ban list as a risk group of being recruited by violent extremist groups | November 2016 - October 2017 | 200, 000 | | |
| | HELVETAS (own funded) | Strengthening the resilience of youth to extremism, South KG | 2017-2020 | 0.5 million CHF | | |
| Cross-border cooperation for sustainable peace and development (UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UN Women). | PBF/Swiss Government/ BPPS | Developing mechanisms for constructive dialogue between cross-border communities Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan | 24 months: 01 / 01 / 2016 – 31 / 12 / 2017 | 5, 859, 972 | | |

| Outcome area | Source of funding (Government/development partner) | Key Projects | Duration of Projects | Budget in \$ | Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial |
|--|---|---|--|---------------------|---|
| Youth for PVE | UNDP Catalytic Fund | Increase the capacity and skills of communities including young women and men, their parents, local authorities and religious leaders to identify, understand and manage risks of radicalization and violent extremism. | 17 months 01/10/2016-30/03/2018 | 85,000 | |
| Increasing Rule of Law implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic | UK (CSSF Funds) | Supporting State authorities in the development of mechanisms for the implementation of the Criminal Justice reform and Law against early marriages | 2 years until April 2018 (subject of extension until 2019) | 300,000 | |
| Improving Access to Justice for Vulnerable people | Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland | Providing sound legislative framework to implement an effective access to Justice with emphasis on rural women and people with disabilities | 4 years until December 2017 (Subject to possible extension until 2022) | 2 Million Euros | |
| Addressing Sexual Gender Based violence | INL | Supporting Law enforcement in fighting sexual gender based violence | 2 years until June 2018 | 500,000 USD | |