



Spotlight Initiative

ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRAMME REPORT

PROGRAMME TITLE: SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE PROGRAMME KYRGYZSTAN

PROGRAMME START DATE: 01 JANUARY 2020

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<p>Programme Title & Programme Number</p> <p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00119461</p>	<p>Priority regions/areas/localities for the programme</p> <p>12 target municipalities from 6 districts located in 3 provinces</p> <p>Osh province: Karasuu district (Nariman, Karasuu town), Uzgen district (Myrza-Ake, Kurshab)</p> <p>Naryn province: Kochkor district (Kum-Dobo, Semiz-Bel), At-Bashy district (At-Bashy, Taldy-Suu)</p> <p>Chui province: Alamedin district (Leninskiy, Vasilevskiy), Sokuluk district (Sokuluk, Zhany-Pahta)</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC</p>	<p>Key Partners</p> <p>National Gender Development Council under the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor's Office, Council of the rights of women, children and gender equality under the Speaker of the Parliament, National Statistics Committee, MOI Academy, Supreme Court, Centre for training lawyers, Plenipotential Representatives of the President in provinces, District and Local Administrations, local and national SCOs: "Gender Information Centre" Association of Legal Entities, Education for Community Development, "Legal Centre", HuizU, "Open Line", Demilgeluu Ishker Ayaldar, Centre for Research of Democratic Processes, International Debate Education Association (IDEA) in Central Asia, "Kyrgyz Family Planning Alliance", Progressive Public Union of Women "Mutakalim", Bishkek Feminist Initiatives, Media Support Centre, Pokolenie Insan, Future of Country, Association of Crisis Centres, National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic, Crisis Centre "Chance", Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges, Europlus Consulting Management, Agency of Social Technologies, Studio Media Kitchen, Community Action for Rural Development, Innovative Solution, New Solutions. Associated UN agencies: WHO, OHCHR, IOM</p>
<p>Programme Cost (US\$)</p>	<p>Programme Start and End Dates</p>



Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: 7 794 510 USD

Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:¹ 6 714 286 USD

Agency Contribution: 1 080 224 USD

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UN Women	1 768 326	130 610
UNDP	1 798 288	179 889
UNFPA	1 271 898	268 152
UNICEF	1 484 219	339 115
UNODC	391 555	162 458

TOTAL: 7 794 510 USD

Start Date:
01.01.2020

End Date:
31.12.2023

Report Submitted By:

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¹ The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



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Acronym List

BoS	Bus of Solidarity
CC	Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC CoM	Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers
DV	Domestic Violence
ERPP	Unified Registry of Crimes and Misdemeanours
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAWG	Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HoA	Heads of Agencies
HP	Harmful Practices
KR	Kyrgyz Republic



IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
IMWG	Inter-Ministerial Working Group of the MLSSM
IP	Implementing Partner
LCPDVs	Local committees on the prevention of domestic violence
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MIA	Ministry of the Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic
MLSSM	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoJ	Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic
MP	Member of Parliament
MSR	Multisectoral approach mechanisms
NGES NAP	National Gender Equality Strategy National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSC	National Statistics Committee
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSPA	Oxford Scenario Planning Approach
OVPM	Office of the Vice Prime Minister
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PF	Public Foundation
PM	Prime Minister
PMER	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting



RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organisation
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SGLA	Law on State-Guaranteed Legal Aid
SI	Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan Country Programme
SI TT	Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan Country Programme Technical Team
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UN	United Nations
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNW	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VPM	Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic
WGR	Women's and Girls' Rights



Executive Summary

Despite the fact that Kyrgyzstan has invested tremendous efforts in advancing GEWE policy, practices, and institutional reforms (for example, a new department was created under the Ministry of Internal Affairs on prevention of domestic violence and consolidation of mobile police) in 2022, GBV remained a significant concern in Kyrgyzstan – according to the [2021/2022 Women, Peace and Security Index](#), Kyrgyzstan has been reported as the most unsafe country for women in the Central Asian region. A series of sporadic border clashes resumed between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, killing at least 41 people, injuring hundreds, and displacing thousands. CSOs were also concerned with the parliamentary initiatives on the revision of the law on NGOs and on foreign agents, and increased pressure on freedom of speech and assembly that has exacerbated the already shrinking civic space in the country. Moreover, the project implementation process has gone through many difficult circumstances related to political instability, changes of power, constitutional reform, and a new Parliament elected in November 2021. This caused some challenges regarding institutional cooperation arrangements in some strategic areas, but the Programme acted swiftly to not lose momentum by establishing strong partnerships with the new representatives of institutions through numerous meetings and the sharing of information and knowledge products. At the same time, the Programme further built on continuing partnerships with local communities, educational institutions, and civil society, with a particular emphasis on young women/girls and grassroots organisations in line with the principle of ‘leave no one behind’ (LNOB.) Nevertheless, the changes in the Parliament meant that the legal inventory process was protracted, slowing down progress on the provision of survivor-centric services. This is expected to take up again once the legal amendments to the Law on protection and safeguarding from domestic violence are completed. Against this backdrop, the Programme has achieved significant results and is largely “on track.”

Regarding the Legal and Policy Framework in Kyrgyzstan (Outcome 1), the Programme supported the Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament in making significant progress. First, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved its second National Gender Equality Strategy (GES) and its first National Action Plan (NAP), issued decrees appointing 49 focal points in line ministries and agencies responsible for the implementation of the GES and localising the GES at the oblast level. Importantly, the GES is largely integrating SI interventions and sufficiently budgeted until 2023. The GES will be an important accountability tool with 13 goals, 42 objectives, and 197 activities. Second, the Parliament achieved significant results towards better EVAWG laws, including the entering into force of the revised law on state-guaranteed free legal aid. More draft laws are far advanced. This progress was made possible by improved capacities of the members of parliament and Parliamentary Committees to draft new and/or



strengthen existing legislation and/or policies, to conduct oversight of legislation on VAWG and to hold state institutions accountable, thanks to capacity development from the Programme. Moreover, the Programme provided expert and technical support in the development of amendments to laws and supported the organisation of exchange events with hundreds of diverse stakeholders across the country.

There was significant progress towards an improved multi-sectoral response (MSR) to GBV with a holistic and coordinated approach that harmonised a variety of institutions (Outcome 2) in charge of social work, crisis response, psychosocial support, law enforcement, and health. Notably, **the Ministry of labour, social security and migration (MLSSM) has shown increased knowledge and commitment by** issuing a decree on the function of service providers to deliver psychological and social support to GBV survivors, drafting a new two-year action plan to prevent child and forced marriages, and investing in capacity development of its personnel. Moreover, **the Ministry of Health** accepted and issued the guide on psychosocial support for women and girls in the humanitarian context and disseminated the content through practical workshops with 120 service providers. The Programme supported all of this through advocacy around psychosocial and social support, technical support to the ministries and service providers, and also through capacity building activities that engaged over 250 service providers.

There has also been significant progress through the institutionalisation of gender-transformative modules into state institutions' educational curricula, specifically for justice and law enforcement actors. Three training institutions for the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the MLSSM have improved their curricula by institutionalising mandatory modules (40 hours) with a particular focus on a survivors-centred approach and a coordinated response to GBV. The Programme, in partnership with the 'Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges,' developed the content through an inter-agency task force. It made the module available as an [e-version accessible online](#) and already conducted Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) for 48 participants to ensure the proper roll-out.

Finally, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group under the Cabinet of Ministers and Committee on Human Rights strengthening its capacities for the implementation of international obligations and national commitments on GEWE in line with recommendations in the concluding observations of the Treaty Bodies, thanks to a tool named 'Harmonised approach for International commitments on GEWE and Human Rights' (integrating recommendations from 11 Treaty bodies), provided by the Programme.



During the reporting period, progress towards prevention and norm change (Outcome 3) was significant, as members of communities and families in pilot regions have changed their attitudes and behaviours around GEWE and VAWG. After their participation in GALS trainings, communities started to **openly discuss the issues of violence and gender inequality**, where before it was largely silenced. Particularly, there has been a significant shift in **men and boys that increased their knowledge and skills on sharing responsibilities on household chores, caregiving, and childrearing.** This was supported by the Programme through collaboration with faith-based initiatives and institutions, such as religious schools. Another important change in norms in **communities, particularly adolescent girls, was the increased opposition to child marriage.** Firstly, 228 adolescent girls in four target villages have reported improved knowledge of their rights and leadership skills, having attended a series of ToTs. Secondly, 39,064 players were reached by a mobile game against child marriage. Thirdly, girls' education is increasingly valued and seen as an alternative to child marriage, after hundreds of parents in target communities have changed their attitudes after a series of GALS trainings. These results were also fuelled and will be sustained by the fact that **committees on prevention of gender-based violence are now fully operational in all 12 pilot areas**, with action plans and allocated budgets for EVAWG. **Norm change will further be promoted and sustained through increased awareness for GBV and GEWE in education and the media thanks to gender-transformative curricula** and personnel with increased capacity in pre-schools, schools, 4 universities, and other learning institutions, reaching faculties of faculties of law, journalism, education, and healthcare.

Despite the delays in the legislative progress on quality services (Outcome 4), women and girls in Kyrgyzstan have better access to free legal aid thanks to better availability (like a free legal aid hotline and newly trained pro bono lawyers) and awareness thanks to an awareness campaign supported by the Programme, reaching 175,330 people (43,894 in 2022 alone). **Overall, the multi-sectoral response (MSR) has been strengthened, as the Essential Services Package was integrated, and service providers were equipped with the knowledge and skills as well as four new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).** The Programme focused on the protection of children by supporting the inter-ministerial database on vulnerable children for better identification of girls at risk of child marriage and violence and by introducing child-friendly procedures in juvenile probation.

Regarding data (Outcome 5), there is **increased availability of statistics online and standardised reporting forms were developed and endorsed as well as ethical protocols for the use of VAWG data and there have been efforts to digitise case management.** This



progress reflects the contribution of capacity development provided by the Programme to over 100 persons from the National Statistics Office and other responsible public bodies.

The women's and girls' movement (Outcome 6) has been strengthened through capacity development and the support to grassroots CSOs, combined with inter-generational and inter-organizational exchange. Over 100 girls increased their leadership skills, implemented their own activities, and engaged in inter-generational dialogue with women's councils. **Women's councils in 12 pilot municipalities developed action plans** on the prevention of domestic violence and early marriages and also implemented GBV prevention projects with the support of Programme sub-grants and capacity development for 159 council members. The Programme also supported **CSOs in implementing their own EVAWG initiatives**, including through a [broad information campaign on the harmful effects of sexual harassment in the workplace](#) with 40 CSOs reaching 4,800 people in one region. Moreover, four innovative projects were supported by the Programme with sub-grants after 80 participants (68 women and 12 men) from Chui, Naryn, and Osh were equipped with gender transformative and innovative methodologies and tools, and invited to present project ideas. 8 more grassroots CSOs' initiatives were supported during 16 days of Activism against gender-based violence campaign.

The capacity of women's civil society and opportunity to influence decision-makers has also been strengthened, as the Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament has been strengthened to act as an interface for women's rights CSOs with state actors and the Programme strengthened the monitoring capacities of six grassroots CSOs and provided them with sub-grants to monitor the implementation of national commitments to EVAWG.

New forms of engagement and exchange for civil society actors have been created by the Programme through safe spaces and methodological support for convening national and local gatherings on GEWE and a new [online course on GBV](#) intended to building a pool of qualified GBV experts at national and sub-national has already been completed by 460 persons.

Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

Despite the fact that Kyrgyzstan has invested tremendous efforts in advancing GEWE policy, practices, and institutional reforms (such as a new department created under the Ministry of Internal Affairs on prevention of domestic violence and consolidation of mobile police) in 2022, GBV remained a significant concern in Kyrgyzstan. According to the [2021/2022 Women, Peace and Security Index](#), Kyrgyzstan has been reported as the most unsafe country for women in the



Central Asian region, where gender-based violence has become a norm. In 2022, the Kyrgyz [Ministry of Internal Affairs](#) (MIA) registered 4,851 cases of domestic violence during 7 months compared to 6217 cases registered in 12 months in 2021. For the same 7 months period, the MIA has registered 71 cases of violence against underage girls compared to 85 cases during the 12 months of 2021. Gender experts highlight that these numbers may significantly drop because of pre-investigation procedures introduced in the newly amended Criminal Procedural Code which allows not to register the case immediately in the system, thus allowing time for survivors to withdraw under the pressure of the families or community. The MIA also reported having issued 5,159 protection orders for survivors of violence in these 7 months (compared to 6,586 for 12 months in 2021), 146 of which were extended for repeated violence. The predominant majority of registered survivors are aged between 21 and 50, have either not completed their college or secondary education, and most of them are unemployed. According to the [Ministry of Health analytics](#), 499 women sought medical assistance in polyclinics, 1,397 survivors were hospitalised, and 1,901 survivors used medical forensic services.

2022 held some international challenges which saw the government's priorities shift to other urgent issues such as a series of sporadic border clashes that resumed between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on 27 January 2022, following a series of clashes in 2021 between the two countries. In late April, a border conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan killed at least 41 people, injured hundreds, and displaced thousands, making it be considered as the most severe border conflict in Central Asia.

Pressures for reforms that originated from the public unrest back in 2020 instigated further administrative and legal changes in 2022. Alterations in structures, operations, and workforce required further adjustments in NGES and NAP, planning additional capacity building activities and expert-consultative support. For example, in connection with the election of a new convocation of representatives of the Parliament, it was necessary to start work on strengthening the capacity of the new Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic on its strategic areas of development.

Moreover, it was also necessary to resume work on amending the laws initiated by the members of Parliament of the previous convocation, as the composition of the members of the new Parliament changed in November 2021. This means the legal inventory process is protracted. For example, the work under the Pillar 4 on provision of survivor-centric services has slowed due to the adoption of the amendments to the Law on protection and safeguarding from domestic violence is in the process. The Draft Law has returned for additional public consultations and subsequent parliamentary hearings. Because of these processes, the approval of the Essential



Services Package will be in 2023. Similarly, ongoing administrative and legal reforms affect the effectiveness of the criminal justice response to GBV related crimes. New criminal legislation and changes in state institutions (including restructuring and staff cuts) leave the leadership and key personnel of these institutions in a position of uncertainty, making it difficult to elaborate and implement long-term priority targets for effective work on investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of GBV related crimes. To respond to these challenges, the Programme made considerable efforts to establish partnerships with key stakeholders through numerous meetings and the sharing of existing and new analyses to inform their decision-making. For example, on the project component on the development of regulatory framework on operating a ‘One-Window-Centre’ for survivor of violence in the previous stage of the project, the Programme initiated the feasibility study of the readiness of state stakeholders to open one stop service for survivors of violence. Based on the outcomes of the study, the Programme initiated the creation of the working group under the Government. But nevertheless, the approval process of the working group by the Government was long and bureaucratic.

Finally, CSOs are concerned with the parliamentary initiatives on the revision of the law on NGOs and on foreign agents, and increased pressure on freedom of speech and assembly that has exacerbated the already shrinking civic space in the country. The emerging trends around freedom of speech and assembly prompted CSOs to start discussions on personal safety and security of women leaders and women’s rights defenders along with the challenge of how to raise EAWG issues under such circumstances. The programme has co-created the concept of the Forum for the UNITE movement in Kyrgyzstan (with more than 100 movement members from various CSOs) to respond to their demands. The Forum was rescheduled for April 2023. Against this backdrop, the Programme has achieved significant results and is largely “on track” with NGES and NAP adopted in September 2022, and significant progress made in educational institutions and at the service-provider, community, and family levels as well as the media.

Implementation Progress by Outcome Area

Spotlight Initiative - Outcome areas	Implementation progress as of 31 Dec 2022
Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework	96%
Outcome 2: Institutions	84,9%



Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change	88,89%
Outcome 4: Quality Services	80,74%
Outcome 5: Data	81,68%
Outcome 6: Women’s Movement	84,36%
TOTAL	86.1%

Programme Governance and Coordination

National Steering Committee (NSC)

The above-mentioned developments created difficulties for the Programme in regard to Government ownership and meaningful stakeholder contribution in the NSC to project implementation. Moreover, there was significant re-shuffling in the Government, UN (appointment of the new RC), and EU (appointment of the new Ambassador). In light of ongoing government reform and reorganisation, the Programme did not convene the NSC in 2022 and should resume negotiations on new membership of the NSC in 2023.

Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG)

During the reporting period, 3 out of 14 members of the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) discontinued their participation due to other competing priorities. To address earlier recommendation to include youth and other organisations representing left behind groups, 2 new members were selected through nominations and voting by CSNRG members: one young SDG ambassador and one person from AFEW (AIDS Foundation East-West), which implements activities on prevention of HIV, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, and sexual transmission diseases.

The practice of sharing a monthly calendar of events with CSNRG continued in 2022 and members of the CSNGR had an opportunity to attend and monitor selected activities. Moreover, the CSNRG has prepared their own action plan 2022-2023 during regular planning sessions and elected a secretary who performed the leading role in planning and overseeing the work plan implementation by members of the CSNRG (the PCU has reached an agreement with CSNRG that this role will be paid).



In 2022, the PCU has co-designed the process of participatory monitoring with members of the CSNRG (by engaging them in the conceptualization, discussions of the methodology, and development of key questions as well as joint reporting). During the consultative meetings, the Programme received valuable inputs from the CSNRG members on how to group beneficiaries, structure the meetings, approach facilitation, etc. In total, 8 members of the CSNRG participated in the monitoring mission of which 2 members were assigned group lead roles and moderated sessions during individual meetings and focus group discussions.

Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms

In 2022, an inter-agency coordination priority of the Programme was strategic communication and advocacy. As a result, RUNOs developed and approved the [Spotlight Communication Strategy](#); the [SI Communications Plan](#), and updated [monthly work plans](#). Finally, the [CSNRG was also involved](#) for more coherent communications efforts through a one-day in-person meeting.

The PCU has documented and produced a knowledge product on effective coordination practices entailing the following processes: pathways of change, results-based monitoring, Phase II design and participatory monitoring. It was widely disseminated via the Spotlight community of practice networks. As a result, two SI offices (Central Asia and Malawi) have requested this product and further consultations to explore details of these practices.

Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools

Following the effective practice of joint procurement between UNDP, UNFPA, and UNODC in 2021, UNDP and UNODC exchanged and streamlined TORs pertinent to the same institutions (law enforcement and court systems). Although tenders were launched and administered separately, UNODC and UNDP closely coordinated parallel processes and ensured technical and substantial coherence.

Programme Partnerships

Government

Vice Prime Minister and Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers

The level of engagement was maintained throughout the implementation of the Programme, despite the changes in this position (changed five times since administrative reforms of November in 2020).



In 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers revitalised the National Council on Gender Development which had not been operational since 2020 and launched a ‘16 days of activism’ campaign.

Parliamentary Engagement

The Programme has further maintained a strong partnership with key Parliamentary structures including the Committee on Law Enforcement, Combating Crime and Corruption, and the newly established Council on women’s and children’s rights and gender equality under the Speaker of the Parliament.

Ministry-Level Engagement

During the reporting period, the Programme has continued strong partnership and coordination with the GEWE focal point at the Ministry on labour, social security and migration as well as the newly established Department on prevention of domestic violence and coordination of mobile police under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The MLSSM has a key role in coordinating the MSR work on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) and GBV response and prevention, including digital case management (database).

The Programme has facilitated the creation of the working group under the Government on the development of regulatory framework for the ‘One-Window-Centre’ for survivors of violence, and has further collaborated with the Inter-Ministerial Working group (IMWG) consisting of the following line ministries responsible for approval and execution of NGES, NAP, and CEDAW action plan: the MLSSM, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy, the Ministry of Emergencies, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Digital Development, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Oversight.

The Programme has partnerships with law enforcement and judicial actors, namely the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Police Academy, Bar Association, Advocates’ Training Centre, Supreme Court, High School of Justice, General Prosecutor’s Office (GPO), and Prosecutor Training Centre. They are crucial for the work on preventing and responding to GBV cases as part of a multisectoral response mechanism (MSR) to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and VAWG in line with the standard operating procedures developed in support of their services.

The Ministry of Justice is a key strategic partner for strengthening access to free legal aid among women and girl survivors of SGBV. Together with the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutor’s



Office, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it played an important role in introducing child-friendly justice mechanisms especially to children victims of abuse and violence.

The National Statistics Committee (NSC) chairperson, his deputies, and heads of departments responsible for social statistics and gender-related statistics are also closely coordinated with by the Programme.

Additionally, the Programme maintains a strong partnership with the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy to promote a media self-assessment tool which helps to identify both institutional and social norms reinforcing gender inequalities and serve as a solid base for policy making around media and ethics.

The Ministry of Education and Science and its structures are important to improve teaching and learning materials and build in-service teachers' capacity at school and pre-school levels.

Civil Society

During the reporting period, the Programme continued engagement with 20 CSOs as implementing partners including 3 new partners. Moreover, in 2022, the Programme engaged around 40 CSOs and NGOs through capacity building activities, with 4 CSOs receiving social innovation grants, 8 CSOs receiving mini-grants to implement their initiatives on EVAWG during the '16 days of activism' campaign, and 6 grassroots CSOs receiving sub-grants for monitoring and analysis of the implementation of national commitments to EVAWG. Most CSOs are focused on EVAWG or promoting GEWE and women's rights.

These multiple actors bring together essential complementary resources (expertise, platforms, networks, safe spaces, knowledge etc) that together create the levers required to deliver system transformation, which could not have been achieved by Programme working alone.

European Union Delegation

In 2022, the Programme engaged European Union Delegation (EUD) colleagues in SI programmatic activities and increased the exchange of knowledge products. The Programme has regularly shared brief reports and updates, held regular briefings and meetings with the technical team to discuss the programme progress, challenges, and possible avenues for collaboration with other EUD projects to generate mutually reinforcing results.



Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies

The Programme has regularly consulted with OHCHR on Treaty Body obligations, recent country reports and recommendations as well as requested access to their database while drafting the tool on the 'harmonized approach' and CEDAW response action plan.

The Programme has also partnered and consulted with ILO to strengthen the support to the Parliament in the development of amendments to laws on sexual harassment, coordinated its efforts and teamed up to advocate for ILO Convention No. 190 concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work.

Upon request of the Ministry of Health, the Programme has partnered with WHO to access an updated edition of the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol). The Istanbul Protocol sets out international standards on how effective legal and medico-legal investigations into allegations of torture or ill-treatment should be conducted.

Other Partners

To institutionalize EVAWG related training courses, the Programme has partnered with 5 universities and professional training centres. The Programme has also established a partnership with Bishkek city transport department to launch an anti-harassment campaign in public transport. While the department is very open for such collaboration it was revealed that more regular engagement and capacity building of key actors is required in the transport sector.

Moreover, the Programme partnered with religious institutions and leaders, bloggers/influencers, and media personnel for campaigns and long-term norm change and prevention.



Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

In 2022, the Programme supported institutions (Outcome 2) and civil society/the women's movement (Outcome 6) to work together for increased ownership, responsiveness, and accountability that will in turn facilitate change under all outcome areas.

First, the engagement between women's civil society and institutions for the development of better laws and policies (Outcome 1) and services (Outcome 4) has been strengthened. The Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality of the Parliament has been strengthened to act as an interface of women's rights CSOs with state actors, including the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliamentary Committees. The Programme, in partnership with the PF 'Civil Platform,' supported the Council with technical and expert assistance, particularly in developing the strategic and action plan for 2023–2026. This is supposed to strengthen civic engagement so that legislation and policies are designed with the inputs of women's rights groups, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), CSOs, and activists. Parliamentarians have already shown significant commitment to putting EAWG and GEWE on the agenda and improving legislation related to it. They also report that thanks to a wide range of public hearings and engagements, they now get asked more frequently about GEWE and GBV issues when they meet their constituencies.

Moreover, the National Council on Gender Development was convened by the Government after a long period without meetings (since 2020). The Council has significant potential for cross-outcome work, as it includes almost 40 percent civil society representatives, and service providers were invited to share reports and statistics of their work. An important result has already been achieved: On the occasion of the launch of the '16 Days of Activism' Campaign launch, the Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers gave instructions to allocate a building/space and funding for piloting a 'One-Stop-Centre' - a process that had long been stalled.

The Programme also strengthened the monitoring capacities of 6 grassroots CSOs and provided them with sub-grants for monitoring and analysis of the implementation of national commitments to EAWG based on credible case studies. Pro Bono lawyers and the Association of Legal Entities 'Association Gender Information Centre' provided capacity development on the national and international legal framework and mentoring support to the grassroots CSOs in the process of monitoring. As a result, based on monitoring findings, CSOs developed recommendations for the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on safeguarding and protection from domestic violence. The proximity



of grassroots organisations to the affected populations means that their monitoring and advocacy will be concretely linked to better services and initiatives on the ground, in line with people's actual needs.

Second, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) under the Cabinet of Ministers and Committee on Human Rights strengthened its capacities for the implementation of international obligations and national commitments on GEWE in line with recommendations in the concluding observations of the Treaty Bodies. They worked under the direct facilitation and technical support from the Programme to develop an integrated tool named 'Harmonised approach for International commitments on GEWE and Human Rights' (integrating recommendations from 11 Treaty bodies). The members of the IMWG noted on the innovativeness and practical applicability of this tool, **enabling to break out of institutional and policy silos to fully realise the benefits of synergistic actions, identifying unintended negative consequences, and effectively managing unavoidable trade-offs across the respective line ministries and agencies.** Moreover, it was recognised that the Harmonised approach allowed for comparative analysis of the recommendations and helped identify recurring, related, and cross-referenced recommendations across all 11 Treaty Bodies. To date the Matrix has been used in a pilot mode into the Government's CEDAW response Action Plan. In the Action Plan, there is an additional column added which shows how proposed activities will address the recommendations from other Treaty Bodies. The Programme also brought 10 members of the IMWG together to observe and support the Kyrgyz delegation in the CEDAW review of Kyrgyzstan's sixth periodic report. Thus, they can better understand the process, types of questions asked and immediately collect and send requested information. All of this was possible because of the great results of an integrated approach where respective ministries and agencies came together in one space to support the Kyrgyz delegation's 2021 CEDAW report. Following this, the UN commended the commitment of the Kyrgyz republic in submitting its fifth periodic report to the CEDAW committee in 2021, and the Cabinet of Ministers tasked MLSSM to convene the Inter-Ministerial Working Group to work on an action plan in advance, as opposed to the usual practice of preparing for reporting closer to the deadline.

Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (P-MER)

The Programme organised a joint monitoring mission to Osh and Naryn regions in April of 2022 with a group consisting of

- 13 representatives from key ministries and departments of GoKR, including the Office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic



- 8 CSNRG members
- 14 representatives of the UN implementing agencies of the Spotlight and the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU)
- 4 media representatives

As part of the monitoring mission, more than 25 meetings were organised in Osh, Uzgen, At-Bashy and Kochkor districts with the participation of representatives from the Domestic Violence Prevention Committees (DVPCs), women councils, schools, madrasahs, district administrations, health departments and others. Social workers, district police officers, juvenile affairs inspectors, heads of local municipalities, deputies of local keneshes (councils), participants of the Bus of Solidarity (BoS), GALS (communities, teachers, and school administration), «Kamkor-Ata» contest and journalists who took part in the media self-assessment exercise were also present at the meetings. In total, more than 300 residents of these areas (approximately 61% of women and 39% of men) attended the meetings together with the members of the monitoring mission.

Through the PMER, the following findings and quotes were found (selection):

Results:

1. People began to make decisions without looking at what other people would say or think about them, for example, regarding household chores.
 2. Relationships and communication within families improved towards more joint decision-making and appreciation of each other's responsibilities, including household chores (result linked to GALS participation), with parents being more interested in their children's aspirations and education.
 3. Participants began to perceive GALS activities less sceptically after undertaking the GALS trainings and not attributing it only to "Western" concepts.
 4. Families learned financial planning because of the GALS methodology and started small businesses, also led by female family members.
 5. Men's attitudes, especially toward parenthood are improving and some spend more time/communicate more with their children. Overall, men's participation in project activities has increased.
 6. There are cases where GALS participants have achieved their dreams that were identified through the GALS "Journey to Dreams" tool.
 7. GALS participants improved community mobilisation skills and applied them (despite challenges), for example through WhatsApp chats.
10. Girls experience improved self-



confidence, communication skills, and goal setting, awareness on community and gender equality issues, and voice their thoughts, ideas, and objectives in class and publicly.

8. Participants have expanded their awareness of the concept of violence (including economic, psychological) and understand the possible negative consequences of early marriage.
9. GBV is more openly spoken about in communities, with campaigns (like 16 Days of Activism) and discussions supported by mayors' offices and deputies, including through financial support for EVAWG.
10. The work of the DVPCs has been activated, applying a survivor-centred approach and expressing the desire to learn more; some cooperating with the police on domestic violence cases; some receiving funding from the local government; some raising awareness on family dynamics.
11. Social workers noted that their work to prevent domestic violence becomes easier and more effective when the relevant services (social and medical workers, police, etc.) work together.

Quotes:

"The GALs methodology encourages peace in the family".

"There is no use in helping if there is no warm relationship" (the distribution of household duties leads to a better relationship between spouses not only because of physical help, but also because of moral support and working together).

"It seems that this village is moving forward, while other villages are staying behind" (pilot villages are moving forward in comparison to those who are not part of SI Programme)

"We learned how to work with people".

"I am not sure what to do, but I am sure that I will be able to do it. In the past, when I said I wanted to be a doctor, they said, 'What if I kill someone,' and when I said I wanted to be a policeman, they said, 'What if I shoot someone accidentally? And I couldn't plan and set goals. And now I think 'Let them say what they want, if I want to become a doctor, I have to go for it and decide for myself.'"

Recommendations of beneficiaries and members of the monitoring group included:



- Expand the target groups for GALS and other awareness-raising to include younger students, boys, godparents, and school principals.
- Collaborations with (male) influencers, bloggers, and athletes as role models.
- Include more men as experts and trainers, including on reproductive health, due to the fact that through their participation, the topic is “taken more seriously.”
- Work more on reproductive health.
- Expand the “Bus of Solidarity” services, a highly valued component for the spreading of information and services. Consider a focus on reproductive health.

The following elements allowed for the success of this PMER:

- All members of the PMER team agreed on a common vision, plan, and methodology through intense coordination and the sharing of key background information on the Theory of Change and results so far.
- The PCU exchanged closely with more than 10 IPs, allowing for the PMER to be seen as an opportunity for cross-exchange and learning rather than monitoring in the traditional sense.



Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

The Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament made significant progress towards a legal and policy framework on EAWG and GEWE through the adoption of stipulations and allocation of resources.

First, the Cabinet of Ministers has committed to GEWE/EAWG through the approval of its second National Gender Equality Strategy (GES) 2022-2030 and its first National Action Plan (NAP) 2022-2024 as well as through the issuance of 2 important decrees, appointing 49 focal points (MLSSM Order (12/22)) in line ministries and agencies responsible for the implementation of the GES (21 ministries and government agencies, 2 mayor's offices, 7 provincial administrations) and urging respective line ministries, agencies, and regional/local administrations to immediately start its execution (MLSSM Order (11/19)). Through this decree, the Government took a decision to localise the GES at the oblast level, a first for a national strategy in the Kyrgyz Republic. Both GES and NAP have been developed in line with Sustainable Development Goals, Beijing Platform for Action, Commission on the Status of Women key conclusions, Generation Equality, and take into account the key recommendations from CEDAW, Universal Period Review, Committee on the Rights of the Child and other Treaty Body instruments. Importantly, the GES is largely funded (7% republican budget; 5% local budgets; 78% other sources/donors) with a funding gap of only less than 10% to be mobilised. The GES will be an important accountability tool with 13 goals, 42 objectives, and 197 activities. The Programme provided technical support, including in the recalculation of costs due to changes caused by the administrative reform and comments provided by the line ministries during the clearance process. The programme also engaged in strategic advocacy at different levels with technical focal points from line ministries to accelerate the approval process. All the RUNOs reviewed the final strategy and action plan to integrate Programme priorities and interventions to secure state budgets.

Second, the Parliament, with the support of the Programme, achieved the following significant results towards better EAWG laws:

1. The revised law on state-guaranteed legal aid entered into force on 10 August 2022, a milestone that will lead to greater access to free legal aid for the population and strengthen access to justice for wider vulnerable groups nationwide. The range of recipients of qualified (secondary) legal aid was expanded. For example, survivors of domestic violence, refugees, minors in difficult life situations, and citizens from low-income families were included in the list



of eligible persons. (This was supported by the Programme in partnership with the UNDP project ‘Strengthening Human Rights Protection and Equal Access to Justice in the Kyrgyz Republic.’)

2. The draft law "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic, Sexual and Gender Violence" was developed. It proposes amendments to the Criminal Code, the Code of Offenses, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Law "On Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic Violence," the Family Code, the Housing Code, the Penitentiary Code, the Code on Non-Tax Income, the Law "On Probation," the Law "On Courts of Aksakals," the Law "On Internal Affairs Agencies," and the Law "On Agencies and Institutions of the Penitentiary System." The proposed amendments will make it possible to bring to justice more effectively those responsible for committing domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence and provide the survivor with more comprehensive protection (temporary protection orders and judicial protection). Member of Parliament Dinara Ashimova has asked the Programme for additional support to ensure promotion and financing.
3. The draft law "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women."
4. Changes and additions on issues of workplace harassment into the legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic: the Labour Code, the Contravention Code, and the Criminal Code.
5. The draft law on anti-discrimination.

This progress was made possible by improved capacities of the members of parliament and Parliamentary Committees to draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies, to conduct oversight of legislation on VAWG, and to hold state institutions accountable for implementation of selected legislation on women's rights and SGBV, thanks to capacity development from the Programme in partnership with the Public Association ‘Innovative Solutions.’ For example, 7 Members of Parliament are now better able to exercise legislative control and representative functions to develop legislation and oversee legislation on VAWG and domestic violence, and 48 employees of the Parliament have improved their skills in the methodology of conducting gender analyses. Moreover, the Programme provided expert and technical support to the Parliament in the development and adoption of amendments to laws. Experts hired by the Programme developed legal analyses and notes on global and regional best practices. The Programme also supported the organization of events with hundreds of participants from a wide range of stakeholders from institutions, service providers, and communities across the country.

Outcome 2: Institutions



First, institutions made progress towards an improved multi-sectoral response (MSR) to GBV with a holistic and coordinated approach that harmonizes a variety of institutions in charge of social work, crisis response, psychosocial support, law enforcement, and health.

This is intended to increase the level of safety and support for GBV survivors through effective, immediate and consistent services. Better-coordinated activities between relevant institutions/ organizations improved the quality of services provided to GBV survivors and reduced the risk of re-victimization. There have been concrete results reported in institutions at the local level. For example, during the PMER, police service providers in Osh recognized increased coordination between the health, social, and legal sectors. The respective entities were able to assign roles and responsibilities to each other.

Notably, the MLSSM has shown increased knowledge and commitment by

- issuing a decree on the function of the service providers to deliver psychological and social support to GBV survivors as a part of MSR in accordance with the national legislation and international standards;
- drafting a new two-year action plan to prevent child and forced marriages, to be endorsed by the Government in 2023, based on recommendations from the Programme developed through monitoring and analysis of the previous action plan;
- having 30 of its key central- and local-level state officials participation in experiential learning training using the signature Gender Action Learning System (GALS) conducted in partnership with the Public Foundation 'Education for Community Development,' which changed their attitudes about gender at the individual, family, and institutional levels and allowed them to provide gender-sensitive and survivor-oriented services through the 'Bus of Solidarity;'
- adopting decrees regarding GES action plan localization and focal points (Outcome 1), showing how increased institutional capacity has translated into concrete normative results.

Moreover, the Ministry of Health accepted and issued the Guide on psychosocial support for women and girls in humanitarian context. The Guide was translated into practical workshops, and over 120 service providers were equipped with the FPA (first psychological aid) and GBV referral pathways with strong consideration of survivor-centred approach skills. The Programme supported all of this through advocacy around psychosocial and social support, technical support to the ministries and service providers to institutionalize and localize approaches and tools, and also through a series of workshops and capacity building activities that engaged over 250 service providers from different sectors (police, health, social workers and case-managers from crisis centres) to strengthen the national and sub-national multi-sectoral coordination for EVAWG.



Second, there has also been significant progress through the institutionalisation of gender-transformative modules into state institutions’ educational curricula specifically for justice and law enforcement actors. Three training institutions for the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and personnel of the MIA and the MLSSM have improved their curricula by institutionalising mandatory modules (40 hours each) integrating the concepts of Human Rights, ERAW and Harmful Practices with a particular focus on a survivors-centred approach and a coordinated response. They are the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Training Centre for Lawyers. Moreover, the Kyrgyz National University and the Osh State University have piloted special platforms for practical training and a textbook was handed over to be introduced into the curricula of universities as an independent course. Representatives from Osh State University reported during the PMER that teachers at the Law School have started implementing gender-transformative methods in their subjects and that the teachers, who are also practising attorneys, have noted that their debates have become richer as they have begun to refer to international law and international conventions on women's rights. This institutionalisation partially responds to CEDAW recommendation related to mandatory training for justice and law enforcement officials on applications of criminal law provisions dealing with ERAWG as well as on gender-sensitive procedures for working with survivors of violence. This is a great step forward in the largely gender-blind curricula at law faculties and in-service training institutions towards more gender-sensitivity and improved service delivery of key law enforcement and justice institutions. The Programme, in partnership with the ‘Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges,’ developed the content of the module in a participatory manner with its future users from the various justice and law enforcement institutions through an inter-agency task force. It made the module available in a digital format and an [e-version accessible online](#). The Programme already conducted ToTs for 48 participants to ensure the proper roll-out of the course module. They include 9 judges, 10 lawyers, 10 prosecutors, 9 representatives from the MIA and 1 from the Parliament, 9 social works, and 20 judges in the Higher School of Justice at the Supreme Court. Moreover, the Programme has developed a monitoring framework to measure changes in knowledge level and attitudes.

All these results were also based on a gender self-assessment supported by the Programme in 2021 that covered the MIA, the Bar Association, the Supreme Court and courts of general jurisdiction, as well as the MLSSM and the territorial bodies for social development. As a result of this self-assessment, the institutions developed action plans and with the support of the ‘Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges.’ All interested parties may refer to these plans to monitor and evaluate their implementation to increase the effectiveness of civil control. This is important for the institutionalisation and sustainability of internal regulations aimed at monitoring and evaluation of personnel’s and institutions’ performance on gender-sensitive and survivor-centric SGBV service



delivery. Moreover, the Programme, in close partnership with the General Prosecutor's Office and the MIA, initiated an inventory and analysis of bylaws following the adoption of the new Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code that focused on the protection of children who are subjected to abuse and violence, including GBV, and on addressing victim blaming. The Programme also provided the MIA and General Prosecutor's Office with a practical guide on how to work with girls and boys subjected to abuse and violence and on child-friendly and gender-sensitive procedures and produced a video on victim-blaming for law enforcement bodies to accompany the guide.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

During the reporting period, progress towards this outcome was significant, as members of communities and families in pilot regions have changed their attitudes and behaviours around GEWE and VAWG.

After their participation in GALS trainings, communities started to openly discuss the issues of violence and gender inequality, where before it was largely silenced as a family issue. Compared to baseline data from an ethnographic review in 2020, which revealed deeply rooted discriminatory practices, attitudes, and gender stereotypes in target communities, monitoring findings show that 40% of fathers have improved communication with their families on family matters, valuing everyone's contribution. This improved a number of relationships (husband-wife, parents-children, father-daughter, mother-in-law-kin, among friends, among colleagues, and among neighbours). Families have begun to reflect on a possible reassessment of family values, a renewed sense of love for art, sports. They are getting used to starting the day with positivity, saying polite and loving words to each other, recognizing the needs of each family member, and taking their interests into account in the decision-making process. GALS Champions have started to recognize more the children's interests and needs and to prioritise children's development costs (for both male and female children). Champions have also started to discuss the need to plan and distribute family budgets and have started their own family businesses, recognizing that women can earn as much as men and can choose their professional activity. During the PMER, locals mentioned that the district of At-Bashy had stopped hiding problems of violence and now recognises its impact on overall safety and the need to address it, even allocating land for the establishment of a crisis centre. The Programme with its Implementing 'Partner Education for Community Development' (ECD) supported these results with 22 new GALS champions (15 women, 7 men; 15 from Naryn Province, 7 from Chui Province) who had been trained using GALS tools (Vision, Journey to Vision, Happy Family Tree, Income Increase Tree, Happy Family Diamond), transforming their vision on gender equality. They further mobilised and spread acquired knowledge and skills among more than 300 people including representatives



of various institutions that are engaged in EAWG at the local level. GALS Champions, with funding from the Programme, organised, mobilised and initiated 105 social initiatives in the 6 target villages (82 trainings on GALS, 6 on importance of vocational education for girls, 15 on SRHR for women and girls, and 2 info-sessions on women's rights). The social initiatives held by GALS champions involved 1872 people (1172 women, 700 men) in all target sites. GALS Champions transformed the old social norm "Prohibitions to girls from 40 households" to "Support girls from 40 households" and used it as a main slogan/motto in all their local initiatives.

A significant shift has occurred in men and boys in the pilot communities that increased their knowledge and skills on sharing responsibilities on household chores, caregiving, and childrearing, actively participating in social activities and parent meetings at schools and kindergartens. 70% of the GALS Champions have revised their attitudes towards the role of women and men in the family, rejecting ideas about division of work into male and female work, leading to greater support for equal sharing of responsibilities and consideration of everyone's role as well as the need for a fair approach to child-rearing, regardless of the gender of the child. Six local self-governances (Ayil Okmotu) integrated action plans on promoting 'responsible fatherhood' and prevention of GBV, allocating small funds from the local budget. Good practices of engagement of men in child-rearing were expanded in other villages through the educational entities including schools and kindergartens. The Programme engaged an international expert to support CSOs to conduct ToTs on gender-transformative programming. The Programme engaged communities through competitions including "Kamkoor-Ata" (caring father) to change the attitudes towards responsible parenthood, activate and capacitate men in communities, and by developing and endorsing local self governments' action plans, strengthening parenthood schools under primary health care. In this work, the Programme collaborated closely with faith-based initiatives and national level state religious organisations, the State commission on Religious Affairs and the Myftiyat (Religious Administration of Muslims) to develop and endorse Khutbas (Friday prayers) with great focus on prevention of violence, men's engagement and responsible fatherhood and instruction on Nikah (marriage) to be shared during the Friday prayers at the community level. The Programme also supported the integration of modules on positive masculinity in the curriculum of religious schools (madrasah) as part of the "Family basics" subject to increase awareness and understanding on gender sensitivity and (positive) masculinity, analyse social roles in the family, and reduce conflict situations in the family. There were 20 participants (10 women) from the targeted madrasahs, who were previously trained in the field of family planning and reproductive health and VAWG. During the evening event, courses on the topic of gender equality were presented. Teachers were able to register to take the [online Gender course](#). Viral [video messages](#) posted in YouTube channels, social media and WhatsApp groups as well as Khutbas integrated in the annual schedule of Friday prayers were effective tools of awareness-raising and



anchoring the 'MenEngage' approach at the community level. Digital content has been developed as part of the updated methodological guide for vocational education, containing presentations, videos, quizzes, and various online tools to engage students in the promotion of positive masculinity and gender equality.

Another important change in norms was the increased opposition to child marriage in communities, particularly in adolescent girls. An independent survey conducted in target communities confirmed that the share of adolescents with high levels of confidence to denounce child marriages taking place in their extended families is 28% higher among adolescents in target communities (81%) versus adolescents from control communities (58%). The survey also measured whether expectations from their parents include education for their children after school. 72% of surveyed adolescents from target communities mentioned supporting education after completion of school among three first qualities of a responsible parent, which is two times higher than in control communities. Knowledge of two concrete higher education institutions adolescents are willing to continue studies in is also higher in the target communities (42% versus 25%). Thus, survey findings confirm positive changes in social expectations, confidence and practical knowledge among target adolescent girls and boys to pursue their educational aspirations and refuse forced and child marriages. The Programme supported through its social and behaviour change strategy in target communities working through all levels of the socio-ecological model with a focus on empowering adolescent girls and strengthening their leadership skills and creating supportive environment by engaging parents, improving gender sensitivity of teaching staff, working in the communities, and institutionalizing changes in the education sector.

228 adolescent girls in four target villages have reported improved knowledge of their rights, strategic planning, critical thinking and leadership skills having attended series of ToTs, online and offline trainings. Sessions also included guest speakers from universities, colleges, and dedicated learning on SRHR. Some of these girls have held peer trainings and organised debates to further share their knowledge with 388 girls. The best-performing debate teams have been invited to a live debate show on local TV on the topic of rights and leadership of girls, which was aired during the '16 days of activism' campaign.

39,064 players were reached by a mobile game against child marriage. According to the push survey results, among 39,064 players of the mobile game "Secrets of Sary Kol," developed on the Programme, the game has significantly promoted the attitude to child marriage as a crime (86%), improved the willingness of players to help a friend who encounters a forced marriage (86%), and made the girls much more confident that they can convince their parents to refuse the marriage through talking (61% and 47% – firmly refuse). According to the same survey, 80% of girls noted that the game provoked a lot of thinking and that they had learned a lot of new things. 52% said that they learned about child marriages and places to turn for help. 82% noted that the game makes girls more confident about



the importance of independent decision-making. **Girls' education is increasingly valued and seen as an alternative to child marriage.** Hundreds of parents in target communities have changed their attitudes towards child marriage and education as an alternative. A total of 133 mothers and 11 fathers attended a series of GALS trainings aimed at reflecting on family relations, roles, and division of labour. Joint Visioning exercise helped families to get to know, discuss and support each other's dreams and plans. Furthermore, information sessions devoted to professional choice and universities and study programmes have gathered a total of 669 parents (163 male). GALS trainings were conducted by teachers at schools trained by the programme in 2021. Survey findings show that 49% of surveyed parents in target communities could mention 3 or more higher educational institutions where their child can study after school, compared to only 13% in control communities. And a third of respondents in target communities mentioned school-based information sessions as a source of their knowledge. **These results were also supported and will be sustained by the fact that Committees on Prevention of Gender-Based Violence are now fully operational in all 12 pilot areas.** The Committees are locally based structures assigned to prevent GBV crimes, primarily domestic violence and bride kidnapping, at the community level. The committees consist of community leaders, social workers, and representatives from the police, local authorities and women's councils. As of today, the newly created 8 committees (out of the total 12 committees) comprise 196 members, who in partnership with the community leaders (476 people (285 women)) enhanced their practical skills on prevention of GBV and survivor-centred support through GALS training and capacity development on the implementation of pertinent legislation and norms. Moreover, the committees have developed action plans for the 12 pilot communities with local budget funding of 50,700 USD. Standard Operating Procedures (developed with SI expert support and approved by the Government in June 2022) guide the daily operation of the Committees and the localised services to the GBV survivors. The Programme issued a [training video on the best practice for the creation, launch, key functions and tasks of the Committees and gender-sensitive services](#). National and local TV channels broadcasted the video reaching over one million persons of the country.

Norm change will further be promoted and sustained through increased awareness for GBV and GEWE in education and the media thanks to gender-transformative curricula and personnel with increased capacity in pre-schools, schools, universities, and other learning institutions. Regarding educational institutions, 16 teachers (6 men, 10 women) in 4 pilot state universities changed their values and behaviours based on gender equality by participating in two 2-day GALS training and a 5-day workshop on national and international gender legislation provided by the Programme in partnership with the PF 'Education for Community Development.' As a result, they developed educational materials (gender-transformative modules) in the form of two lectures and two seminars that were formed into a single collection of gender-transformative



modules that are integrated into 7 disciplines in the 4 universities and have been tested during lectures and seminars with participation of one hundred students (41 boys, 59 girls). The universities are: Kyrgyz State Law Academy (KSLA), Kyrgyz National University (KNU), Kyrgyz State Law Academy (KSLA), Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (APAPKR), Osh State University. Moreover, progress has been made towards challenging stereotypes about the role men play in caregiving, child rearing, and reproductive health through Programme interventions following the 'MenEngage' approach. A 'Positive masculinity module' was integrated in the "Safe healthy lifestyle" curriculum of vocational schools and operationalized nationwide by the Republican Scientific and Methodological Centre, which approved an updated methodological guide and introduced it into the system of vocational education. The curriculum was printed in Russian and Kyrgyz language and disseminated to all vocational schools nationwide and handed over to educational institutions in all the 93 nation-wide professional lyceums and institutionalized there. For this, the Programme has provided them with [digital content and visual aids](#) that will be posted in the website of the Republican Scientific and Methodological Centre and Ministry of Education and Science, and short explanatory videos available on [YouTube](#). The Programme provided technical support to the development of the module and raised the capacity of various members of education institutions for gender-sensitive and -transformative approaches in their teaching. Notably, 30 teachers (5 men) of the primary vocational education system participated in a ToT on the subject "Safe healthy lifestyle" and 20 employees (3 men) of the Republican Scientific and Methodological Centre also took part in a training to reframe their behaviour from a gender perspective. According to the data of the [NSC](#), 20,931 attended these vocational schools in 2021, meaning that almost the same number of students were taught the 'Safe healthy lifestyle' subject in the academic years 2022-2023. A training module on 'Responsible fatherhood' was also developed, approved, and incorporated into its childbirth preparation curriculum by the Scientific-Technical Council of the Kyrgyz State Medical Institute. It will be used to train teachers and healthcare workers. The Programme provided technical support to the development of the module and facilitated a two-day training on responsible fatherhood to 21 teachers of the KSMI from Bishkek, Osh, Naryn, and Chui regions and a training for 60 instructors of the School for Responsible Parenthood. A group of trained teachers in target schools jointly developed methodological guidance for teachers on how to hold parental meetings. The guidance includes 6 main topics: (1) family as a social institute for upbringing of children; (2) specifics of puberty period; recommendations for parents; (3) the role of parents in the choice of profession and self-identification of their adolescent child; (4) the new generation: digital literacy and security; (5) a free environment for every adolescent; (6) prevention of violence in the family. The guidance is being tested in 12 target schools; test sessions have reached 1031 parents (135 men, 896 women) as of end of 2022. Revisions and finalisation are expected by April 2023 and will be presented jointly with the Ministry of Education, which had



recommended this initiative which was implemented by the Programme. Pre-schools and children in primary schools benefit from more gender-sensitive pedagogues and subject standards. A total of 23 pre-school pedagogues (1 man) have attended a series of GALS trainings to increase their understanding of gender inequalities. They further practiced the tools with family members and colleagues, sharing the tool with 291 persons (191 women, 100 men). Trained pedagogues are jointly revising lesson plans integrating tools, games, and literature promoting gender equality principles in their classes, directly reaching currently 316 children (160 boys, 156 girls). As a result, 24 lesson plans will be revised and a compendium of gender-responsive literature will be produced, presented and recommended for replication. In partnership with the Scientific and Pedagogical Centre (Okuu Kitebi Centre) under the Ministry of Education, the Programme has conducted a gender review of all primary school level subject standards. Review results and recommendations were integrated resulting in gender-responsive subject standards of primary school. Considering the importance of early years for the development of children, these two results are expected to significantly promote positive gender socialisation of all children in the country from an early age. To support the institutional capacity of the Okuu Kitebi Centre, the Programme has provided computer equipment and furniture to establish a Training and Testing Centre for education experts, authors of teaching and learning materials, and teachers involved in curriculum and textbook development. Online training on the methodology of anti-discrimination and gender review of teaching and learning materials have been finalised in 4 languages and handed over to the Okuu Kitebi Centre for their use in training of new experts and authors.

Finally, progress towards longer-term change for more gender-sensitivity in journalism and media was made with 50 (39 women, 11 men) media stakeholders including journalists, bloggers, editors, as well as instructors, and lecturers from Kyrgyz State University, Bishkek State University, Osh State University, and Osh Institute of Education. The latter became a driving force for co-creation of the first ever gender-transformative course on Journalism in Kyrgyzstan. Currently, the course is being finalised and will be introduced as a mandatory course for students of journalism departments. This progress towards a culture of gender-sensitive journalism in Kyrgyzstan through educational institutions is crucial for the sustainability and scale of current results, as one of the major underlying factors that prevent achieving gender equality today is the presence of gender stereotypes in the society. They directly affect the increase in gender-based violence, as well as create conditions for discrimination. In this respect, it is strategic to integrate GEWE and EVAWG considerations into cultural policies and ensure that the national/regional broadcast media companies and academic institutions mainstream GEWE considerations into their audio-visual programmes and curriculum. The Programme contributed directly by supporting the gender-sensitivity and skills of the 50 persons in three target localities in conducting self-assessments, sharing global and local expertise, best practices and gender-transformative



methodologies through 6 two-day trainings on GALS and design thinking, and searching for cases of positive deviance or new social norm holders in order to promote the transformation of patriarchal gender norms and stereotypes via showcasing such cases and stories through media. During the testing phase of the course, participants coordinated and exchanged cross-universities and reached 97 students.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

Women and girls in Kyrgyzstan have better access to free legal aid thanks to better availability and awareness. First, they can now refer to a free legal aid hotline (114) that was conceptualised and launched by the Ministry of Justice and 20 legal aid service staff members under the Ministry (including 3 new hotline operators) that participated in a 10-day training focusing on the most pressing legal issues for women and girls, provided by the Programme in partnership with the PF 'New Solutions'. The 3 operators were employed after the training. Second, the awareness of 175,330 people was raised (43,894 in 2022 alone) about the possibility of applying and receiving pro bono assistance women and children SGBV survivors through an information campaign by the Programme in partnership with the PF 'Centre for Lawyers' (see Communications and Visibility section). Third, the network of pro bono lawyers has been increased by 35 new lawyers and 2 experts. Now, 49 lawyers in total are actively involved in providing qualified legal assistance to victims of SGBV. 14 women, one PWD and one girl under 18 received legal advice from pro bono lawyers, of whom 7 were sent to crisis centres for psychological assistance. 39 women and 11 girls received legal aid. The Programme supported this result in partnership with the PF 'Training Centre for Lawyers.' Fourth, the lawyers working on the 'Bus of Solidarity' whose duties include processing legal applications and providing legal advice to the population now have 20 tablets with a software that will allow them to collect real-time data on the provided legal advice with data visualization and basic analytics. Fifth, thanks to strengthened multi-sectoral coordination between pro bono lawyers, crisis centres, and the private sector based on a Memorandum of Understanding, 30 SGBV survivors were provided with longer-term recovery services and opportunities (social and employment). This was possible thanks to a Memorandum of understanding that was signed between KCPJN SHANS-KC, the 'Association of Crisis Centres,' the PF 'Training centre for Lawyers,' and the Association of Legal Clinics of Kyrgyzstan based on an analysis by KCPJN SHANS-KC through a series of consultations with key service-providing institutions to identify optimal referral pathways for better multi-sectoral coordination.

The Programme supported the Ministry of Justice in conceptualising and launching the free legal aid hotline through technical support to the ministry, including for the development of the User



Guide for hotline operators, financing the renovation and equipment for the hotline offices, financing the tablet software (in partnership with the LLC 'Inform.kg') and implementing a ten-day training for 20 hotline operators.

Overall, the multi-sectoral response (MSR) has been strengthened, as the Essential Services Package was integrated, and service providers were equipped with the knowledge and skills as well as four new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to provide and coordinate quality and comprehensive services. The new SOPs relate to the services provided by the police (Ministry of Internal Affairs), prosecution (Ministry of Justice (MoJ), forensics (for the first time - Ministry of Health (MoH), and psycho-social services under the Ministry of labour, social security and migration (MoLSSM). The Programme supported the responsible ministries through technical support in the development of the SOPs, based on the National Legislative Review and a Mapping of Essential Service Providers that were conducted in the previous programme phase. In partnership with service providers (including the new municipal crisis centre) and CSOs like the 'Association of Crisis Centres,' the Programme supported the roll-out of the SOPs at the national and subnational levels through information dissemination and capacity development for service providers. For example, 218 law enforcement officers (81 investigators, 48 operative detectives (36 women), and 139 prosecutors (21 women)) have increased their capacity to implement the new SOPs adopted by the MIA, the General Prosecutor Office, and the Department of Medical Forensic Expertise. According to training reports and pre-post training questionnaires, the result was increased knowledge of police and prosecution on required criminal justice basic services to women and children subjected to violence. For example, the percentage of participants who knew about the right to obtain a temporary protection order increased from 37% to 74%. The MIA also conducted a series of seminars throughout the country for 193 employees (167 men, 26 women) of the investigative service of the internal affairs bodies, aimed at improving interagency response and improving the quality of the investigation of criminal cases against women and children subjected to violence. Moreover, 539 case managers from 57 Family and Child Support Departments (under the MLSSM) improved their knowledge and skills on gender and VAWG prevention and response and on how to provide case management services to the most vulnerable children and women with a focus on children survivors of abuse and violence and women and children in cases of domestic violence. This will support the implementation of the inter-ministerial database on vulnerable children for better identification of girls at risk of child marriage and violence. Finally, child friendly procedures in juvenile probation are introduced to the Probation Department with a focus on girls in juvenile probation. A total of 491 social workers from the Probation Department and other actors of the probation system have been trained on juvenile probation, resulting in the provision of qualified services to children. They have supported 102 children on probation, providing them with access to medical, social and educational services and



life skills training with support from the PF 'Pokolenie Insan.' Two child-friendly rooms have been established in the Probation Department of the Ministry of Justice in Bishkek. In order to address the growing sexual and gender-based violence against girls, 25 persons, discussed innovative approaches and government-civil society collaboration to a shared understanding of entry points for prevention and response, including the Ombudsperson on Children's rights under the office of the President, Deputy Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President in the regions, the vice-mayors of Bishkek and Osh cities, and representatives of ministries and crisis centres in the regions. Moreover, they discussed the possibility of uniting efforts to develop a roadmap for the prevention and response to violence against girls, linked to the NGES and NAP.

Outcome 5: Data

There is increased availability of statistics online and standardised reporting forms were developed and endorsed as well as ethical protocols for the use of VAWG data and there have been efforts to digitise case management. This progress towards harmonising and assuring quality administrative data in different sectors and improving recording shows the contribution of capacity development provided by the Programme to the Office of the National Statistics Committee (NSC) and other responsible public bodies on collecting statistics based on recent legislative amendments related to gender-based violence.

With support of the Programme, the NSC improved its data sharing policy and communication strategy through ethical protocols, data collection, registration and reporting forms, the drafted versions of the Privacy Policy, Methodological aspects of establishing facts of crime against women, Methodological provisions related to crime statistics (which were reviewed by the NSC methodological council in May 2022). As a result, the Chairman of the NSC approved the Methodological Framework for Conducting Investigation of Facts of Violence against Women and Methodological Provisions on Crime Statistics through a Resolution. These documents included guidelines and ethics standards to be observed during the establishment of facts of crime committed against women. Statistical reporting forms for state bodies (Supreme Court, General Prosecutor's Office, Probation Department) and shelters have been introduced and approved:

1. Supreme Court - 5 forms related to domestic violence;
2. Prosecutor General's Office, form no. 1 - PP "Report on crimes and offenses committed against women" and form no. 1-SN "Report on crimes and offenses related to domestic violence" - 2 forms.
3. Annual and quarterly form no.2-probation "Report on clients of domestic violence probation supervision;"



4. Annual form no. 1 KC “Report of organizations, crisis centres, shelters, court of aksakals (informal community court of elderly wisemen) which provide social services and assistance to the population.”

The statistical information on violence against women was posted on the website of the national bodies for transparent review and analysis ([Ministry of Health E – health Centre](#); [NSC website gender statistics section](#)), allowing to gather and analyse the data on GBV/DV across the country. This is expected to result in preventing GBV and improving MSR. The [Judicial Statistics tab](#) was developed and posted on the Supreme Court website. The tab contains reports on criminal court cases related to domestic violence for the period from 2019 to 2021 and other statistical data. The [Departmental Analytical Report on Facts of Domestic Violence](#) was developed and approved for posting on the website of the MIA, which also developed the tab [Prevention of domestic violence](#).

25 people (5 men, 20 women) from the NSC and statistical units from the judiciary, prosecutor's office, internal affairs bodies, probation, health, labour, social security, migration, penitentiary services, and crisis centres attended a seminar to improve the quality of data collection and analysis for effective policy development in the field of violence against women and girls. As a result of their engagement through capacity development by the Programme, NSC personnel drafted a series of analytical publications to the periodic ‘Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic’ and published them on websites and social media. The articles are also available on the website and social networks of the PF CRDP. The Programme engaged CSOs and academia to raise the skills of the NSC in drafting articles and analytical briefs/notes for decision makers. Further capacity development included 99 employees (60 women, 39 men) from the territorial statistical bodies of the Republic who attended training seminars on gender and social statistics.

In order to ensure dissemination and accessibility of data, the Programme engaged an international data-management company to support the visualisation of data and statistics to make it user-friendly for gender/human rights experts, decision makers, the media, the general public, and survivors. It is supposed to work with the media to apply data/statistics in content and support the Government and national statistics outreach platforms. It is expected that the company jointly with the NSC will develop a digital hub for dissemination of non-sensitive/analytical data.

Outcome 6: Women’s Movement



The women's and girls' movement has been strengthened through capacity development and the issuance of support to grassroots CSOs, combined with inter-generational and inter-organizational exchange.

Girls increased their leadership skills, implemented their own activities, and engaged in inter-generational dialogue. Firstly, 24 girls from 12 target schools reached 510 girls with information on girls' rights, leadership, gender equality, critical thinking, and communication, after the 24 had completed a ToT provided by the Programme on the same topics. Secondly, 658 girls have now become members of 12 girls' leadership clubs that were established, and their structure and regulations co-developed with girls of the club. The Programme conducted participatory workshops to discuss and jointly design the regulations to fit girls' needs. To enable their communication, a Discord server was set up with various sections sharing important information with the subscribers. Each club has organized and held a school debate on the topic of girls' rights and leadership. Thirdly, 120 girls participated in a workshop aimed to introduce girls to feminism, women's rights movements, and activism. The girls learned about different types of activism in Kyrgyzstan, current issues women's rights organizations are advocating for, and had a chance to discuss and get answers to widespread stereotypes about women's rights advocates and activists. These platforms were also used to help feminist organizations have a platform to engage with adolescent girls, talk about their work and strengthen their support base. The Programme organized the workshop in partnership with 'Bishkek Feminist Initiatives' in target provinces. Fourthly, inter-generational linkage between women activists and girls was strengthened through workshops organized by the Programme. 33 women have attended sessions devoted specifically to girls' needs, issues, and opportunities. 52 women councillors improved their capacities on gender advocacy, harassment, promoting gender-sensitive issues at the local level. As a result, women local council members have identified priority issues related to girls for advocacy in their communities. Several joint events have been held to allow girls interact and get to know local women leaders. They also attended debates organized by the girls' clubs.

Women's Councils in 12 pilot municipalities developed action plans on prevention of domestic violence and early marriages and also implemented GBV prevention projects with the support of Programme sub-grants. Based on the developed action plans, and with the use of the sub-grants, the Women's Councils in partnership with local self-governments, community women and youth leaders, and school students, completed awareness-raising campaigns with the participation of over 1000 people in 12 pilot municipalities. The activities centred around gender equality, peaceful communities, and the need to combat early marriage, the forced abduction of girls for the purpose of marriage, and protect the rights of migrant women and their children. At the initiative of a Women's Council, the Counselling Centre 'Kenesh zhana malymat' was opened in



Sokuluk municipality, where members of the Women's Council receive women and provide advice to improve the legal knowledge of local residents. The Councils were able to achieve these results with the support of the Programme which provided a series of trainings to 159 women council members to enhance their knowledge on legislation, principles of support to women and children victims of violence primarily, ways of legal registration of women's committees, and the development of organisational structures. Four Women's Councils advocated and received support from the local budgets for repair works and refurbishments to organise their own facilities for daily work.

The Programme supported CSOs in implementing their own EVAWG initiatives. For example, in partnership with the Association of Legal Entities 'Association Gender Information Centre,' the Programme supported 40 CSOs in co-creating and launching a [broad information campaign on the harmful effects of sexual harassment in the workplace](#) reaching 4,800 people in the region. Moreover, 4 innovative projects were supported by the Programme with sub-grants after 80 participants (68 women and 12 men) from 12 CSOs from Chui oblast, 10 CSOs from Naryn oblast, and 17 CSOs from Osh oblast enhanced their knowledge and skills in gender transformative and innovative methodologies and tools and were invited to present project ideas. The innovative projects, selected on competitive basis, include the 'Family Support Centre' in Chui province, which will provide a safe space for women (temporary shelter) who experience(d) domestic violence, an office for the local committee on prevention of domestic violence, and a space for family consultations, psychological support, and GALS sessions; a safe space in Naryn province for mobile groups of teachers for peer-to-peer support and physical and mental health training; participatory research and advocacy campaign to combat sexual harassment and violence in the healthcare system; and a leaflet in local languages with comparative analysis of Kyrgyz and Shariah laws regulating the issues of GBV. Additionally, initiatives of 8 more grassroots CSOs' were supported during '16 days of Activism against GBV' campaign. These initiatives aimed to draw public attention to issues of intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities, emotional drain of mothers with children with disabilities, sexual harassment in schools and public spaces through self-defence lessons, gender transformative games, responsible parenthood, podcasts in local languages raising voices of girls and women on taboo issues like GBV etc. In total, 695 (including 602 female) beneficiaries were reached and raised their awareness through these campaigns and grants.

The capacity of women's civil society and opportunity to influence decision-makers has also been strengthened. First, the Council on Women's Rights and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence of the Parliament has been strengthened to act as an interface of women's rights CSOs with state actors, including the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliamentary Committees. The



Programme, in partnership with the PF ‘Civil Platform,’ supported the Council with technical and expert assistance, particularly in developing the strategic and action plan for the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Toraga of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023–2026. This is supposed to strengthen civic engagement so that legislation and policies are designed with the inputs of women's rights groups, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), CSOs, and activists. The strategic plan foresees actions of the Council to strengthen the Kyrgyz Parliament through projects and partnerships in order to improve the legislative framework to ensure the observance of the rights of women and children. The actions include promoting gender sensitivity and the principle of the best interests of the child in national policies and state programmes; sharing international experiences for EVAWG; assisting in coordinating the activities of the Parliament with partners from government agencies, civil society, and international organizations; conducting scientific research and forming an evidence base to analyse the situation of the family, equal opportunities for women and men in the economic, social, political and cultural life of society; and monitoring the implementation of normative legal acts in the field of GBV and the protection of the rights of women and children. Second, the Programme strengthened the monitoring capacities of 6 grassroots CSOs and provided them with sub-grants for monitoring and analysis of the implementation of national commitments to EVAWG based on real-life case studies. Pro bono lawyers and the Association of Legal Entities ‘Association Gender Information Centre’ provided capacity development on the national and international legal framework and mentoring support to the grassroots CSOs in the process of monitoring. As a result, based on monitoring findings, CSOs developed recommendations for the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on safeguarding and protection from domestic violence.

New forms of engagement and exchange for civil society actors have been created. The Programme has provided platforms and methodological support for convening national and local gatherings on GEWE, where 50 women leaders representing business, government, civil society and international development partners discussed the issues of political participation, economic empowerment of women, ongoing challenges in EVAWG field and jointly defined ways and approaches for collaborative action. Such dialogues were organised in an innovative way applying traditional ‘chai-chat’ format as a safe space for open and sincere reflections. As a follow-up to the ‘chai-chats’, another safe space at the national level was created for more than 200 women leaders at the central and local levels, including high-level officials, such as the former President Roza Otunbayeva, the First Lady of the KR, Members of Parliaments, Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministries, ministers, the UN Resident Coordinator in the KR, and representatives from international partners. The women leaders appreciated the opportunity to have a safe space and discuss the issues of women in leadership positions as peer-to-peer dialogue, starting with self-



reflection and self-recognition of women's significant contribution to the development of the country in the context of newly emerging challenges, instability in the region, increased gender-based violence, and constitutional and administrative reforms. It resulted in a joint roadmaps to promote women's leadership at different decision-making levels, including for EVAWG. Finally, the new online course on GBV called "What is gender equality and how to build a route to it" has been developed under the Programme, targeting members of civil society, teachers, and youth activists. The four modules of the course are [available online](#) in Kyrgyz and Russian. 460 persons (289 in Kyrgyz; 71 in Russian) have already completed the course, which is promising in view of the course's objective of building a pool of qualified GBV experts at national and sub-national levels, to support the CSOs and academia on matters of positive masculinity and engaging men and boys to prevent GBV. The Programme promoted the course on social media, youth platforms, and with the support of employees of CSOs. A video was filmed and posted to support and promote the course on Instagram, highlighting how to understand gender, feminism, human rights, diversity, and positive masculinity through an online course. The course was also promoted through several 'Quiz Nights' conducted respectively for civil society activists and social media bloggers and influencers with the coverage of 200 persons (100 activists and 100 bloggers; 79 male and 121 female).

Rights Holders (Spotlight programme “beneficiaries”)

Indicative numbers	Direct for 2022	Indirect for 2022	Comments / Explanations
Women (18 yrs. and above)	12,534	20,325	
Girls (5-17)	2,425	1,858	
Men (18 yrs. and above)	8,878	16,130	
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	364	720	
TOTAL	24,201	39,033	<p>plus ~ 2,5 million persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 500,000 people are estimated to have been reached by blog posts • Over 2 million people were reached with a video against

		<p>harassment and information about the availability of receiving pro bono legal assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 40,000 persons were reached with game application Secrets of Sary Kol. • Around 14,654 people were reached during the '16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence' campaign. • Around 20,931 students of professional vocational schools had lessons on positive masculinity during 2022-2023 academic year using the subject module "Safe healthy lifestyle."
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Challenges and Mitigating Measures

The adoption of the NGES and NAP was delayed due to an on-going administrative reform which required multiple revisions and adjustments in line with changes in the structure and responsible bodies. The final revision of the budget and content of the GES and NAP was initiated during January-March 2022 which was further sent to clearance to respective Government bodies and received additional comments and feedback. It was further delayed due to the shift of the focus of the Government towards immediate response to the armed conflict in cross-border areas with multiple casualties and internally displaced persons. Thus, the NGES and NAP were endorsed and sent for execution in late September 2022. The Programme provided additional expert consultative support to re-calculate the budgets and introduce required adjustments accordingly. Moreover, the Programme provided hands-on support to the Ministry focal point to coordinate revisions of the NGES and NAP with all stakeholders and with strategic advocacy with key Government actors.

Continued staff reductions in focal point in ministries have led to increased workload along with shifting priorities caused by cross border conflict and political tensions. This meant that the participation of gender focal points in GALS training for institutions was re-scheduled multiple times. In response, the Programme took efforts to integrate certain GALS elements in on-going inter-ministerial working group workshops tailored to fit their schedules. The Programme also



responded successfully to the many changes in focal points by putting significant efforts into establishing new partnerships and transferring existing knowledge. Through this, the legislative review work could be taken up again, with more results expected for 2023.

Operational and logistical challenges also caused some delays/required adapting. For example, some EVAWG prevention initiatives from local GALS champions at the grassroots levels had to be rescheduled to 2023 due to the flu pandemic which saw restrictions or closures of schools, where community mobilisation activities are usually held. The unavailability of finding a qualified specialist to replicate an innovative tool on EVAWG using VR meant that the designated budget had to be re-allocated. Several tender processes from partners were also delayed, which led to delays for the legal aid hotline and the 'Bus of Solidarity.' The Programme worked to have everything in place for these results to be achieved in 2023.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

In 2022, **the Programme learned an important lesson on sustainability in the context of partnerships and knowledge management.** Sustainability should not only be seen as something to be pursued for after a programme phase ends. It needs to be an ongoing effort. This became evident with the many changes in institutions, particularly the Parliament-related bodies such as the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality, causing additional workload due to the need to re-build strategic partnerships and strengthen capacities and awareness in those new partners. The Programme worked hard to reanimate good practices such as information-sharing in joint platforms and cooperation between parliamentary, civil society, and other stakeholders in solving issues (conducting collaborative research, developing amendments and additions to legislation, and monitoring the implementation of legislation). Each area of work required the development of new strategies for effective interaction and implementing necessary measures. It also became evident that some key knowledge products and information needed to be shared again in the absence of institutional memory. In order to avoid this going forward, a focus must be put on sustainable knowledge management – this will be an important element of the Sustainability Strategy to be developed in 2023.

Another lesson learned was the **need for ongoing coaching and joint vision-building when working with grassroots-organisations through a central-level NGO.** In line with mid-term assessment recommendations related to increasing the number of grassroots CSOs advancing the EVAWG agenda locally, the Programme sought engagement of local grassroots organisations, particularly in 3 target localities. By partnering with a central-level NGO, the Programme reached out to the grassroots organisations, supporting them with capacity



development and social innovation grants. In the course of implementation, the Programme faced a number of challenges related to lack of knowledge and practical experience of some partners in the administration of sub-grants. Moreover, different perceptions and understandings of social innovation in EVAWG required further contextualization to come to a shared definition and understanding among CSOs. To address the above, the Programme has invested in regular coaching and tailored sessions targeting both the grassroots CSOs and the central-level NGO to perform the dual role of being a grant recipient themselves and at the same time administering sub-grants and capacity development to others.

At the same time, new **opportunities** or best practices were also identified in 2022.

On a technical level, 2022 showed the significant potential of **linking legislative reforms with information work in the media and through public hearings and discussions**. That way, local constituents have more ownership of the legislation and also can play a stronger role in monitoring it. For example, in the context of the draft law "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic, Sexual and Gender Violence" the Programme held broad public hearings of and organised its promotion in the media. The Programme supported the Parliament, in particular, the initiator of the draft law, Member of Parliament Dinara Ashimova, in organising and holding more public hearings (8 round tables and 8 working meetings with the participation of 50 to 100 people at each event, including Members of Parliament, high-level representatives from several judicial institutions, ministries, representatives from international, non-governmental, civil society organisations, crisis centres, civil society, religious leaders, and community members). The Programme also supported various rounds of discussions with members of crisis centres, civil society, religious leaders, and community members. Of the 8 round tables, 4 round tables were held in partnership with the USAID project 'FHI 360 Jigerduu Jarandar'.

Another technical-level opportunity is the **use of social innovation tools**. In 2022, it was applied with over 80 participants (68 women, 12 men) from 30 CSOs in Chui oblast, Naryn oblast, and Osh oblast. The participants were equipped with gender transformative and innovative methodologies and tools, strengthening their knowledge and skills in results-oriented project design; content creation, communication in social media; fundraising and networking; pitching; content analysis, gender-sensitive communication monitoring and evaluation of social projects. The 12 innovative projects that were supported show the potential of "home-grown" project ideas and initiatives that can be "off the beaten track"/non-traditional and usually better rooted in actual user needs. This could be expanded by work around social entrepreneurship and fundraising. This



approach could also be an opportunity to be applied in future EVAWG work with institutions and service providers, among others.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

A ‘One-Window-Centre’ will be piloted in the capital, Bishkek, based on a regulatory framework that outlines a one-stop service model for survivors of Sexual (and) Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) to ensure multi-disciplinary services, including medical, legal, counselling, and police investigation support in a single location. The objective of the ‘One-Window-Centre’ is to avoid secondary victimisation and decrease the psychological and logistical burden on the survivor. Moreover, as shown in a similar practice in Korea, the benefits of such an approach can be: 1) developing an effective management structure to ensure that multi-disciplinary practitioners work truly as a team; 2) designing a sustainable funding mechanism at the outset for a sustainable and high-quality service provision for GBV survivors; 3) recruiting and retaining highly trained staff on GBV; and 4) developing service standards and concrete SOPs for each job group for the delivery of consistent and reliable high-quality services in all integrated centres. If successful, it could and should be replicated in other parts of the country in the interest of Leave No One Behind (LNOB).

Political buy-in has been secured for a pilot ‘One-Window-Centre’ in Bishkek as evidenced by draft instructions issued by pertinent state institutions: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Health (medical forensic expertise instruction on the examination of SGBV survivors) and Ministry of Social Protection and Migration (instruction for rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors). This allows for a draft mechanism of collaboration between executive bodies. In 2023, the Programme is planning to develop the regulatory framework for the operationalization of the ‘One-Window-Centre.’ Moreover, the place for the construction of the centre was determined, under the Bishkek City emergency hospital. The terms of reference for the tender regarding the design and construction are underway.

All this was based on an important achievement. The programme has conducted a thorough assessment to identify needs and determine a model for creating and testing a one-stop crisis centre model that provides women and girls who have experienced violence with a range of one-stop services. To implement this, an assessment methodology was developed, entailing qualitative data collection and analysis engaging a group of stakeholders. These stakeholders included providers of basic services for survivors, including internal affairs investigators with experience in investigating sexual crimes, doctors providing forensic medical services, social workers, psychologists, lawyers and crisis center staff, and women who experienced sexual assault, sought for and used the services of basic service providers.



In 2022, UNODC has received additional funding from the US government-funded project ‘Promoting effective investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence in the Kyrgyz Republic,’ where the piloting of ‘One-Window-Centre’ for victims of violence with full support to the launch is foreseen. The project will provide support to construction, equipment and piloting the centre with access to holistic services (legal and police services, and health care and psychosocial support) to survivors under one roof and free of charge.

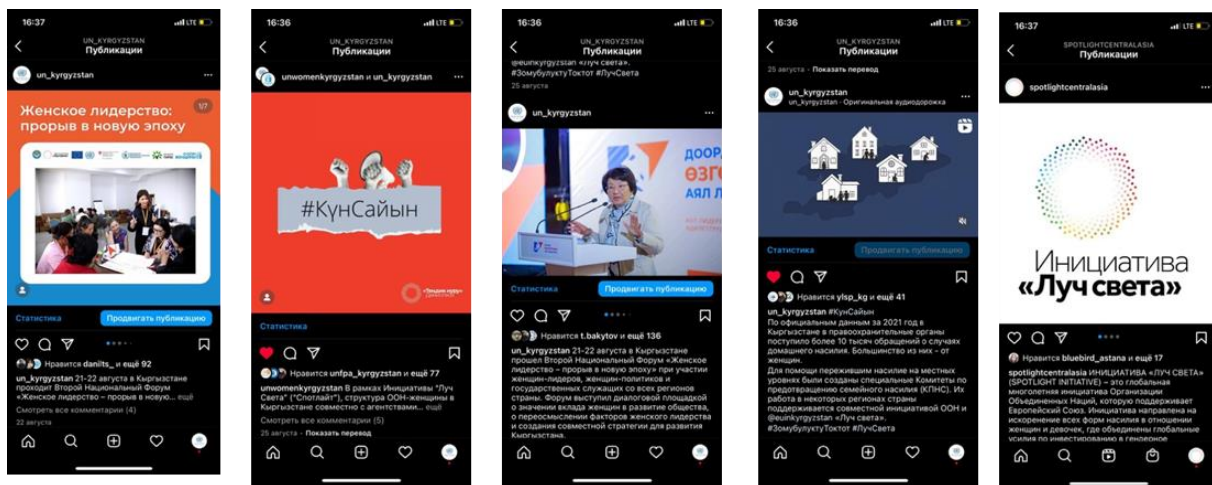
The idea of a ‘One-Window-Centre’ has been borrowed from the successful model of the South Korean Sunflower Centre (integrated service centre) as one-stop service model that provides multi-disciplinary services, including medical, legal, counselling, and police investigation support, to GBV survivors in a single location.

Communications and Visibility

Overview

In 2022, an inter-agency coordination priority of the Programme was strategic communication and advocacy. Through the [Spotlight Communication Strategy](#), the [SI Communications Plan](#), and updated [monthly work plans](#), the Programme achieved significant results, including:

- The [SI Booklet](#) has been revised and adjusted to make it user-friendly, taking Phase II activities into account and at least 5 communication products were developed and disseminated on Instagram (see below).



- At least 59 media articles were published in traditional and digital media in the format of articles, interviews, video reports and photo essays.
- At least 337 social media posts engaged 62,676 people and reached 186,552.
- At least four large-scale campaigns reached over 2,5 million people.

Messages

- As agreed during the 2022 joint communication workshop, both RUNOs and implementing partners used same key messages:
 - “Do not be afraid, stop, live.”
This message which was used during last year’s ‘16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence,’ and remained as a main slogan, but each word has been further unpacked into additional appeals. For example: Do not be afraid, start talking, you are not alone, call 102, ask for help, become a caring father, become a source of change, etc.
 - At the community level, the Programme applied the following messages to promote behaviour-change: “Support to girls from 40 households (re-framed proverb from prohibitions to girls from 40 households)”, “We are not silent, we care, we help”, “Everyone’s contribution is important”, “Start talking, break silence”. In addition , community level events were held under the following slogans: “A happy family is a successful community”, “Family is not a place for fear and violence, family is a place for love and care”, “Everyone has the right to live a life free of violence” and “Violence is a crime.”
- During a [‘Quiz Night’](#) with 100 representatives from the media, civil society, and women’s and youth organizations, the messages that were most picked up on by the media in 26 media mentions that followed the event were related to: the harassment in public transportation, at work and at schools; ethical reporting on women and children, victims of violence; GALS training; national legislation and action plans on strengthening gender equality.

Media and visibility events

[‘Quiz Night’](#) on the topic of ‘Safe Kyrgyzstan for Women and Girls’ with 100 representatives from the media, civil society, and women’s and youth organizations to raise their awareness on GBV and GEWE.



There were two other **'Quiz Nights'** with a total of 200 participants to promote the new online course on GBV called "What is gender equality and how to build a route to it" and further GEWE issues. One for CSO activists (61 female, 39 male) and one for social media bloggers (60 female, 40 male).

The 'Women's leadership forum for women in politics' was held under the slogan "Women leadership is a breakthrough into the new epoch." [It was the most widely publicized event with 24 media articles, on local TV, and online media. It had 1347 'likes,' 692 profile visits, and 464 accounts engaged.](#)

[Round table to present national progress aimed at improving gender-sensitive, survivor-centered practices of law enforcement and justice actors to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls \(VAWG\) in the Kyrgyz Republic.](#) This included the development of action plans and 40-hours curricula which intend to guide reform in the Supreme Court, the Advocatura, the Office of the General Prosecutor and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in line with international standards on VAWG and the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The roundtable also discussed introduced gender-transformative modules adopted by the law faculties of four University, to increase knowledge and skills of law students on gender issues, women's rights and standards on VAWG. Representatives from the Cabinet of Ministers, Parliament, European Union, international organizations and academia exchanged views on promoting gender transformation in law enforcement bodies and across the justice system to ensure human rights-based approaches and gender-responsive practices are applied when dealing with cases and survivors of VAWG.

[Round table to discuss the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic, "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection Against Domestic Violence"](#) In June 2022. During the round table, lawyers provided a detailed analysis of changes to the legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of safeguarding and protection against domestic violence." At the round table, lawyers shared their monitoring of women victims of violence. A video featuring a survivor of violence was shown. It states that 95.2% of violence survivors are women, of which 33% are aged 31-40 and 32% are women under 30. The round table was organized by the Councils on Women's Rights and the Prevention of Gender Violence under the Toroga of the Jogorku Kenesh (Speaker of the Parliament) with support from the Programme.

[Round table to present amendments to some legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of safeguarding and protection from domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence](#) to the deputies of



the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and employees of the Apparatus of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic. The main initiator of the bill is Dinara Ashimova, deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh from the "Yiman Nuru" faction: "We gathered with deputies and experts to discuss changes to the bill aimed at ending domestic and other forms of violence. One of the main principles aimed at combating domestic violence should be the principle "He who hits, he leaves."

Campaigns

The '[16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence' campaign in 2022](#) was held under the theme "Unite! Activism to end violence against women and girls" therefore the main communications strategy and messages were focused on the engagement of CSOs, activists and movements in the campaign through digital collaboration on social media. Thus, the Programme provided a communication platform to 9 women-led, mainly grassroots, organizations. During the campaign 14,654 people were reached via 6 collaborations, 35 posts on social media and 9 posts about activists and CSOs. 3 popular bloggers posted stories on the campaign (according to rough estimates, they may cumulatively reach 1.5-3 million people). The union of progressive Muslim women "Mutakalim" has launched live broadcasts on gender based violence, cyberbullying and violence against children in social media (27K followers, mainly Muslim women). Moreover, the Programme launched the "Tag your favourite activist" contest, where 11 people joined a flashmob. This contest helped identify new activists and organizations specializing in EVAWG. Moreover, the Programme promoted and supported multi-stakeholders initiatives on the 25th of every month to raise awareness on specific GBV related issues and call for action under the hashtag #KUNSAYIN (#EveryDay...). For example, [on 25 October, #KUNSAYIN was highlighting sexual violence including sexual harassment in private and public spaces](#). Over 20,000 users engaged with two Instagram masks that were designed by the Programme: (1) I thank a feminist for... (2) My motto for women and girls..., generating 138 posts.

A [campaign for harassment prevention](#) was supported by the Programme in parallel to the ongoing legislative reforms in that area, with one [video alone reaching almost one million](#) people. In addition, the campaign included 100 information visual cards, over 50 publications in the media, a 'Quiz Night' for journalists, and the Programme collaborated with almost 30 bloggers. In partnership [with 40 CSOs has co-created and launched a broad information campaign on the harmful effects of sexual harassment in the workplace](#) reaching 4,800 people in the region

Through a [campaign on free legal aid](#), the awareness of 175,330 people was raised (43,894 in 2022 alone) about the possibility for survivors of domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence to apply for and receive pro bono assistance through the release of 100 short messages on social networks. The Facebook page of the PF 'Training centre for Lawyers' was used as a platform for



spreading the message, 5 [live broadcasts of round tables](#) were held, and 16 cases of pro bono advocates and publications were shared.

In partnership with Bishkek City’s Transport Department, the Programme implemented a **campaign to prevent harassment in public transport**. 1,000 visual posters were distributed with a message to join efforts in stopping harassment in public transport, potentially reaching 560,000 passengers daily. An information session was also held for operators of public and private transport companies of the city to raise their awareness.

Human interest stories

[Three girls open a training centre for girls and women in their school to fight GBV](#)

Ayturgan, Asel, and Aktilek are three girls from Myrza-Ake AiyI Okmotu that participated in an ‘UPSHIFT’ training, where they learned to analyse social problems in their community, identify stakeholders, and raise their empathy. Afterwards, they opened a training centre, a creative room in their school, where girls and young women strengthen their leadership skills to prevent GBV. The young leaders even raised funds from the Programme, the local municipality, the school board of trustees, and a local businessman to implement their idea.



Ayturgan, Asel, and Aktilek. Screenshot from Asia TV YouTube.

[Changing social norms to end violence against women and girls in Kyrgyzstan](#)

Gulnaz Almambet kyzy and Rakhat Asankul uulu participated in a GALS training aimed at reducing violence by talking with communities about the power dynamics in their homes. After the training, the couple reassessed their roles in caring for the household and their four children. Now, both Ms. Almambet Kyzy and her husband equally split household chores such as



preparing meals and cleaning, as well as outdoor activities like building a new toilet or looking after their cattle.



After the GALs training, Gulnaz Almambet kyzy and Rakhat Asankul uulu are modelling equal gender roles for their two daughters. Photo: Education Community Development

„I am a completely different person now [...] I think I am motivating others” – Elina, 27-year-old GBV survivor

Elina, mother of two, managed to escape from years of domestic violence at the hands of her husband. Her husband was convicted in court and Elina is now financially independent thanks to her small business selling jams and she is helping other GBV survivors through her Public Fund ‘Aman EI’ (Safe people). "Now I have big goals. As a woman who has survived that violence, I think I am motivating others," says Elina, who was supported under the Programme by pro-bono lawyers and business consultants as well as psychologists.



Elina, 27 years old. <https://pk.kg/news/inner/zombuluktu-zhe-gen-elina/>

‘Responsible father’ improves the relationships in the family

After participating in seminars and workshops in responsible fatherhood and positive masculinity under the Programme, participants report that their relationships with their wives and children



have changed. Torogeldiev Toktosun, 46, explains: “I had not taken care of my wife and children before. I used to come home from work and tell my wife that my children misbehaved. Since I participated in activities on responsible fatherhood, it became easy to housework together with my spouse. [...] By working together and sharing the responsibilities in the household, we are an example to our kids [...] and argue less. There is no one happier than us, we are grateful to be a part of the MenEngage campaign!”



Torogeldiev Toktosun, 46 years old, Myrza-Ake village, Ozgon district. UNFPA

Testimonials

“I was sure I was pretty progressive, and my family belonged to families without gender stereotypes. But after going through the GALS tools, I understand more and more that it is necessary, first of all, to start working on myself and conduct a deeper analysis of the relationship between men and women.” (Teacher, Ph.D., KNU Zhusup Balasagyn)

“As the result of the training, I began to use my gained knowledge in writing analytical articles based on statistical data for the leadership of the republic as well as for the interested government agencies, the NSC website, etc. The training helped me improve the content of my planned analytical articles because it was not only theoretical information, but also practical materials with analysis and recommendations for how to write analytical articles properly.” (Ms. Abdullaeva Gulhumar, Head of the demographic department of the National Statistics Committee (NSC))





Ms. Abdullaeva Gulkhumar, Head of the demographic department of the National Statistics Committee (NSC)

"I realized it is necessary to carry out serious work in personnel training. When working with students, it is required to pay special attention to the fact that tomorrow they will have to deal with such cases. And it is essential to how professionally a certified lawyer will lead the work with violence survivors. Most of our faculty colleagues are focused on providing theoretical knowledge to students. And how our graduates will apply theoretical knowledge in practice- we do not pay due attention to this." (Teacher, Ph.D., KNU Zhusup Balasagyn)

"I would like to acknowledge, recognize and thank all women's rights organizations and woman activists in Kyrgyzstan for the critical role they played in improving the lives of women and girls, and in combating violence." (Christine Jaulmes, UNICEF Representative in Kyrgyzstan)

"I call the Government to ensure safety of operation for girls' organizations, and to call development organizations to invest and make aid accessible for girl-led and grass-roots feminist organizations." (Altynai (16), girl activist)

Photos





Posters are presented for the anti-harassment campaign in partnership with Bishkek Public Transport UNICEF/Kyrgyzstan/2022/Dmitriy Galkievich



Consultations for 238 residents in Batken province on various issues including family, land, counselling and many more with the Bus of Solidarity. UNDP





Consultations for 238 residents in Batken province on various issues including family, land, counselling and many more with the Bus of Solidarity. UNDP



Impressions from a 'Quiz Night.' UNDP





Dinara Ashimova, MP engaged in GEWE legislation during a round table. UNDP

Videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFLmb4iaHQk>

<https://kabar.kg/news/ne-bud-ravnodushnym-v-kyrgyzstane-vypustili-rolik-protiv-domogatel-stv/>

<https://youtu.be/xT0jLwg5bG4>

https://www.instagram.com/tv/CcAmnq3lhP0/?igshid=NzNkNDdiOGI%3D&fbclid=IwAR3u5kTHZ5TUTjhFjlp7LyF_2E-jalqIEEPVx4_8ry8UN5XmW6BQFeZgr0

<https://www.instagram.com/tv/CegQMhXANJT/?igshid=NzNkNDdiOGI%3D&fbclid=IwAR3w-x-Tk-vi3m97J9iDV0zwrxkpRseDIFKzCbGRwxHqKrrWQGaPP0H3Cs0>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Cj1yhREo-wU/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xMKNTQkZYQY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fqX9P2VT9Y8>

<https://youtu.be/fK0fqm9p618>

<https://youtu.be/0hOJM9Y3AJA>

<https://youtu.be/X5PUSwYRbsM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gxf-D1GOcBA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-O7E2wAVI1I>



<https://youtu.be/-BAeK3TA04E>

<https://youtu.be/kSabc588d8k>

Sustainability

The Spotlight Initiative Technical Team, together with the implementing partners (IPs) held a workshop in June 2022 and kick-started the process of jointly drafting joint SI sustainability plan through a discussion on new ways of ensuring the Programme sustainability by applying agile, innovative, and communications approaches. The session started with a brainstorming on the shared understanding on the concept of ‘sustainability:’ continuation after Programme completion; recurring changes in people’s lives and attitudes; institutionalization through laws; changes become the ‘new norm’ for all participants of the Programme; educational institutions apply new mechanisms; knowledge and tools are used and updated without the Programme’s involvement. The objective of this session was to which should be enclosed to Phase II proposal. The session started with group brainstorming on shared understanding of ‘what is sustainability?’ and below there is highlight of key elements discussed and agreed with RUNOs (Responsible UN organizations); financial and institutional sustainability are applied at the level of government agencies, partners, and rural communities. In groups, the participants discussed achievements and challenges and started a conversation about elements to be implemented in a future action plan as part of the Sustainability Strategy. Among the existing sustainability achievements, including in 2022, the participants identified: law and SOPs together with increased capacity of service providers are a good starting point for the sustainability of better multi-sectoral services; CSOs have expertise that is recognized; institutionalization through mandatory gender-transformative modules in a variety of educational institutions including law enforcement, medicine, and journalism; legal aid hotline and “Bus of Solidarity,” evidence tools and publicly available data ready to be used. Among actions to be taken, the participants mentioned: likeminded/capacitated parliamentarians need to take initiative in further legislative reforms; a tracking/monitoring mechanisms is needed for the legislative reform process; continued monitoring by civil society and service recipients/survivors; regular monitoring of the data collected and available; wide-spread awareness-raising and information about the gender portal and the SI library; GALS trainings as anchors in communities and the media, particularly men and boys, male members of DVPCs, and male journalists.

In term of resource mobilization, to ensure the sustainability of providing free legal aid access to survivors of SGBV, the latter were included by RUNO UNDP as one of the project priority target groups in the project “Access to Justice” (A2J, Phase 3) funded by the Government of Finland. The project will be implemented till the end of 2025. The budget for the A2J project activities is





435,850.00 USD. Moreover, for its work on legal reforms, the Programme attracted additional funds from the USAID to cover the fees of three experts for financial and economic analysis as well as supporting and promoting a draft law. Finally, funds from the US were secured to support the piloting of the 'One-Window-Centre.'

Next Steps

In 2023, the programme will be finalising and closing activities launched in 2022 across the 6 pillars.

Namely, under Pillar 1, the Programme will complete NGES and NAP localization in Osh and Chui provinces and continue advocacy and lobbying of the legislative acts initiated in 2020-2022 (related to sexual harassment in the workplace, anti-discrimination law, law on prevention and safeguarding from domestic violence and all associated laws and by-laws). In the framework of Pillar 2, the Programme will further support the institutionalisation of curriculums and further increase gender sensitivity in institutions through tailored GALS trainings. Under Pillar 3, the Programme will complete social behaviour/norm change activities in target communities, finalize and present outcomes to local stakeholders, and carry out advocacy for its scale-up. The Programme also plans to document and produce knowledge products and short videos based on knowledge and practices acquired in the course of the SI implementation. The Programme will further continue its advocacy of the SOPs generated under Pillar 4 along with efforts to contextualise/localize those in a survivor-centric manner in one of the pilot districts of Chui province. The Programme will also work on the normative framework which will regulate the operation of the 'One-Window-Centre' for survivors of sexual violence. All the results achieved under Pillar 5 will be further institutionalized in the National Statistics Committee under the GBV hub. The Programme will continue to build the pool of the GBV experts through GALS ToTs and support the UNITE women's movement forum and knowledge exchange fairs under Pillar 6.

Finally, the Programme has developed a comprehensive programme closure roadmap with the timeframe for programmatic and operational closure, sustainability planning, final closure event, final reporting and handover to respective governmental and non-governmental actors which will be further agreed and jointly implemented with the EUD.



ANNEXES

Annex A: Results Framework

[Annex B: Risk Matrix](#)

[Annex C: CSO Engagement Report](#)

[Annex D: Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template](#)

[Annex E: Annual Work Plan](#)

