



United Nations Development Programme
Country: Kyrgyz Republic
Project Document

Project Title	Peace and Development Programme
UNDAF Outcome(s):	Outcome B-1: “Good governance reforms and practices institutionalized at all levels of government, civil society organizations and the private sector towards poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development.”
Expected CP Outcome(s):	CPAP Outcome B.1.6 “Promote peace building approaches at national and local levels for strengthening social harmony, human security and development.”
Expected Output(s): <i>(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy framework for conflict prevention established and capacities and mechanisms for conflict prevention strengthened at the national level 2. Local capacities for peace building and conflict prevention are strengthened and mechanisms to diminish social tensions and address potential underlying conflict causes are established and/or strengthened
Implementing Partner:	Social and Economic Policy Department of the Presidential Administration
Responsible Parties:	Government Institutions, Parliament, Civil Society Organizations, Local Government Authorities

Brief Description

Tensions and conflicts within Kyrgyz Republic are of a multi faceted nature. UNDP Kyrgyzstan has determined, through past experience that the most pressing conflict issues relate to governance, border and intergroup issues. The Peace and Development Programme works to address the root causes of conflict and focuses on the strengthening of social and political structures at all levels as well as the building of national capacities for peace in order to create a “culture of peace” and facilitate sustainable human development. This proposal focuses on the development of a national strategy for conflict prevention on the basis of the final findings of the Peace and Development Analysis (PDA), support to the integration of conflict prevention into local level oblast development plans, and the development of new CPR initiatives to

Programme Period **Four years (funding from BCPR is sought for 2009-2010)**

Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): **Conflict prevention is reflected in the UNDP Strategic Plan 2008-2011, which stipulates that "the main support is given at the country level by assisting with the development of nationally owned, integrated peacebuilding strategies and implementation of project activities under the peacebuilding fund."**
Atlas Award ID _____

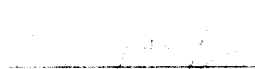
Start date: July 2009
End Date: June 2011
Next Meeting Date: April 2007
Management Arrangements: NEX

First year AWP budget:	\$1,214,222
Total resources required	\$886,205
Total allocated resources:	\$328,017
• Regular	\$328,017
• Other:	
o donor	\$0
Unfunded budget:	\$886,205
In-kind Contributions	\$0

Second year AWP budget:	\$1,351,800
Total resources required	\$0
Total allocated resources:	\$352,000
• Regular	\$352,000
• Other:	
o donor	\$0
Unfunded budget:	\$999,800
In-kind Contributions	\$0

Agreed by (Implementing Partner):

National Project Director/Head of the Social and Economic Policy Department of the Presidential Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic

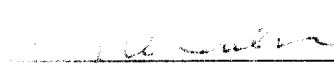


Ms. Lada Orozbaeva

18.09.09
Date

Agreed by (UNDP):

Resident Representative, UNDP Kyrgyz Republic



Mr. Neal Walker

18.09.09
Date

Situation analysis

Kyrgyzstan is the second poorest country of the former Soviet Union Republics with a total population of 5.1 million. Since independence from the Soviet Union, the country has experienced a relative liberal economic and social development compared to neighboring countries. However, the March 2005 events in Kyrgyzstan, which resulted in the abrupt end of the rule of the former President Askar Akayev, revealed a wide range of political and social problems caused by persistent poverty, widespread unemployment and weak governance structures.

Continued protests throughout 2006 and 2007 showed that the issues were far from resolved. Constitutional and electoral code referendums and parliamentary elections which took place in 2007 contributed to the consolidation of Presidential authority. Although the political situation seems to have stabilized, many of the underlying issues have not been addressed, and with the weakening of some of the mechanisms for addressing violence, the potential for the escalation of conflict has grown.

Governance related conflicts

As a young democracy, the Kyrgyz Republic faces a number of challenges in promoting long-term stability and peace. Corruption, lack of dialogue and trust between the population and the authorities, as well as between the opposition and the authorities, coupled with unequal power-relations feeds discontentment. Relations between local self-governments and higher levels of authority are also often poor. This not only limits the scope of authorities to intervene in local conflicts, but demonstrates the structural disconnect that exists all the way up to the Central Government and Parliament. Voices also continue to be marginalized, including those of youth and women. Despite recent improvements, women are underrepresented in all levels and branches of government.

All of the above is compounded by the low capacity of government to respond to potential conflicts in a peaceful fashion and to identify and address the root causes of the potential conflicts through joint and multi-stakeholder strategies. In particular, a balance remains to be found between government concern for security and the maintenance of order and its obligation to ensure social cohesion and a peaceful environment for development for all of its citizens.

Much still needs to be done to build and support the appropriate governance structures, which contribute to the peaceful resolution of current and future tensions and the deeper conflicts they represent in a sustainable manner.

Inter-group conflicts

Kyrgyzstan is a multiethnic country with strong minority identities. Nationalism and the surging emphasis on ethnic belonging tend to lead groups to analyze situations in the terms of "us" and "them". Sources of conflict are often blamed on other ethnic groups' shortcomings, rather than being seen as common development challenges that could be addressed through joint efforts. This often leads to sudden eruptions of violence at the local level.

The rise in religious activity, especially in the south, and the potential conflict over its place in society is also a critical element of inter-group conflict in Kyrgyzstan. Many of the issues related to religion are also linked to ethnicity with each group preferring to follow their own religious leaders. Many communities in the Ferghana Valley, for example, have deeply rooted cultural and religious traditions that resurfaced after the collapse of the Soviet Union and have resulted in the area often being described as a hotbed for Islamic extremism. The government and much of the population's responses to some of the new religious groups have been strongly negative. This comes partly as a result of the lack of information and understanding of the new groups and partly because some of these groups seem to prey upon the vulnerable and marginalized in society.

The potential for increased conflict and its escalation at the national and regional level therefore readily exists, as long as (a) ethnic minorities and other groups are further marginalized from

political decision-making and participation in public life and (b) local and national authorities as well as civil society actors are not given the tools to peacefully address these issues.

Border conflicts

After the fall of the Soviet Union, many communities on one side of the border that in the past depended on services located on the other side suddenly found themselves cut off. The situation has been further exacerbated by the fact that the borders are not clearly delineated resulting in recurring disputes and tensions about land, water, and other resources. During the Soviet years, border disputes around issues of water and land resources led to open conflict on more than one occasion. These violent outbreaks were quickly put down by the Soviet authorities but continued to simmer as the root causes were not addressed.

With the emergence of international borders criss-crossing mainly the Ferghana Valley, the deterioration of relations between the three countries and the need of each country to build a cohesive nation-state, tensions have notably increased. Relations between the three countries, especially Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have slowly improved but much more needs to be done, especially at the local level among the border communities and with the local authorities on each side to address potential causes of conflict.

Women and Conflict Prevention in Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, several factors are limiting women's empowerment and present serious obstacles to women's meaningful involvement in conflict prevention. The situation and status of women have been aggravated due to increasing poverty and the continued dominance of men owning and controlling major economic resources. The strengthening and revival of numerous patriarchal traditions and low levels of women's representation in central and local authorities lead to a lack of political participation of women. According to data gathered by UNIFEM on the Ferghana Valley in the south of Kyrgyzstan, women are very rarely owners of assets, and in fact more than 80% of the cases, land and other property are registered in the name of a husband, father, brother or son.

In terms of protecting women's rights, the UNIFEM report found that women seek assistance from informal authorities more frequently than men - such as the Courts of Elders or crisis centers²—due to the expense of official courts and the perception that these courts are corrupt. The limited possibilities for protecting their rights through formal institutions lead to common law having a greater influence on women. These common law norms, 'Adat', form the traditional code of behaviour favouring "male" interests in addressing numerous issues of interaction in the community. Thus, women find themselves facing double barriers, exacerbating their inequality in accessing resources and protecting their rights to own and manage assets.

The full involvement and participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts in Kyrgyzstan is also hampered as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination. Data from a baseline assessment on violence against women in Kyrgyzstan in 2008³ indicate that various forms of violence against women exist in the country. These forms of violence include sexual, physical, economic, psychological and domestic violence.

In terms of women's roles in conflict situations, women are mostly considered to be purely passive and victims. The lack of understanding of male and female roles in conflict situations and the statement that *males* promote violence and *females* promote peace and stability, make it considerably more difficult to highlight the difference of women and men's experience in conflicts. In general, there is a lack of understanding of the differentiated impact of existing conflicts and tensions on men and women, the capacities for peace related to gender-relations and women's

² UNIFEM, *The Ferghana Valley: Current Challenges*, 2005, p. 4

³ United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, "Concluding Observations on Kyrgyzstan" CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/3, 7 November 2008, para. 19.

⁴ Moldosheva, *Violence against Women in Kyrgyzstan: baseline assessment*, 2008, p. 7

empowerment, and the specific obstacles to peace that relate to the different status of women and men and gender stereotypes.

Potential Winter Crisis and the Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment

The findings of the PDA process (see below) indicate that the pervasive corruption, lack of dialogue and trust between the population and the authorities, coupled with unequal power-relations continue to lead to increased discontentment on the part of the population. The UNDP Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment (CARRA), conducted in the autumn of 2008 found that "should significant deterioration in Tajikistan's and the Kyrgyz Republic's external position combine with drought-induced bad harvests and continuing electricity shortages in 2009, significant socio-economic dislocation would almost inevitably follow." The risks of this potential compound crisis could impact on the larger general discontentment identified during the PDA process, especially in areas already suffering from marginalization due to ethnic issues, remoteness of location and general poor delivery of basic social services. In November 2008, UNDP and UN Resident Coordinator's office representatives and local and international conflict and crisis prevention experts met to discuss the possible links between conflict and the potential compound crisis. As with the UNDP CARRA, they also found that the crisis was an issue that had the potential to act as a trigger to many of the possible root causes of conflict facing Kyrgyzstan.

Summary

Based on past experience in conflict prevention, UNDP Kyrgyzstan has determined that the above potential conflict areas are the most pressing currently facing Kyrgyzstan. The governance related conflicts are at present more immediate/short term but also have many other longer-term structural aspects as well. The other potential conflict areas have also suffered recent and continuing tensions but need to be dealt with in a more long-term manner. In all areas the root causes are deep and need to be addressed through structural and relationship changes as well as through building local capacity for peace over the long-term, with an eye to easing tensions and preventing the escalation into violent conflict in the short term.

The above conflict areas are interrelated and are influenced by other local, national and interregional factors. Among other issues, border conflicts are linked to conflicts over resources, ethnic tensions rise around a lack of access to governance structures, lack of capacity of local and national authorities perpetuate rather than relieve existing tensions, and women's poor access to discussions and decision-making processes on peace and development issues potentially exacerbate the situation. These factors as well as the more deeply hidden root causes of potential conflicts need to continue to be formally mapped and discussed among the key conflict prevention actors to develop a strong understanding of the challenges facing Kyrgyzstan today, and to develop a framework and approach to address these challenges.

II The Peace and Development Programme (PDP)

UNDP Kyrgyzstan works primarily on a long-term basis to address the root causes of conflict e.g. social and economic inequality, discrimination, access to land, resource distribution, weak government institutions, poorly developed civil society, border problems etc. UNDP Kyrgyzstan continues to focus on the strengthening of social and political structures at all levels as well as building national capacities for peace in order to create a "culture of peace" and facilitate sustainable human development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. By building and strengthening structures and systems that address the root-causes of potential violent conflict and supporting local and national capacities for peace over the long-term, UNDP and its partners hope to mitigate the factors that lead to the escalation of violent conflict.

In tandem with its longer term work in conflict prevention, UNDP Kyrgyzstan stands ready to provide a forum and support a dialogue process, either led by the UN or possibly co-facilitated with other relevant international organizations, which would initially focus on the immediate/short term issues that have been brought out in the recent constitutional crisis, should the government or

opposition request it. However, underneath the immediate/short-term issues exists a deeper set of problems that can only be addressed over the long-term with structural changes in governance mechanisms and capacity building of both the government and civil society, both areas in which UNDP is currently working and which it will continue to focus on in the future.

Building on lessons learned from its former Preventive Development Programme, UNDP in Kyrgyzstan continues to support the Government and people of Kyrgyzstan's long-term objective to enhance the environment for sustainable development in Kyrgyzstan through strengthening mechanisms and structures that contribute to social cohesion, tolerance and peace. UNDP will accomplish this objective by contributing to the development of the national capacity to identify, understand and peacefully respond to conflicts and their root causes, by assisting in strengthening structures, systems and strategies which support peace and by increasing awareness of diversity and improving tolerance and cooperation among and between groups in Kyrgyzstan and border areas.

This vision is supported by UNDP's overall country programme through the mainstreaming of conflict prevention into its other programme areas as well as through its Peace and Development Programme which focuses on direct interventions that support conflict prevention and peace building.

In 2003, UNDP established a Conflict Prevention Programme, covering the three southern provinces and cross border areas with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, to strengthen social harmony and tolerance and address local tensions. UNDP provided support to local-level projects with the potential to defuse tensions and promote cooperation among ethnic groups. It also trained and mobilized local authorities and civil society organizations to locally resolve disputes and achieve consensus. From 2005-2007, the UNDP Conflict Prevention Program, together with UNDP Tajikistan and SDC Uzbekistan, also implemented a "Cross border Cooperation" project in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Building on this first initiative, and taking into account the changing nature of conflict in the country, UNDP Kyrgyzstan developed a four year Peace and Development strategy (2007-2010) for UNDP in Kyrgyzstan. The Strategy falls under the Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) priorities of the overall UNDP country programme. It, therefore, aims to contribute to the expected CPR output in the country programme in the Country Program Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). The Strategy focuses on direct conflict prevention interventions, through the Peace and Development Programme, and on the mainstreaming of conflict prevention into other programme areas. The Strategy and the Peace and Development Programme document together outline an interlinked approach—one that addresses both the "what" and the "how" of conflict prevention programming in Kyrgyzstan. The proposed activities, outlined in this proposal, represent the logical continuation of the conflict prevention efforts initiated in 2007 in order to achieve UNDP's vision of peaceful development in Kyrgyzstan.

The Peace and Development Programme (PDP) aims to develop the capacity, through training and mentoring, of key national level (Presidential Administration, ministries, Parliament, civil society, analytical research centers) and local partners (Oblast, district, municipal authorities and civil society) in conflict prevention skills. In addition, PDP works to create and strengthen processes and mechanisms for conflict prevention, including at the policy level, through the development of a national conflict prevention strategy and at the local level, with local authority advisory committees. Finally, PDP continues to work in cross-border areas, to bring together authorities and community members from both sides of the border to identify joint responses to issues important to both communities.

More specifically in 2007 and 2008, through the efforts of PDP and with the financial support of BCPR (not including activities under the PDA Process—see below), the following results were achieved:

- Capacity of members of Parliament, local authorities, civil society organizations, youth, and women's organizations in conflict prevention, diversity management, and conflict management systems strengthened through targeted training and mentoring approaches, as well as support to joint initiatives through a small grant mechanism. The principle of maintaining gender balance was maintained, and women constituted 44% of the participants in the trainings.
- Capacity of civil society to advocate for conflict prevention strengthened through the establishment of two civil society network forums in the south of Kyrgyzstan.
- District level conflict prevention mechanisms comprised of informal local leaders from different ethnicities and groups, and representatives of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), established to advise the local authorities on conflict prevention issues. The mechanisms have actively served as a forum to raise women-specific issues such as support to women initiative centers. Women constitute 32% of the members.
- Cross border collaboration promoted through (a) the establishment of cross-border working groups with representatives from both sides of the border, including with the participation of women (currently 31% of the members are women) (b) the development of joint strategies to solve local problems (e.g. water usage, pasture sharing, border crossing procedures, and cross-border trade) and to advocate for action with higher levels of government on issues that cannot be solved at the locally and (c) support to practical collaboration to bolster inter-ethnic collaboration and cross-border confidence building, through small grants.

A recent evaluation of the PDP activities, funded by the Global Conflict Prevention Pool (GCPP) (November 2007-April 2008), which incorporated two southern districts and many of the activities highlighted above, was positive. The evaluation found, "that the UNDP PDP project "Strengthening local capabilities for peace in Uzgen and Bazarkorgon districts" has an innovative and effective approach to conflict prevention in the target areas. According to discussions with the public, government authorities, and civil society in the target areas, the project has achieved positive impact."

In particular, the evaluation highlighted that the Local Authority Advisory Committees showed real potential in assisting the local authorities to identify and address the root causes of conflict, and further efforts should be made towards their integration into the local structures to make a long-term impact. The evaluation also highlighted the need for deepening the skills provided to key participants in conflict prevention to ensure more sustainable learning. PDP has since incorporated the findings of the GCPP funded portion of the programme into the overall PDP activities to improve their effectiveness, starting with an assessment of the capacity building work.

PDP continues to work with other programme areas within UNDP Kyrgyzstan. Although both the Peace and Development Programme (PDP) and Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) follow their own strategies, project documents, and project management arrangements, some linkages between these programmes have been established. A new programme unit was formed in 2008 that joined both programmes. The Crisis Prevention Unit (CPU), as it is called, includes a team leader, who oversees both programmes; a peace and development advisor also provides guidance and strategic support to the conflict prevention portion of the unit; and a programme associate that provides support to both programmes.

In 2009, PDP and DRMP have planned joint capacity development and training for key oblast level actors in strategic planning and in the mainstreaming of crisis prevention. The two programmes will ensure that the disaster risk mitigation projects are conflict sensitive and support peace building processes and the conflict prevention projects incorporate disaster risk management into their planning. As part of its conflict prevention mainstreaming efforts, PDP will work closely with DRM to integrate conflict prevention approaches into disaster risk management programme planning and implementation. PDP will also work with DRMP to organize cross border discussions on the possible impact of disaster situations on cross-border relations. Finally, at the local level, the programmes will explore where they can join efforts to ensure that both disaster risk reduction and peace and conflict issues are integrated into local development planning and implementation.

PDP is currently developing plans for 2009 to increase synergies between other programme areas as well, including with the democratic governance programme on issues of local development plans with poverty on some of their local level initiatives, including their work with local women's groups, and with the EC funded Border Management Programme (BOMCA) in their work on cross border trade improvement.

With regard to our early recovery efforts, the UN Resident Coordinator's office, building on the humanitarian flash appeal launched last year and the UNDP Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment, is currently developing a strategy framework to identify and prepare longer-term responses that address a continuing compound crisis type situation. The new early recovery initiative will augment existing programmes within the UN system and key activities outlined in the Country Development Strategy. The framework will strengthen the linkages between these efforts and ensure that future programmes are developed jointly and nationally owned.

UNDP has also facilitated discussions with the UNRC office and local and international conflict and crisis prevention experts on the possible links between conflict and the potential winter crisis. These experts found that the compound crisis was an issue that had the potential to act as a trigger to many of the possible root causes of conflict facing Kyrgyzstan. Collaboration is underway between the PDP and the RC office to further explore the linkages and inter-relationship between food insecurity, changes in livelihoods, and conflict potential in Kyrgyzstan. To that end, a nation-wide survey will be conducted to provide quantitative data on the relationship between the two. An accompanying analysis will identify areas of the country that are particularly poor and food insecure, and which could be transformed into future "conflict hotspots".

III. Peace and Development Analysis (PDA)

A key focus of the UNDP Peace and Development Programme is the Peace and Development Analysis (PDA). The PDA is a development planning tool that assists all actors, including women, youth and ethnic minorities, to jointly and formally establish a common vision of peace and development in Kyrgyzstan. The PDA process brings together people from all sectors and levels of the Kyrgyz Republic and is a participatory, multi-stakeholder process that helps government, civil society and development actors to analyze the local context from different points of view.

The PDA is not a process that is imposed from outside or from above. Instead it has been designed as a bottom-up approach where the voices and concerns of the people are brought into national and local development planning frameworks. It helps identify the obstacles and the existing capacities for peace and development that is present in each Oblast. It not only calls upon participants to think beyond individual or constituent interests, but also to think beyond the present - to the future they want to create for their children.

In 2008, UNDP in partnership with the Economic and Social Policy Department of the Presidential Administration and the civil society organization, Foundation for Tolerance International, has successfully launched the PDA process and carried out three-day Oblast PDA workshops for the Batken, Talas, Osh, Jalalabad, Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Chui Oblasts. Participants in the PDA Process noted the importance of the process as a forum to raise, discuss and agree on issues, as well as analyze more deeply the linkages among the challenges they all face. They also noted that the process was an empowering one that catalyzed their will for action and overcame the normally mono-sectoral approach used in analysis and planning.

The PDA is an important step towards integrating a conflict lens onto UNDP Kyrgyzstan programming. It is an opportunity to organize and coordinate UNDP programming to begin to address the root obstacles to peace and development being identified by the process. Currently, many of the obstacles to peace being identified through the PDA Process are strongly linked to ongoing democratic governance, poverty reduction, environment, youth and disaster programming. The new initiatives are a way to ensure PDA process findings are incorporated into other programme areas to make the response to the findings truly multi-sectoral.

PDA Process Initial Results

During the PDA process, participants first developed their vision of peace and development in their oblast until the year 2028, which focused on: (a) how they define future peace, stability, and development; (b) the principles and values they want to live by; and (c) the benchmarks with which they will measure whether that vision is achieved. The visions of peace and development developed by the workshop participants differ to some extent between the oblasts, but do have certain common denominators, which show common values connecting the citizens of different oblasts. In all oblasts, the vision of peace and development included: strong rule of law, equal opportunities for all citizens, the protection of human rights, inter-ethnic and inter-confessional harmony, economic development, the preservation of the environment and natural resources, and trust between state structures and society.

The participants also identified and analyzed a range of root obstacles to peace and development in their oblasts – from which both systemic effects and local tensions spring. The following root obstacles have been identified throughout the process:

- First, governance challenges which are both technical (poorly qualified civil servants and high turn over of staff, weak and inappropriate laws regulating religious groups, and problems around border management) and political (limited political will to address corruption and weak and incoherent implementation of policy).
- Second, corruption is seen as a widespread and deep-rooted challenge facing the country, which manifests itself in non-transparent land sales, privatization efforts, nepotism in official appointments, corrupt judiciary, and irregularities in elections, to mention some.
- Third, weak community and national cohesion is expressed in terms of a lost or absent state ideology, erosion of values, loss of civic identity, and limited civic pride/responsibility. It is a common theme to date and reflects a trend of eroding social cohesion in the country. The systemic effects are seen through out-migration, high crime rates, environmental problems, mistrust towards the authorities, insecurity, and irregular power/water supplies.

Systemic obstacles also increase local tensions and make them harder to resolve at a local and province level.

Capacities for peace were also analyzed in the context of Kyrgyzstan, and consist of opportunities for small and medium enterprise development, the development of cross-border markets, tourism possibilities in many of the oblasts, an active and developing civil society, and conditions for strengthening inter-ethnic harmony in the oblasts. However, participants emphasized the weakness and vulnerability of these capacities, since they rely on values and institutions that are susceptible to political changes.

The PDA process and Gender

During the PDA process, the fourth point of UNDP's Eight Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (8PA) has been promoted through the integration and promotion of women's effective participation in the analysis process and in the development of responses at the local and national levels. Nearly half of the PDA Workshop participants were women (43%) and particular emphasis was placed on ensuring representatives from women's organizations in the PDA process. This was done through pre-consultation missions where meetings were held with representatives from women's organizations and other marginalized groups, such as youth groups, ethnic minorities and elders, to encourage their full participation and to ensure that their voices were heard. Gender balance was also maintained in the formation of the team of facilitators (50% are women) and throughout the process in the workshops, in the oblast advisory committees, and on the steering board. Finally, elements of gender were included into the development and adaptation of the PDA methodology and the training of the local facilitation team from the civil society partner.

While this approach has allowed for concerns pertaining to gender and conflict prevention to be highlighted, a dedicated thematic assessment will be undertaken to complement the emerging analysis and to assist in the development of a dedicated gender and conflict initiative.

PDA Mechanisms for Peace and Development

In the context of the PDA Process, UNDP has built mechanisms to effectively facilitate the integration of the PDA findings into development planning frameworks at the national, oblast and local levels. At the national level, UNDP has supported the creation of a national steering board, which guides the process and provides feedback on key issues. The National Steering Board is chaired by the Head of the Economic and Social Policy Department, and is comprised of representatives from government, civil society, academic institutions, parliament and international organizations. Three out of seven members are women.

At the oblast level, the PDA process is represented by seven PDA Oblast Advisory Committees and one City Advisory Committee for Bishkek. The Advisory Committees are chaired by the Deputy Governor and comprised of representatives from local, district and oblast authorities and civil society sector active in each of the oblasts. In terms of women's representation, 42% of the OAC members are women. The Advisory Committees are responsible for the successful achievement of the PDA process at the local level, including in the selection of PDA Workshop participants and the finalization of the PDA Process Reports that come out of the workshops. They will also provide leadership in follow on actions, including the integration of conflict concerns emerging from the PDA into the oblast development plans.

UNDP also incorporated civil society into the PDA process through the Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI), which was responsible for the organization and facilitation of the Oblast Workshops and for receiving and incorporating the Advisory Committees feedback into the Oblast PDA reports.

IV. Programme Structure and Activities

This section provides the structure of the programme including goal, purpose, outputs and activities.

A. Programme Goal: To enhance the environment for sustainable development in Kyrgyzstan through strengthening mechanisms and structures which contribute to social cohesion, tolerance and peace.

B. Programme Statement of Purpose:

UNDP will contribute to developing national capacities to identify, understand and peacefully respond to conflicts and their root causes, assist in strengthening structures, systems and strategies which support peace as well as increase awareness of diversity and improve tolerance and cooperation among and between groups in Kyrgyzstan and border areas.

C. Outputs and Activities under each Output:

Output 1. Policy framework for conflict prevention established and capacities and mechanisms for conflict prevention strengthened at the national level

1.1 National strategy for peace and development formulated and implemented, based on the consensus emerging from the Peace and Development Analysis

1.2 Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) Process finalized and institutionalized

1.3 Finalize the multi-stakeholder workshop for Bishkek city and organize an additional workshop with youth representatives. Additional information on youth and their specific vision

for peace has been requested by the Government. (b) Implement a perception survey to strengthen the nationwide character of the PDA and undertake additional thematic assessments to complement the qualitative findings coming out of the PDA workshops and to develop baseline for joint programming in selected areas. Preliminary areas identified for thematic assessment include: gender and conflict prevention, including a gender analysis of PDA findings, focus groups, and in-depth interviews; the nexus between governance and conflict, including local level corruption and poor service delivery; natural resource management (including in border areas) and conflict; youth and conflict; food security, livelihoods and conflict. (c) Develop the final national level PDA report, which brings together all the information from the PDA workshops and the complementary research. (d) Organize a national conference to launch the national report as a first step towards the development of a national strategy for peace and development.

- Support a communications and awareness raising strategy on the findings of the Peace and Development Analysis at the national and local levels, in order to maintain the momentum created and the increased attention given by various actors to the issue of peace and development
- Build and strengthen a long term resource for gender and conflict prevention in Kyrgyzstan, through strengthening the conflict prevention capacity of a local women's civil society organization with experience in promoting gender equality. The expertise of this partner will be used for the thematic gender and conflict assessment and for ensuring that gender-related conflict prevention priorities are reflected at the national policy level and at the local level.
- Institutionalize the mechanisms and results of the PDA process through strengthening the capacity of research institutes to generate analysis and applied knowledge on issues of conflict prevention and conflict sensitive development with a view to informing policy at the national and local levels
- Codify and document the lessons learned of the PDA process.

9. A national strategy for peace and development process supported

- Assist the Government and other key stakeholders in the development of a national strategy for peace and development, through the provision of technical assistance, and the sharing of relevant experiences from other context.
- Facilitate the consultation and validation process leading to the development and finalization of the national strategy.
- Ensure that technical expertise in gender and peace building is provided to support the development of the national strategy, and that women's organizations and networks participate in the formulation process.
- Guide and support the Government in its coordination of the donor community to support the National Strategy.

10. New initiatives undertaken on the basis of the Peace and Development Analysis process

1. New initiatives designed and selected ongoing UNDP programmes expanded to integrate conflict concerns

- On the basis of the Peace and Development Analysis, as well as the additional thematic assessments undertaken, and in close collaboration with UNDP's other programme areas, design a new set of programmatic interventions to respond to the conflict dynamics in the country. This will include a new initiative on gender and conflict prevention that will both strengthen and promote women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention efforts at the local oblast and national level as well as the capacity of relevant institutions and processes to deliver for women's needs.

- Conduct a review of UNDP, and possibly other UN agency, programmes, to determine the current level of conflict sensitivity of all programme areas, and to identify concrete entry points to strengthen concerns into ongoing UNDP initiatives in the area of democratic governance, poverty reduction, and environment.
- Explore synergies with UN agencies and other donors for possible joint programming opportunities, including with the Voice and Accountability Programme, currently under development for the EC.

Output 2. Capacities for peace building and conflict prevention are strengthened and mechanisms to diminish social tensions and address potential underlying conflict causes are established and/or strengthened.

a Capacities of key national and local stakeholders in conflict prevention, and mechanisms for conflict management strengthened

- Using local civil society partners, strengthen the skill base of a variety of actors – such as key central government officials, parliamentarians, representatives from oblast and local authority, and other civic leaders on conflict prevention, conflict sensitive development, and collaborative decision-making, through a targeted package of experiential training, and mentoring. Particular attention will be paid to ensure the participation of women leaders in this capacity development effort at both the national and local levels.
- Strengthen the capacity of the media for conflict sensitive and objective reporting, including on the issues emerging from the Peace and Development Analysis process.
- Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations for effective training, networking, and advocacy on conflict prevention, both at the national and local levels. In this context, particular attention will be paid to strengthening women’s networks and organizations (e.g. community based organizations self-help groups led by women, women’s councils, courts of ak-sakals, etc) for peace and development.
- Develop the capacity of active multiethnic youth in different regions of the country in conflict prevention skills and support small/micro projects to address the causes of conflict youth identify in their communities.
- Support the strengthening of the PDA National Steering Board as a national advisory council for the national government on conflict prevention, as per the request of the Presidency. The National Advisory Council, consisting of representatives from government, civil society and Parliament, will provide policy advice on conflict prevention issues, and act as a conflict management mechanism to mitigate tensions at the national and local levels.

b Peace and conflict issues incorporated into local development plans

- Assess existing oblast development plans, the existing institutional capacities and the needs for institutional strengthening to promote more conflict prevention priorities in oblast development plans.
- Strengthen oblast and local level conflict management mechanisms (Oblast Advisory Committees and Local Authority Advisory Committees) to support the integration of conflict prevention priorities in the local development plans, and their implementation.
- Support small-scale interventions at oblast level and district level to address local tensions and to support the implementation of conflict prevention priorities in the local development plans.

V Project Beneficiaries

Project beneficiaries will include central government officials, including the executive branch and parliament; district and local level authorities; municipality staff and management; media; civil society organizations; women groups; youth; students; informal community leaders.

Demographic and gender disaggregated breakdown of estimated direct and indirect beneficiaries for the proposed project at the local level:

Oblast (Focus districts for LAACs and work with district authorities within Oblast)	Local CSO Staff		Local authorities		Approximate beneficiaries reached through grants		Local Authority Advisory Committee members		Oblast Advisory Committee members	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1. Osh oblast (Marasuu, Uzgen)	12	8	24	16	1000	1000	18	12	4	3
2. Jalalabad oblast (Arabuka, Bazarkorgon)	12	8	24	16	1000	1000	18	12	4	3
3. Batken oblast (Leilek)	6	4	16	4	750	750	9	6	4	3
4. Chui oblast (Pantilov)	6	4	16	4	1000	1000	9	6	6	3
5. Issykul oblast (T. B. Determined)	6	4	16	4	750	750	9	6	4	3
6. Talas oblast (TBD)	6	4	16	4	750	750	9	6	6	3
7. Naryn oblast (TBD)	6	4	16	4	750	750	9	6	6	3
TOTAL	90		180		12000		135		55	

Training components summary table:

	Total Groups	Average # participants per Group	# of men and women		Total number of participants
			Men	Women	
Civil Society Organizations	4	15	25	35	60
Local Authority Advisory committees	9	15	94	41	135
Oblast Advisory Committee	8	7	28	28	56
Local authorities	9	20	171	9	180
National Steering Board	1	7	5	2	7
Government and Parliament partners	2	25	45	5	50
youth	2	15	15	15	30
TOTAL	33		370	118	488

VI Management Arrangements

The operational framework of the programme has been designed based on a programme rather than project approach, while also aiming for a full-fledged National Execution (NEX) modality over the long-term. In parallel with programme implementation, both UNDP and the Government will undertake various measures for strengthening capacity building within the government machinery to achieving long-term sustainability. Some of the measures envisaged in this context are to increase national ownership, infuse greater commitment to development activities and internalize UNDP and donor inputs.

The implementing Agency for the Programme is the Social and Economic Policy Department of the Presidential Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Programme detailed in this document is nationally executed and will be headed by the National Programme Director (NPD) – Head of the Social and Economic Policy Department of the Presidential Administration. The Department of Economic and Social Policy of the Presidential Administration advises the President on key social and economic development issues. The Department is responsible for designing social and economic strategies such as the Country Development Strategy “2020” and is also responsible for the PDA National Steering Board.

Due to the insufficient capacity of the government to undertake technical, administrative and financial tasks involved in managing the programme, the Programme Management Unit (PMU), established under the Preventive Development Programme to carry out the tasks that cannot be handled by existing structures, will continue its work. The PMU for the Peace and Development Programme is split between Osh and Bishkek. There is also one sub-office of the Osh Office in Jalalabad (please see Annex 1 on the management structure).

The programme is overseen by a project board. Quality Control will be done by the Peace and Development Advisor and Programme Associate from the CO. The Programme Manager (PM) manages the programming and operations of the Peace and Development Programme; the CTA, working closely with the PM, manages relationships with, among others, the Government (including the Presidential Administration and ministries) Parliament, Oblast administration, and local authorities; provides policy support and leads advocacy efforts for peace and development issues with key actors; and the PDA Process Coordinator oversees the finalization of the PDA process (including all reports and knowledge management) and aspects of the strategy development and PDA follow on. The Peace and Development Programme Coordinator oversees the day to day programme implementation.

The Programme implements actual activities through a combination of mechanisms. Some activities are implemented directly by the Programme or in partnership with local or international actors; other activities are implemented directly by the implementing partner, local government partners, civil society partners or other UN agencies.

UNDP Country Office support

The UNDP Country Office may provide support services at the request of the Government. The UNDP Country Office may offer assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP Country Office will ensure that the capacity of the Government Agencies is strengthened to carry out such activities directly.

Procurement of goods and services will be conducted in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the UNDP, including the provision of liability and privileges and immunities shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government will retain overall responsibility for nationally implemented Programme.

Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP Country Office in accordance with this letter will be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the GoK and UNDP on 14 September 1992

The UNDP Country Office will submit progress reports on support services provided and will report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services as required. Any modification of the present arrangements will be made through mutual written agreement of both parties.

VII. Partners

The UNDP Peace and Development Programme works with the central and local level government institutions in the implementation of activities, as well as with civil society partners to ensure a sound and participatory response to issues around peace and development.

The Programme continues to actively collaborate with other UNDP Programmes, UN agencies, international organizations and civil society actors through leading the local network of actors within the field of conflict prevention for increasing the information sharing and harmonization of activities undertaken. More specifically the Programme plans to continue actively cooperating with organizations like LGI/OSI Budapest, Foundation for Tolerance International, Philia Association, Soros Foundation – Kyrgyzstan, and others. As mentioned under paragraph IV, UNDP plans to enter into a partnership with a local women's organization active in promoting gender equality. The capacity of the civil society partner will be strengthened through training and mentoring on the specificities of gender in conflict prevention in order to ensure the capacity to implement the gender-specific activities outlined in the proposal.

Finally, the PDA results have already begun informing a potential EC funded joint UN programme titled "Voice and Accountability", which is currently under development. The key problem to be addressed by the Voice and Accountability programme is the inability of vulnerable and excluded segments of society to assume their full rights as citizens and effectively participate in decision-making and service delivery processes that affect their lives. The programme is designed to address to enhance the "voice" of citizens and civil society groups (their awareness of their rights and capacity to participate effectively in local and national governance processes) and the "ear" of government institutions at the local and national levels (the existence of clear mechanisms for the expression of voice, the capacity to utilize them and the willingness and commitment to listen and act on the expression of voice by excluded groups).

VIII. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation plan aims at providing development partners and stakeholders with timely information about the progress in the production of outputs and the achievement of the programme objectives. Indicators help to determine the extent to which a programme is achieving expected results. They are a means of measuring what actually happened against what was planned in terms of quality, quantity and time.

Mechanisms to be used for monitoring the Programme will include:

- Technical, financial and progress reports prepared by the Programme teams in close consultation with national counterparts;
- Studies and research, where possible, to monitor progress against established indicators;
- Field visits;
- Consultation with all strategic stakeholders during programme implementation. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring the active and meaningful participation of women's organizations and representatives in the consultation with stakeholders.

The Programme will be subjected to semi-annual reviews and annual work plans will be revised in accordance with the results of the reviews.

Monitoring and evaluation of the programme implementation will be implemented in accordance with the UNDP monitoring and evaluation rules and practices in order to ensure the targeted, proper and timely implementation of programme activities. An evaluation will also be conducted near the two year mark of the programme. An outcome assessment will also be conducted near

the end of the four year programme cycle to determine impact of the Programme on conflict prevention in Kyrgyzstan.

IX. Programme Duration and Funding

The current Peace and Development Programme (PDP) is anticipated to last for four years (2007 - 2010). Depending on the outcomes and results of the programme as well as the results of an impact assessment, an extension will be considered.

Past funding

- From April 2007- August 2008, BCPR supported the start up period of the Peace and Development Programme with seed funding in the amount of \$400,000.
- The UK Global Conflict Prevention Pool supported six months of PDP activities with \$58,000, the last bit of funding for Central Asia, as they have ceased activities here.
- PDP also received \$560,000 in UNDP TRAC II funds for its activities in 2008.
- Country Office support (TRAC I) was also approximately \$650,000 for 2007 and 2008.

Requested funding

UNDP Kyrgyzstan is requesting \$886,205 from BCPR for support to the Peace and Development Programme for one year (April 2009-March 2010) of the programme cycle for the activities outlined above.

The Country Office will also contribute \$328,017 to the programme implementation for 2009.

Anticipated funding

UNDP Kyrgyzstan is currently in discussions with the Finnish Government for funding of PDP for two years in the amount of 600,000 Euros. A proposal was submitted to them and UNDP Kyrgyzstan has received some initial positive feedback. The Finnish Government will finalize its decision in the first quarter of 2009. The Finnish proposal focuses on ongoing cross border and local level activities, not focused on in the BCPR proposal.

UNDP Kyrgyzstan has also engaged the broader donor community in the PDA process, which has resulted in a strong interest in the findings emerging from the exercise, as well as in follow-up activities. For example, the OSCE in particular has indicated interest in joint follow-up activities at the national and local levels. UNDP Kyrgyzstan will continue to maximize the PDA as a platform for partnership building and resource mobilization with key donors in the country.

C. Annexes

The annexes contain a risk log, management structure, Monitoring and Evaluation workplan, annual workplans (2009, 2010), and Quality Management for Project Activity Results.

OFFLINE RISK LOG

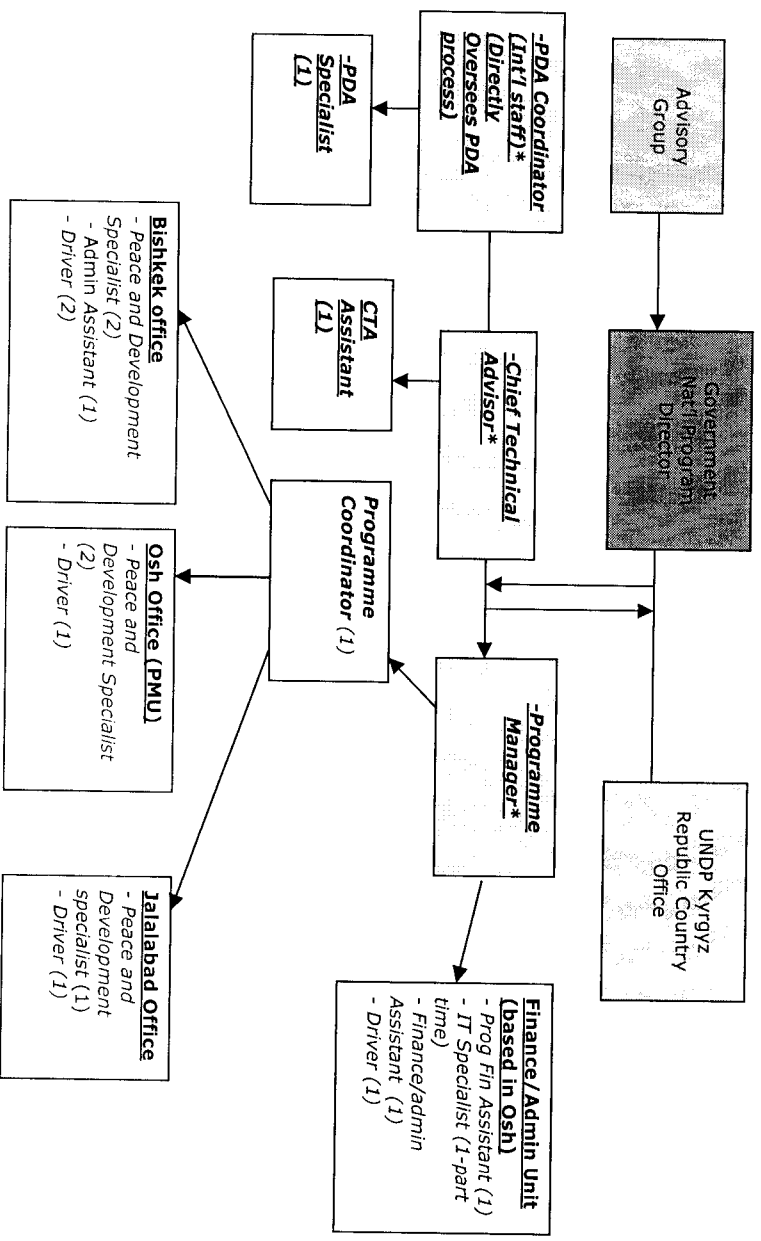


#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Change of government at different levels	2008	Political	Weak support from the government at all levels P = 5 I = 5	UNDP will sign a work plan with national government and MOUs with district administrations in order to guarantee implementation of project activities	Programme Director and Manager	Programme Manager	2008	No change
2	Lack of buy in from government partners	2008	Organizational	Lack of sustainability of the implemented activities P = 1 I = 5	An MOU will be signed with the district administrations to ensure participation. Local, oblast and national government will participate in every stage of the project implementation.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	2008	Reducing
3	Poor participation/contribution from partners and stakeholders	2008	Organizational	Partial achievement of the project results P = 1 I = 3	UNDP will work in close cooperation with local government, advisory committee members, and civil society members to ensure ownership and participation in project.	Programme Manager and Director	Programme Manager	2008	Reducing
4	Low capacity of stakeholders and partners	2008	Organizational	Partial achievement of the project results P = 3 I = 3	UNDP will facilitate activities to raise the capacity of local stakeholders and partners through this project and through its other programmes (UNDP will work with...	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	2008	No change

UNDP is a United Nations organization that helps countries and communities to meet their basic needs and improve their living conditions. UNDP works in more than 170 countries and territories, providing technical assistance, training, and financial support to governments, civil society, and the private sector. UNDP's work is focused on poverty reduction, governance, and disaster risk reduction. UNDP is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to the United Nations' vision of a better world for all.

	and human resources for sustainability of efforts			project results P = 3 I = 5	local government partners to include follow on conflict prevention activities into their new budgets and assist them with other fundraising as well.	Development Adviser and Programme Manager	Manager		
6	Insufficient understanding about different gender needs and the role of women and men in diminishing or escalating conflict.	2008	Environmental	Increasing gap between men and women in conflict prevention. P = 5 I = 3	UNDP will continue to mainstream gender into all aspects of the programme, including in all of its training and other capacity building activities.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	2008	Decreasing
7	Conflicting agendas of different Civil Society Organization (CSO) members/unwillingness to work together	2008	Financial and strategic	Lack of cooperation between the Civil society Organizations within the project P = 3 I = 3	UNDP will focus its efforts on those Civil society organizations that are open and willing to cooperate with other organizations towards achieving a common goal.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	2008	Decreasing
9	Poor understanding and buy in from UNDP programme colleagues for conflict sensitivity and mainstreaming efforts	2008	Organizational	Lack of linkages between UNDP Programmes in mainstreaming conflict sensitivity P = 3 I = 5	PDP will continue to raise awareness in the country office for the need to make UNDP programming conflict sensitive and to mainstream conflict prevention.	Peace and Development Adviser	Programme Manager	2008	No change

Peace and Development Programme Management Structure



*All three positions report to the Project Board made up of the Executive (NPD), the Senior Beneficiary (Advisory group), and the Senior Supplier (UNDP CO—Representative from the Executive Team)

Annual Work Plan First Year

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	List activity results and associated actions								
Output 1. Policy framework for conflict prevention established and capacities and mechanisms for conflict prevention strengthened at the national level 1.1. National strategy for peace and development formulated and implemented, based on the consensus emerging from the Peace and Development Analysis Baseline: No public policy at the national level explicitly addresses root causes of conflict or gender-related conflict prevention priorities. Mechanisms and capacities for promoting conflict prevention priorities exist in the form of a National Steering Board, but are in need of strengthening to effectively serve as an Advisory Council to the Government of Kyrgyzstan on conflict prevention. National partners have weak capacity and lack mechanism to identify root causes of conflicts. Women's organizations and networks are poorly involved and consulted in the development of national level conflict prevention policy.	Activity Result 1. Peace and Development analysis process finalized Action 1. Finalize the PDA consultation process by conducting the Bishkek PDA workshop	x				Presidential Administration (PA), UNDP Peace and Development Programme (PDP), Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)	BCPR	subcontract, travel, fuel, workshop expenditures, PDA coordin. fee, staff remuneration, training, stationary	178,400
	Action 2. Conduct 3 day workshop together with youth programme on youth and conflict prevention	x				PDP, national research institute	BCPR-Gender		30,000
	Action 3. Carry out additional research in the form of nation-wide survey and thematic assessments to complement the findings coming out of the PDA workshops	x	x			PDP, national research institute, international expert	BCPR-Gender		30,000
	Action 4. Build and strengthen capacity of national women's org and carry out thematic assessment on gender and conflict prevention, including a gender analysis of PDA findings, focus groups and in-depth interviews	x	x			PDP	CO		144,000
	Action 5. Develop National PDA Report		x			PDP	CO		144,000
	Action 6. Organize a national conference			x		PDP	CO		144,000
	Action 7. Support the awareness raising of PDA findings at national and Oblast level		x	x	x	PDP, NSB, OAO	CO		144,000
	Action 8. Codify and document lessons learned of PDA process regarding methodology and strategic process issues					HRH, PH, UNDP, BCPR			144,000
	Action 9. Institutionalize the mechanisms and results of the PDA process through structural reforms					HRH, PH, UNDP, BCPR			144,000

Administrative and support costs: 10%

Administrative and support costs: 10%

Administrative and support costs: 10%

conflict prevention issues, including one gender-specific initiative

- one conflict sensitivity review conducted and recommendations developed
- Two UNDP programmes made more conflict sensitive

1.2 New initiatives undertaken on the basis of the Peace and Development Analysis process

Related CP Outcome: Promote peace building approaches at national and local levels for strengthening social harmony, human security and development

<p>Activity Result 1. New initiatives designed and selected ongoing UNDP programmes expanded to integrate conflict concerns</p> <p>Action 1. Identify new initiatives to address key conflict prevention priorities emerging from the PDA process</p>			X	X	PDP, PA, NSB, UNDP focus areas	BCPR	subcontract, training, accommodation, workshops, experts, travel, meeting expenditures, supplies	95,000
<p>Action 2. Design a new set of programmatic interventions to respond to the conflict dynamics in the country to be determined by thematic assessments and in consultation with the NSB/OACs.</p>				X	PDP, NSB, OAC	BCPR - Gender		20,000
<p>Action 3. Design, based on thematic assessment on gender and conflict prevention, a specific initiative to promote women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention efforts at the local, provincial and national level</p>				X	UNDP, PDP	CO		6,000
<p>Action 4. Conduct a review of UNDP programmes to determine the current level of conflict sensitivity</p> <p>Action 5. Develop interventions to strengthen the conflict sensitivity of ongoing UNDP initiatives in the area of democratic governance, poverty reduction, and environment.</p>			X	X	UNDP, PDP			
<p>Total</p>								121,000
<p>Subtotal</p>								514,400

Output 2: Capacities for peace and conflict prevention are strengthened and mechanisms for conflict prevention are strengthened

Activity Result 1: Capacities of key national and local stakeholders in conflict prevention and mechanisms for conflict management strengthened

Action 1: Assess capacity levels from key actors

PA, PDP, OACs, NSB, UNDP, PDP

supplies, meeting and training, travel, meeting, accommodation, experts, travel, meeting expenditures, supplies

<p>underlying conflict causes are established and/or strengthened.</p> <p>Baseline: Local development plans do not reflect conflict prevention priorities, and do not explicitly address root causes of conflict, nor do they tackle key local tensions and conflicts. Partners and stakeholders have a weak understanding of the sources of conflicts and lack tools to effectively address conflicts. Women's organizations and networks for peace and development have low capacity and if they are involved in conflict prevention activities it is in a non-systematic manner.</p>	<p>such as PA, Gov't, Parliament, Ombudsman institute and stakeholders, support initiatives and assess training impact in basic conflict prevention and diversity management skills including gender aspects</p>	<p>Action 2. Using civil society partners, train local authorities in the area of conflict prevention, including representatives of water, youth and religion departments on the local level and conduct round tables, meetings, workshops to address root causes of conflicts involving government institutions on the local level</p>	<p>Action 3. Train media representatives on conflict sensitive and objective reporting, including on gender and diversity issues and other priority issues emerging from the PDA process</p>	<p>Action 4. Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations for effective training, networking and advocacy on conflict prevention, both at the national and local levels. In this context, particular attention will be paid to strengthening women's networks and organizations (e.g. community based organizations self-help groups led by women, women's councils, courts of ak-sakals, etc) for peace and development. The following actions will be taken:</p> <p>a) conduct training needs assessment b) conduct trainings for civil society representatives c) identify civil society advocacy group c) support CSO initiatives to promote peace building initiatives and conflict prevention including gender and youth</p> <p>Action 5. Support the strengthening of the PDA NSB to become a National Advisory Council, including</p> <p>a) Organize working meetings of Advisory Council</p>	<p>national NGOs</p>	<p>travel, subcontract</p>	<p>34,000</p>
<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Oblast level forums where PDA findings have been discussed • # of joint meetings between local and national actors regarding conflict prevention priorities • Partners and stakeholders are equipped with conflict prevention peace building knowledge and tools • # working meetings, round tables on conflict prevention issues for members of Parliament and 							
CO							
<p>subcontract, supplies, meeting and training expenditures, travel</p> <p>supplies training expenditures travel</p>							

1.1. National strategy for peace and development implemented, based on the consensus emerging from the Peace and Development Analysis

Baseline: A process to develop a national strategy for peace and development underway since 2009, but no public policy framework exists that explicitly addresses root causes of conflict and that includes gender-related conflict prevention priorities. Mechanisms and capacities for promoting conflict prevention priorities exist in the form of a National Steering Board, but are in need of strengthening to effectively serve as an Advisory Council to the Government of Kyrgyzstan on conflict prevention.

Indicators

- National Strategy for Conflict Prevention presented to the National Steering Board
- National strategy for peace and development includes gender-specific initiatives
- Partners and stakeholders are equipped with conflict prevention-peace building knowledge and tools.
- analytical and thematic reports or bulletins produced

financial implications of the Strategy etc.						
Action 2. Support the Government in the coordination of the donor community to support the National peace and development	X	X	X			
Action 3. Finalization and launch of the national peace and development						
Action 3. Support to strategy initiatives			X	X		
Action 4. Support gender specific initiatives of the national peace and development strategy					X	X
Action 5 Train representatives of international institute for Strategic Studies (ISSI) and other research centers						

BCPR - Gender

remuneration, travel

65,000

subsidies
training
equipment
travel fuel
subsistence
allowing
transport

Annex 6: Budgets and financial reports of activities

<p>1.2 New initiatives undertaken and supported on the basis of the Peace and Development Analysis process</p> <p>Related CP Outcome: Promote peace building approaches at national and local levels for strengthening social harmony, human security and development</p>	<p>Activity Result 2. New initiatives implemented and selected ongoing UNDP programmes expanded to integrate conflict concerns</p> <p>Action 1. Implement and support new initiatives to address key conflict prevention priorities emerging from the PDA process</p>						x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>PDP, PA, NSB, UNDP focus areas</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>subcontract, training, accommodation, workshops, experts, travel, meeting expenditures, supplies, fuel,</p>	<p>181,000</p>		
	<p>Action 2. Implement a specific initiative to promote women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention efforts at the local, provincial and national level</p>						x	x	x	x	x	<p>BCPR - Gender</p>					<p>80,000</p>	
	<p>Action 3. Undertake mainstreaming of conflict prevention, including in joint programming</p>						x	x	x	x	x	x	<p>PDP, UNDP Programmes, CO</p>	<p>CO</p>	<p>7,000</p>			
	<p>Total</p>																	
	<p>Subtotal</p>																	
<p>Output 2. Capacities for peace and conflict prevention are strengthened and mechanisms to diminish social tensions and address potential underlying conflict causes are established and/or strengthened.</p> <p>Baseline: Partners and stakeholders have a weak understanding of the sources of conflicts and lack tools to effectively address conflicts.</p>	<p>Activity Result 1. Capacities of key national and local stakeholders in conflict prevention, and mechanisms for conflict management strengthened:</p> <p>Action 1. Train Presidential Administration, key government representatives, Parliament members, Ombudsmen Institute in basic conflict prevention and diversity management skills including gender aspects</p>						x						<p>NSB, PA, PDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>supplies, training expenditures, travel, subcontract, accommodation</p>	<p>230,048</p>		
	<p>Total</p>																	
<p>Subtotal</p>																		
<p>Total</p>																		

Quality Management for Project Activity Results⁴

OUTPUT 1: Key national and local-level actors able to better analyze issues, develop policy and coordinate efforts in the field of conflict prevention	
<p>Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)</p> <p>Peace and Development Analysis process finalized</p> <p>Start Date: January 2009 End Date: December 2009</p>	<p>Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)</p> <p>A National peace and development strategy process supported</p> <p>Start Date: July 2009 End Date: February 2010</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To finalize the PDA process, validate and raise awareness on conflict prevention priorities and to lay the foundations for the development of a national conflict prevention strategy.</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>Action 1. Finalize the PDA consultation process by conducting the Bishkek PDA workshop</p> <p>Action 2. Conduct 3day workshop together with youth programme on youth and conflict prevention</p> <p>Action 3. Carry out additional research in the form of nation-wide survey and thematic assessments to complement the findings coming out of the PDA workshops</p> <p>Action 4. Carry out thematic assessment on gender and conflict prevention, including a gender analysis of PDA findings, focus groups and in-depth interviews</p> <p>Action 5. Develop National PDA Report</p> <p>Action 6. Organize a national conference</p> <p>Action 7. Support the awareness raising of PDA findings at national and oblast level</p> <p>Action 8. Codify and document lessons learned of PDA process regarding methodology and strategic process issues</p> <p>Action 9. Strengthen the capacity of research institutions and other relevant actors on conflict issues, provide training, technical support and generate analysis and applied knowledge)</p>
<p>Quality Criteria</p> <p>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</p>	<p>Quality Method</p> <p>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</p>
<p>Date of Assessment</p> <p>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</p>	<p>March 2009</p> <p>Report from the PDA Workshop for Bishkek City</p> <p>March 2009</p> <p>Report from PDA Workshop for youth</p> <p>April 2009</p> <p>Reports of the nation wide-survey</p> <p>April 2009</p> <p>Report on gender issues and conflict prevention from the complementary thematic research</p> <p>May 2009</p> <p>Draft(s) of national reports validated by key actors</p> <p>May 2009</p> <p>Minutes of validation meetings</p> <p>June 2009</p> <p>List of participants of national conference</p> <p>June 2009</p> <p>Report of National Conference</p>
<p>National Report on conflict prevention developed that incorporates findings from PDA nation-wide consultations and complementary research and presented to all relevant actors at a national conference</p>	

⁴ Refers to Activity Results as outlined for Annual Work Plan 2009

Purpose To support the development of a National Peace and Development Strategy that concretely addresses conflict prevention priorities in the Kyrgyz Republic	Description <p>Action 1. Assist the Government and other key stakeholders in the development of a national strategy for peace and development, through the provision of technical assistance, and the sharing of relevant experiences from other context.</p> <p>Action 2. Facilitate the consultation and validation process leading to the development and finalization of the national strategy.</p> <p>Action 3. Ensure that technical expertise in gender and peace building is provided to support the development of the national strategy, and that women's organizations and networks participate in the formulation process.</p> <p>Action 4. Guide and support the Government in its coordination of the donor community to support the National Strategy</p>	Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Purpose To start implementation of conflict prevention priorities as identified in the PDA process through concrete interventions and to ensure conflict	Description <p>Action 1. Identify new initiatives to address key conflict prevention priorities emerging from the PDA process</p> <p>Action 2. Develop a new set of UNDP programmatic interventions to respond to the conflict dynamics in the country to be determined by thematic assessments and in consultation with the NSB/OACs.</p> <p>Action 3. Design, based on thematic assessment on gender and conflict prevention, a specific initiative to promote women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention efforts at the local, provincial and national level</p> <p>Action 4. Conduct a review of UNDP programmes to determine the current level of conflict sensitivity</p> <p>Action 5. Develop interventions to strengthen the conflict sensitivity of ongoing UNDP initiatives in the area of democratic governance, poverty reduction, and environment.</p>	Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	Conflict sensitivity review conducted and recommendations accepted	UNDP documents Review	December 2009
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	New initiatives designed and selected ongoing UNDP programmes expanded to integrate conflict concerns	Start Date: March 2009 End Date: February 2010	To start implementation of conflict prevention priorities as identified in the PDA process through concrete interventions and to ensure conflict	Description <p>Action 1. Identify new initiatives to address key conflict prevention priorities emerging from the PDA process</p> <p>Action 2. Develop a new set of UNDP programmatic interventions to respond to the conflict dynamics in the country to be determined by thematic assessments and in consultation with the NSB/OACs.</p> <p>Action 3. Design, based on thematic assessment on gender and conflict prevention, a specific initiative to promote women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention efforts at the local, provincial and national level</p> <p>Action 4. Conduct a review of UNDP programmes to determine the current level of conflict sensitivity</p> <p>Action 5. Develop interventions to strengthen the conflict sensitivity of ongoing UNDP initiatives in the area of democratic governance, poverty reduction, and environment.</p>	Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	Conflict sensitivity review conducted and recommendations accepted	UNDP documents Review	December 2009			
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Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)		Purpose	Description
Capacities of key national and local stakeholders in conflict prevention, and strengthened mechanisms for conflict management	To strengthen mechanisms, processes and institutions for conflict prevention and management and to strengthen the capacity of key national and local stakeholders in conflict prevention skills.		<p>Action 1. Assess capacity level, train key actors such as PA, Govt Parliament, Ombudsman institute and stakeholders, support initiatives and assess training impact in basic conflict prevention and diversity management skills including gender aspects</p> <p>Action 2. Train local authorities in the area of conflict prevention, including representatives of departments on the local level and conduct round tables, meetings, workshops to address root causes of conflicts involving government institutions on the local level</p> <p>Action 3. Train media representatives on conflict sensitive and objective reporting, including on gender and diversity issues and other priority issues emerging from the PDA process</p> <p>Action 4. Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations for effective networking and advocacy on conflict prevention, both at the national and local levels. In this context, particular attention will be paid to strengthening women's networks and organizations (e.g. community based organizations self-help groups led by women, women's councils courts of ak-sakals, etc) for peace and development. the following actions will be taken:</p> <p>a) conduct training needs assessment</p> <p>b) conduct trainings for civil society representatives</p> <p>c) identify civil society advocacy group</p> <p>c) support CSO initiatives to promote peace building initiatives and conflict prevention including gender and youth</p> <p>Action 5. Support the strengthening of the PDA NSB to become a National Advisory Council, including:</p> <p>a) Organize working meetings of advisory council to develop and implement their action plan and discuss current issues</p> <p>b) Provide support to advisory council in it's efforts to promote peace and prevent conflicts</p> <p>c) Develop policy advice and recommendation in the field of peace and conflict prevention.</p> <p>Action 6. Strengthen women's networks and organizations as mechanisms and capacities to promote peace and development. (e.g. CBOs self-help groups led by women, women's councils, courts of ak-sakals etc.)</p> <p>Action 7. Develop capacity of youth leaders by training active multiethnic youth in different regions of the country, including in cross border areas in basic conflict prevention skills and support small/micro</p>

OUTPUT 2: Capacities for peace and conflict prevention are strengthened and mechanisms to diminish social tensions and address potential underlying conflict causes are established and/or strengthened

New project documents	Key UNDP country documents include conflict sensitive/conflict prevention language (ProDocs, workplans, contingency plan); New UNDP projects developed or old activities strengthened in conflict prevention
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	projects to address the causes of conflict youth identify in their communities.
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification, what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
# of capacity building activities and consultations carried out with the national and local level counterparts # of capacity building activities with the media and civil society representatives	Participants' evaluation sheets; Training impact assessment reports; OAC and LAAC work plans; OAC and LAAC progress reports;
# of Oblast level forums where PDA findings have been discussed	Minutes of Oblast level forums
Policy advice on conflict prevention developed	Policy documents
Partners and stakeholders are equipped with conflict prevention-peace building knowledge and tools;	Monitoring reports; Impact Assessment
Media using conflict sensitivity in reporting	Articles, television reports
Number of women groups involved in decision making process related to conflict prevention	Attendance records, minutes of meetings; monitoring reports; impact assessment
Activity Result 2 Peace and conflict issues incorporated into local development plans.	Activity Result (Atlas Activity ID) Start Date: January 2009 End Date: December 2009
Purpose To institutionalize conflict prevention by including conflict sensitivity and conflict prevention priorities into local development plans	
Description Action 1. Assess existing oblast development plans, the existing institutional capacities and the needs for institutional strengthening to promote more conflict prevention priorities in oblast development plans. Action 2. Strengthen oblast and local level conflict management mechanisms (Oblast Advisory Committees and Local Authority Advisory Committees) to support the integration of conflict prevention priorities in the local development plans, and their implementation. Action 3. Support small-scale interventions at oblast level and district level to address local tensions and to support the implementation of conflict prevention priorities in the local development plans.	
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?
Institutional capacity assessment	Pilot expert assessment of the development plans Report on the institutional capacity for conflict prevention of the Development plan
# of in-depth interviews, focus	Interview transcripts,
April/May/June 2009	July 2009
Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?

Minutes of meetings		# of meetings (including forums, round tables etc.) to discuss the conflict prevention priorities into the development plans
Pilot local development plan	June 2009	Joint incorporation of conflict prevention priorities into development plans
Project proposals; Pilot Development plans; Progress and financial reports on the Projects implemented	October 2009	Project implemented according to pilot development plan to address local tensions and conflicts

Quality Criteria	Description	Purpose	Activity Result (Atlas Activity ID)	Start Date: March 2010 End Date: February 2011	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality	Quality Method	Means of verification. What method will be used to	Quality of the activity result will
<p>conflict prevention</p> <p>c) Advocacy group events organized</p> <p>Action 4. Support the strengthening of the Advisory Council, including</p> <p>a) Organize working meetings of advisory council to implement their action plan and discuss current issues</p> <p>b) Provide support to advisory council in it's efforts to promote peace and prevent conflicts</p> <p>c) Develop policy advice and recommendation in the field of peace and conflict prevention</p> <p>Action 5. Strengthen women's networks and organizations as mechanisms and capacities to promote peace and development, (e.g. CBOs self-help groups led by women, women's councils, courts of ak-sakals etc.)</p> <p>Action 6. Continue to strengthen the capacity of youth leaders by training active multiethnic youth in different regions of the country, including in cross border areas in basic conflict prevention skills and support small/micro projects to address the causes of conflict youth identify in their communities.</p>	<p>Quality Criteria</p> <p>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</p>	<p>Quality Method</p> <p>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</p>	<p>Date of Assessment</p> <p>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</p>	<p>Participants' evaluation sheets ; Training impact assessment reports; Beneficiary groups' work plans Media outreach</p>	<p>September 2010</p>	<p># of capacity building activities and consultations carried out with the national and local level counterparts</p> <p># of capacity building activities with civil society groups including women and youth</p>	<p># of project proposals to address conflict prevention priorities as well as to strengthen conflict prevention networks</p>	<p># of meetings (forums; round tables, workshops) of the Advisory Council</p>
<p>Activity Result</p> <p>2</p> <p>Peace and conflict issues incorporated into local development plans.</p>	<p>Activity Result (Atlas Activity ID)</p>	<p>Purpose</p> <p>To institutionalize conflict prevention by including conflict sensitivity and conflict prevention priorities into local development plans</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>Action 1. Conduct capacity building and training to relevant Oblast level actors in strategic planning and mainstreaming of conflict prevention.</p> <p>Action 2. Grants for micro-interventions at oblast level to address local tensions and potential causes for conflict.</p> <p>Action 3. Support local level (LAAGs) conflict prevention mechanisms through training and in the development of action plans to address local conflict prevention priorities</p> <p>Action 4. Conduct training impact assessment</p> <p>Action 5. Train local authorities in the area of conflict prevention, including representatives of water, youth and religion departments at the local level</p>	<p>Quality Method</p> <p>Means of verification. What method will be used to assessment of quality</p>	<p>Quality of the activity result will</p>			

<i>determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<i>be performed?</i>	
Participants' evaluation sheets ; Training impact assessment reports; Beneficiary groups' work plans Media outreach	September 2010	# of capacity building activities and consultations carried out with the oblast and district level counterparts
Field missions reports Project proposals; Progress and financial reports	October 2010	# of project proposals to address conflict prevention priorities promoted by oblast level actors
Development plan Training Impact assessment Evaluation Sheets List of participants	September 2010	Joint incorporation of conflict prevention priorities into development plans

Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Monitoring and evaluation carried out according to UNDP standards	Purpose To conduct an evaluation of programme activities to assess the impact and efficiency of the programme	Description Action 1. Conduct evaluation of the programme activities
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	Evaluation Mission Evaluation report March 2011