**Project Title**: ***Strengthening Community Resilience and Regional Cooperation for Prevention of Violent Extremism in Central Asia***

**Project Number: TBD**

**Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kazakhstan Country Office**

**Start Date: March 2018**

**End Date: September 2020 (30 months)**

**PAC Meeting date: TBD**

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| **Brief Description** |
| ***‘Strengthening Community Resilience and Regional Cooperation for Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) in Central Asia’*** *Project aims to make a contribution to prevention of violent extremism among young men and women, and its manifestations within Central Asia. It targets Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, and will be spearheaded by UNDP Kazakhstan, which will work closely with the respective UNDP Country Offices and UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub.*  *The number of people from Central Asian countries joining ISIS/Al Qaeda and other extremist groups, and/or undergoing radicalisation domestically, has been steadily increasing in the past 5 years. There is also a growing trend of individuals or groups originating from Central Asian countries being behind the terrorist attacks in the USA, Western Europe, the Russian Federation, Turkey and elsewhere. Youth aged 18-35 comprise the majority of the radicalised people in Central Asia; recent trends/analyses show that ISIS and other terrorist groups encourage their followers to perpetrate acts of terrorism in their home countries, which may pose additional security and stability concerns for governments and the people. Exclusion (political, economic, social) experienced by youth is one of the most recognised ‘push’ factors leading to radicalisation which opens the space for ‘pull’ factors to fill the ‘vacuum’ through experienced recruiters and extremist narratives. Extremist influences may rapidly spread among youth and communities beyond political boundaries and territories through community networks (migrant groups; ethnic minorities; etc.).*  *In recognition of these growing threats and the root causes of extremism (such as exclusion/deprivation), this multi-country Project aims to target at-risk young women and men (economically active, but socially/politically excluded, socially excluded youth from minority groups, economically vulnerable youth, etc.) and their communities through a set of integrated activities aimed at addressing and minimising the adverse impacts of exclusion. The country-level activities will* ***target urban and peri-urban districts struggling with increased trends of radicalisation****. The Project priority is to address* ***social and economic exclusion experienced among at-risk youth*** *of the target areas by providing specific groups of women and men with tailored ‘decent’ employment/entrepreneurship support and on-demand skills development activities. Employment interventions will be combined with the provision of formal and informal social support platforms, networks and counselling services, which could equip the youth networks and individuals to withstand the pull factors of extremism, develop and spread ‘positive’ narratives, utilising modern communication technologies and face-to-face engagements. The Project will prioritise a group rather than an individualised approach so that various at-risk youth may benefit from close engagements and participation at both country and regional levels, and thus be presented with opportunities to form long-lasting peer-to-peer support systems. The Project aims to leverage existing local government, community and youth support structures and institutions in the Central Asian countries, and wide-spread presence, strong local networks and local development initiatives of the UNDP in the Central Asian countries. The Project will help ensure overall sustainability by avoiding duplication of the existing efforts, and will strive to achieve cost efficiencies and effectiveness by utilising and building on the governments’, UNDP and other partners’ community development/PVE initiatives.*  *All countries in the region recognise the threat of radical extremism and strongly condemn its manifestations. During the meeting in Ashgabat on May 1, 2017, the foreign ministers of the five Central Asian countries and Japan issued a joint statement expressing their commitment to combating violent extremism (VE) within Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue, and look forward to joint initiatives with international organizations in this critical development area.* |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Total resources required:** | USD 6,145,853.40 | |
| **Total resources allocated:** |  | |
| **UNDP TRAC:** |  |
| **Donor:** |  |
| **Government:** |  |
| **In-Kind:** |  |
| **Unfunded:** |  | |

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker2:

GEN2

Agreed by (signatures)[[1]](#footnote-1):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government | UNDP | Implementing Partner |
| Print Name: | Print Name: | Print Name: |
| Date: | Date: | Date: |

**ACRONYMS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ABD | – | Area based Development Approaches |
| ADA | – | Austrian Development Agency |
| AfT | – | Aid for Trade |
| ALMP | – | Active Labour Market Programmes |
| CA | – | Central Asia |
| CBO | – | Community Based Organization |
| CO | – | Country Office |
| CP | – | Community Programme |
| CPD | – | Country Programme Document |
| CSO | – | Civil Society Organisation |
| DIM | – | Direct Implementation Modality |
| ECIS | – | Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States |
| ESCOs | – | Energy Servicing Companies |
| FTF | – | Foreign Terrorist Fighter |
| GC | – | Grant Committee |
| GEF | – | Global Environmental Facility |
| GEN | – | Gender Marker |
| GPD | – | Global Programme Document |
| IDP | – | Internally Displaced People |
| ILO | – | International Labour Organisation |
| InTerDev | – | Integrated Territorial Development |
| IOM | – | International Organization for Migration |
| IRH | – | UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub |
| ISIL | – | Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant |
| ISIS | – | Islamic State in Iraq and Syria |
| LIRP | – | Livelihood Improvement of Rural Population |
| LSG | – | Local Self Governance |
| LITACA | – | Livelihood Improvement in Tajik–Afghan Cross-border Areas |
| M&E | – | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MENA | – | Middle East and North Africa |
| MLSW | – | Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare |
| NEET | – | Not in Employment, Education, or Training |
| NGO | – | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NHRI | – | National Human Rights Institutions |
| OAI | – | Office of Audit and Investigations |
| ODA | – | Official Development Assistance |
| PEER | – | Public Environmental Expenditure Review |
| PEI | – | Poverty- Environment Initiative |
| PES | – | Public Employment Services |
| RPD | – | Regional Programme Document |
| PVE | – | Prevention of Violent Extremism |
| PWD | – | People with Disabilities |
| RRF | – | Results and Resources Framework |
| SBAA | – | Standard Basic Assistance Agreement |
| SC | – | Steering Committee |
| SDA | – | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| SDGs | – | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SEEA | – | System of Environmental Economic Accounting |
| TEPs | – | Territorial Employment Pacts |
| TRAC | – | Target for Resource Assignment from the Core |
| UNDAF | – | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | – | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | – | United Nations Environment (Programme) |
| UNFPA | – | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | – | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| UNODC | – | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNV | – | United Nations Volunteers |
| USAID | – | United States Agency for International Development |
| VE | – | Violent Extremism |
| VET | – | Vocational Education and Training |
| VSD | – | Vocational Skills Development |
| YEF | – | Youth Employment Fund |
| YEM | – | Youth Employment and Migration |

# Development Challenge

***Violent Extremism among youth in Central Asia***

The rise of violent extremismand its spread across national borders has become a pressing issue for all Central Asian countries, threatening to reverse the development gains made over the past twenty-five years since independence. A growing number of Central Asians have been radicalised and have joined in-country radical groups or left the region to join extremist groups abroad.The phenomena of foreign fighters traveling to Syria and Iraq to join Islamic State in Iraq and Syria/ Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS/ISIL) and perpetrating acts of violence and terrorism are the most publicised consequences of radicalisation, though by now it is well recognized that radicalisation processes start at home (Central Asia in this case) and/or host countries (the Russian Federation, EU, USA, etc.).

Estimates show that the number of foreign fighters from the former Soviet Union has increased considerably since 2014, including a significant increase in the numbers of individuals originating from the Central Asian countries. The available data suggests that at present about 3,000 individuals of the Central Asian descent have joined radical groups fighting in Syria and Iraq. This constitutes around 20% of all recorded foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq.

In accordance with available data, most of the foreign fighters stemming from the Central Asia are young male in the age of 18-35 years, although in Kyrgyz Republic women make up 25 % of the outgoing terrorist fighters. The relative figures on number of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) differ significantly between the countries of the regions. While in Kazakhstan this figure stands at 1.71 FTFs per 100,000 people, in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan it constitutes 13.38 and 12.8 FTFs per 100,000 people respectively (based on available data).**[[2]](#footnote-2)** Geography of origin mainly includes cities and suburban areas.

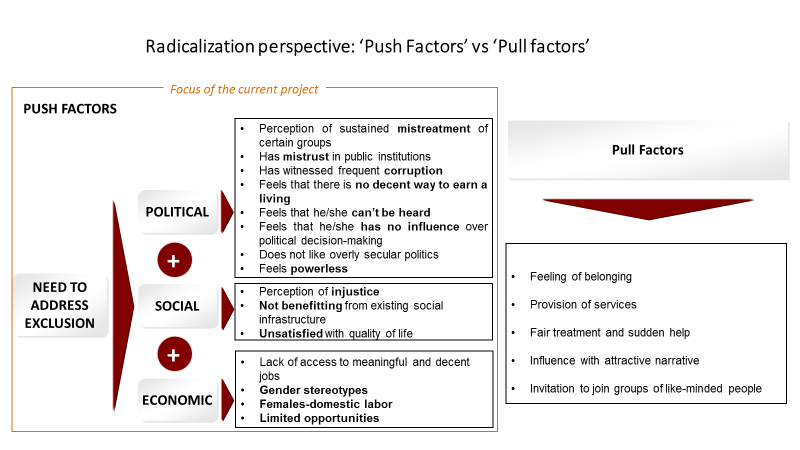
Individuals of the Central Asian descent have joined radical groups not only in Syria and Iraq but also in other countries, as evidenced by the alleged participation of fighters from Central Asia in devastating attacks in Istanbul, Turkey in June 2016 and January 2017, in Stockholm, Sweden in April 2017 and in the Russian Federation’s St. Petersburg, metro bombing in April 2017. The role of Central Asia in such attacks is likely evidence of a broader phenomenon and could serve as an indication that violent extremism in Central Asia has regional and global implications. Returnees that have acquired ‘battle experience’ pose a serious challenge to social cohesion and stability in the communities and societies they re-enter.

Case studies have shown that the returnees and experienced foreign/domestic recruiters equipped with financial resources may spread radical ideas and mobilise youth/peers to commit violent acts[[3]](#footnote-3), or provoke splits and animosities along religious lines. In recent years, the Central Asian countries have seen violent incidents on their home territory that resulted in deaths of security officials and/or local assailants after attacks involving the use of firearms. Vivid cases include a late September 2016 attack against the Chinese Embassy in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, which was allegedly carried out by terrorists with ties to rebel groups in Syria; the shootings in Aktobe, Kazakhstan, in June 2016, which left 7 victims dead and 37 injured; and the July 2016 incident involving a 26-year-old [Salafi Jihadist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salafi_Jihadism) and ex-convict who shot and killed 10 people, including 8 police officers and 2 civilians, at a police station in [Almaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almaty), [Kazakhstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazakhstan).

There is a growing concern about the trends towards radicalisation among youth in Central Asia. Radicalisation is facilitated by an interplay of two sets of factors: ‘push factors’ - structural conditions that make the overall socio-economic environment more conducive, and individuals more vulnerable to violent extremism, and ‘pull factors’ - catalyst factors that exploit and interact with structural conditions to draw people into violent extremism. In many cases root causes and drivers, referred to as ‘push’ factors, are related to political economy realities of persistent political, social, and economic exclusion experienced by specific groups of young men and women and their immediate communities, rising inequality, shrinking civic space for engagement, and lack of inclusive development.

These ‘push factors’ create an environment where youth at risk can be more inclined to be ‘pulled’ or attracted by the offerings from the radical groups. For example, local grievances can be manipulated into violent extremism by well-trained domestic and foreign recruiters through current communications technology and financial incentives as well as the offer of a sense of belonging to a group and other psycho-emotional benefits. This strategy works particularly well where institutions and public services to address the grievances and improve living conditions of the vulnerable groups do not work effectively. Perpetrators of violent extremism use ideology and religion to justify their actions, even when they are motivated by global, political, context-specific or personal issues.[[4]](#footnote-4)

**Graph 1. Radicalisation: ‘Push Factors’ vs ‘Pull Factors’**



Various forms of deprivation, marginalisation and exclusion are the systemic ‘push factors’ that increase the likelihood of youth radicalisation. Although the Central Asian countries have managed to maintain economic growth, and achieve considerable reductions in absolute poverty, large sections of the population remain vulnerable to poverty. For example, in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, over 80% of the population remain vulnerable to poverty.[[5]](#footnote-5) This is worsened by the unequal distribution of economic benefits. The economic growth has not led to the creation of decent jobs for large sections of the population, especially for youth and those living in rural areas. Although about 60% of the working age population is employed in Central Asia, in Tajikistan, for example, 53% of the workforce is in the agricultural sector, dominated by low-pay/low-productivity and informal employment. In the Kyrgyz Republic, 32% of the workforce share similar conditions of vulnerability. In both countries, 47% of the employed are in “vulnerable” employment, i.e. either working on small agricultural plots, or are engaged in unpaid work (mostly children and women, as family members of small holder farms). This situation has led to large flows of unprotected labour migration, both internal to large urban centres, and abroad.

In the Central Asian countries youth represent a sizeable section of the population,[[6]](#footnote-6) and significant numbers are entering the labour market each year. The so-called youth bulge can bring about ‘demographic dividends’ where opportunities for decent jobs exist.[[7]](#footnote-7) Thus, prioritising youth-focused education, skills development and employment measures could contribute to increased resilience of countries and communities. Conversely, high numbers of unemployed and/or disempowered/excluded youth may lead to significant volatilities and social tensions.[[8]](#footnote-8) Low wages, precariousness and insecurity prevail among large sections of the working age population, and youth can experience frustrations in this situation – whether in the domestic labour market, or as migrants abroad; and regardless if they have secondary or higher education. Those who seek employment abroad are additionally exposed to discrimination and ethnically motivated persecution by the host communities. This adds to the sense of alienation and disenfranchisement.

The nascent research on patterns of radicalisation indicates that aside from the poorest and most marginalised persons, there is also a risk of radicalisation and violent extremism among youth with good levels of education and employment opportunities: these young people often feel socially alienated, although they may not always be economically deprived.

The risk of radicalisation is also present among the increasing number of migrant workers who have had to return to their home communities for a variety of reasons.[[9]](#footnote-9) They continue experiencing social exclusion and frustration due to the lack of official or unofficial platforms to channel their concerns.

*Women and Radicalisation*

Existing evidence suggests that women, including young women from traditional backgrounds, are also increasingly joining the violent extremist groups.[[10]](#footnote-10) This trend is also becoming more prevalent in the Central Asian countries. Based on 2014 and 2015 estimates, there were around 1,000 women from Central Asia in ISIS combat zones.[[11]](#footnote-11) According to the available data, as of 2016, over 120 Kyrgyz,[[12]](#footnote-12) 200 Tajik and a growing number of Kazakh women have joined the ISIS ranks in Syria and Iraq. The main reasons women radicalise to the point of undertaking the perilous travel to Syria and Iraq can be found in negative life experiences or socio-economic deprivations involving restrictions on religious grounds, exclusion from state public services or opportunities for economic advancement. In some cases, women follow their husbands and become part of extremist groups, having no personal freedoms or economic choices.

Thus, the causes of radicalisation are often complex and interconnected, and the profile of the radicalised foreign fighter or domestic extremist in Central Asia has been found to range from impoverished rural youth living in big cities, university students, labour migrants in Russia, discriminated ethnic minorities, etc.[[13]](#footnote-13) However, despite this diversity, the common thread emerging is that there is a heightened risk of radicalisation when lack of employment opportunities, unrewarding employment, limited or constrained access to quality public services and justice, coupled with inability to participate in social and civic life lead to the overall sense of discrimination, alienation and exclusion.

# Strategy

***UN and Preventing Violent Extremism***

The UN Secretary General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674) addresses the situation in a global context and states multiple conditions conducive to violent extremism, such as marginalisation and discrimination, violations of human rights and lack of rule of law, and radicalisation in prisons. It also calls nations to urgently address conditions and factors leading to radicalisation and violent extremism. The UN Security Council Resolution (S/RES/2178 (2014)), makes explicit links between violent extremism and terrorism, underscores the importance of measures being in line with international norms and recognizes the need for prevention. The Government of Japan supports this Plan of Action and calls for its ‘rapid implementation under UN leadership.[[14]](#footnote-14)

*SDGs and PVE*

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[[15]](#footnote-15) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN Member States in 2015 encapsulate a global vision for strengthening universal peace and solidifying the achievements on human development and emphasize leaving no one behind. The commitments of the UN Members States, expressed in the Sustainable Development Agenda, resonate with efforts to prevent violent extremism. SDG 16 specifically promotes *‘peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.* This is in recognition that sustainable development cannot be achieved in an environment characterized by lack of inclusive governance and rule of law, and violence and conflict that include violent extremism.[[16]](#footnote-16)

*Youth/Gender and PVE*

In 2014, the UN Security Council passed a resolution condemning violent extremism and called upon Member States to support efforts to adopt longer-term solutions to address the underlying causes of radicalisation and violent extremism, including by empowering youth.[[17]](#footnote-17)

The UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security recognizes that young people are positive contributors to peace and security and is focused on how young people can be an asset for peace and for preventing violent extremism, utilizing peer to peer approach. The search for identity is an especially important factor drawing young people into radicalisation and subsequently violent extremism. The 2015 Global Terrorism Index, in its study of individuals who left their homes to join al-Qaeda, also revealed that identity seeking was one of the main motivating factors for individuals’ participation.[[18]](#footnote-18) Youth engagement is thus seen as a key to preventing radicalisation. The UN Secretary-General stressed the importance of youth integration and recommended member states to involve young women and men into decision-making process at all levels to address their speciﬁc needs.[[19]](#footnote-19)

Moreover, the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism among the actions for 7 priority areas to prevent violent extremism recommends enhancing young women's and men's participation in activities on prevention of violent extremism through prioritization of meaningful engagement mechanisms, integration of youth into decision making at various levels, fostering trust between decision makers and young people.

The UN Secretary General emphasizes women’s empowerment in the context of PVE.[[20]](#footnote-20) UN Security Council Resolution 2242 on Women, Peace and Security commits to a gender analysis of the drivers and impacts of violent extremism. The Global Counterterrorism Forum also suggests women are a resource in PVE because they are critical stakeholders and can actively help prevent violent extremism depending on the local context.[[21]](#footnote-21) Often, they are seen to have inﬂuence because of the authority they wield within the family, schools, and communities. NGO *Hedayah* has proposed that mothers are critical for PVE since they can build resilience within their communities starting from their own families, and respond to children’s early signs of violent extremism.[[22]](#footnote-22) The general non-proclivity of women to violence can no longer be supported. While most women who went to Syria and Iraq were accompanying their husbands, others openly acquiesced to the move, and even instigated it. Academic research found women to perpetrate violent acts (suicide bombers) and serve in ISIS ranks as enforcers of the violent codes.[[23]](#footnote-23)

*UNDP’s Strategy on PVE*

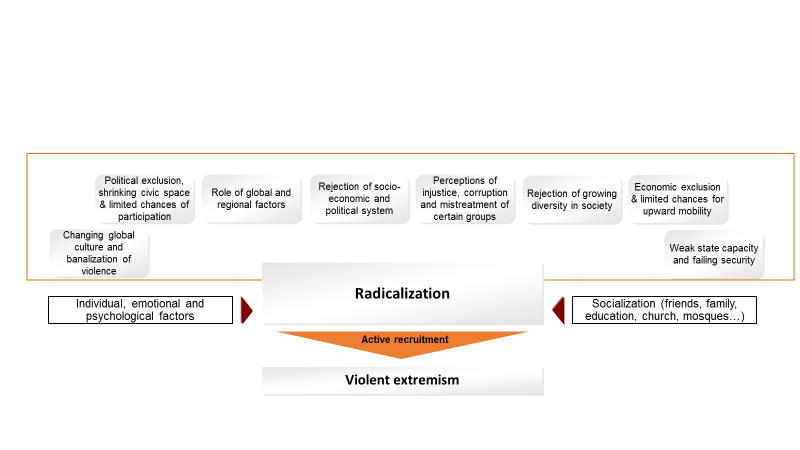
PVE is an emerging and growing area of UNDP’s work. In 2016, UNDP elaborated its Global Programme on ***‘****Development Solutions for the Prevention of Violent Extremism’*, which is a comprehensive and actionable framework for UNDP’s assistance to its Country Offices and national partners to tackle the root causes of violent extremism. In addition to this, UNDP’s framing paper on PVE identifies the following structural drivers that can work in combination or separately to spark or fuel radicalisation among at-risk populations:

1. Economic exclusion and limited opportunities for upward mobility;
2. Role of global and regional politics and drivers;
3. Political exclusion and shrinking civic space;
4. Perception of injustice, discrimination and corruption;
5. Rejection of the socio-economic norms and political systems;
6. Rejection of growing diversity in society;
7. Weak state capacity for public services and failing security;
8. Changing global culture and banalisation of violence in media and entertainment.

In June 2016 UNDP held a ‘*High-Level Experts Meeting on Framing Development Solutions for the Prevention of Violent Extremism’* in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, to consider its added value in supporting development solutions to prevent radicalisation that reconcile the application of human rights, development and security considerations in the context of Central Asia. In May 2017 UNDP, UNFPA and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office have jointly organised a regional meeting *‘Youth, Peace and Security in Europe and Central Asia: Consultation and Dialogue’* in Istanbul, Turkey. The event in Istanbul followed regional consultations in Bangkok and Amman, with Panama coming next. The regional meeting in Istanbul brought together youth from 18 countries and territories of Eastern Europe and Central Asia to discuss peace and security issues for successful implementation of UN Security Council resolution S/RES/2250 in the region. The outcomes of the regional consultations will feed into the Progress Study mandated by the Resolution to be presented to the UN Security Council and the member states.

During the meeting, the youth representatives from Central Asia have prioritised PVE as a regional challenge that requires coordinated response measures by all Central Asian countries. The group has validated the approach taken forward by this Project proposal, especially on the need for interventions with potentially high multiplication effects (known as ‘cascade approach’) such as opportunities for decent employment, and for engaging youth in the peer-to-peer support and consultations.

**Graph 2. UNDP global program on PVE: Drivers of violent extremism**



***The Government of Japan in relation to PVE***

Japan has been playing an important role for PVE efforts in the global arena including in the framework of the UN system and its ODA in Asia, Africa and other regions. The new Development Cooperation Charter of Japan (Feb 2015) indicates as one of its priorities “Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society” by strengthening capacities of governments and communities to counter terrorism and transnational crimes.

At global high-level events, the Government of Japan has expressed its commitment to continue its support in fight against violent extremism. Japan calls for ‘whole of society’ and ‘all UN approach’[[24]](#footnote-24) and supports the UN Global Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.[[25]](#footnote-25) In support of this agenda, Japan has been contributing to the socio-economic development of other countries for many years, addressing drivers of violent extremism such as lack of socio-economic opportunities. Japan partners with UNDP in implementing the project “Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa” (2016-2019).[[26]](#footnote-26)

Japan and Central Asian countries confirmed their commitments to counter violent extremism particularly through their “Joint Statements” which were signed between the Government of Japan and the five Central Asian countries during the visit of the Prime Minister Abe to Central Asia in October 2015, which were re-confirmed during the Foreign Ministers’ Meeting of Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue in Ashgabat in May 2017. For example, the Article 27 of the Statement signed between Japan and Kyrgyz Republic demonstrates readiness of parties “to cooperate in fight against terrorism and violent extremism and transnational organized crime,[[27]](#footnote-27) including through multilateral system”.

In November 2016, during the official visit of the President of Kazakhstan to Japan, Japan and Kazakhstan signed a joint statement on the expansion of strategic partnership for the prosperity of Asia[[28]](#footnote-28) and both sides confirmed “its cooperation to fight against terrorism and violent extremism by strengthening their efforts to eradicate the root causes of the issues” in Article 32. Moreover, Kazakhstan (2017-18) and Japan (2016-17) as non-permanent members of the UN Security Council advocate for the global and regional efforts of peace and stability including the fight against terrorism and violent extremism.

Japan has been an advocate to promote regional cooperation in Central Asia since 2004 by creating the regional platform called “Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue”. The dialogue serves as a forum to promote regional cooperation and one of its purposes is to strengthen peace, stability, and democracy in Central Asia. Transnational and cross-border development is also one of the priority aspects of the dialogue.

Thus, the Project aims to capitalise on the above described existing policy synergies and complementary political commitments of Japan, the UNDP, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan to address the urgent global priority to prevent and counter violent extremism among youth in Central Asia. In terms of timeliness, the launch of such an initiative is significantly relevant, since many countries are suffering from violent extremism and not a single country is immune from its effects. Also, the global community at large is scrambling to catch up and react to the existing violent extremist incidents and networks, while making nascent efforts to prevent violent extremism by actively reaching out to the most at-risk group, youth aged 18-35 ages.

***Approach of the Project***

The Project strategy is based on the premise that in Central Asia, youth become vulnerable to radicalisation due to social, political and economic exclusionary/deprivation factors as described in the above situation analysis. While factors leading to a political exclusion may be beyond the realm of a single project framework such as this one, the Project could potentially demonstrate concrete results in tackling factors leading to social and economic exclusions, such as a) lack of decent skills and employment opportunities deemed ‘attractive’ or ‘sustainable’ for youth;[[29]](#footnote-29) b) youth’s perceived sense of not being heard/not able to voice and share their concerns; restricted civic engagement opportunities; c) ‘siloed’ approach by governments, international partners and civil society that tackle only one aspect of exclusion; prioritization of certain groups of youth at the expense of others; and d) limited opportunities for youth in Central Asia to engage with each other in a safe setting.

**The Project’s overall objective is to mobilise youth’s energy, mobility, open-mindedness and dynamism as a potential positive force of countering violent extremist influences and narratives in the target communities affected by radicalisation. The project will employ a group-based approach to develop facilitated peer-to-peer support systems among at-risk youth. The target groups will be provided with professional skills development/business counselling support by integrated teams of experts from private and public sectors; in tandem with employment interventions, they will be offered psycho-social counselling and other social support services based on their needs. At the target community level, a multi-actor dialogue and engagement platforms will be formed, utilizing existing youth councils, local governments and civil society, so that youth may be encouraged to hold safe discussions on issues of deprivation and exclusion.[[30]](#footnote-30)**

The Project recognizes that youth at-risk of radicalisation come from different backgrounds - educated, economically active but socially/politically excluded youth; young people Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET); youth who have experienced altercations with law-enforcement bodies due to minor offenses; young women from traditional households and communities who are experiencing restricted mobility/heavy monitoring by family members; children of domestic and foreign labour migrants; refugees/resettled groups; etc. Thus, the Project will ‘cast the net wide’ by targeting a range of youth with different experiences and exposures to exclusion and/or radicalisation, while attempting to tailor the Projects’ activities to specific needs of each group. Due to the Project’s limited duration and resources, the Project’s activities may not be tailored to individual needs; thus, a group targeting will be prioritised (arranged by specific groups of youth undergoing similar experiences; or mixed groups who could realistically form and benefit from peer-to-peer support groups; etc.).

The Project will specifically target those communities already suffering from violent extremism, or at-risk of being influenced by radicalised groups and extremist ideologies and narratives. Based on the assessments conducted in Kyrgyz Republic[[31]](#footnote-31) and Kazakhstan[[32]](#footnote-32), urban/peri-urban districts and settlements should be prioritised. The proposed target geographical areas by countries are summarised in Annex 1.

At the regional level, the Project will contribute to regional-level youth dialogues on peace and security by organizing specific discussions and exchanges on PVE and SDG 16 (transparent and accountable institutions) with the youth directly benefiting from this Project and other youth relevant youth networks of the Central Asia region. In addition, the Project will contribute to the policy analysis, knowledge accumulation and exchanges on the PVE by developing user friendly practical training materials and methodological guidelines to be used by the service providers - youth groups’ facilitators and UN/national volunteers, case/social workers, local youth council members, and psycho-social counsellors. High-level policy dialogues will also be organized with the main decision makers and Governments of Central Asia, Japan and UN agencies, including UNDP and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia.

*Project Structure and Outputs*

The Project will have three outputs. The first and second components will be implemented in four countries of Central Asia, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, and will include activities implemented at the local level (district and community level). The third is a regional component, which will promote knowledge sharing and exchange on PVE among the five countries of Central Asia (the above four, plus Uzbekistan).

The Project will also contribute to the country and regional knowledge accumulation of the root causes of radicalisation and the most effective ways of addressing them. It will do this through systemized data collection and peer exchanges at country and regional among policy makers, research institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders, leading to more effective country level policies and interventions to prevent the rise of violent extremism among youth in Central Asia. This Project will provide concrete examples of how preventive measures can be implemented and document their impact and sustainability.

***Kazakhstan***

* The Project will help strengthen the capacities of the existing youth engagement platforms in target 7 districts and 6 cities of Kazakhstan by providing complex and integrated packages - needs assessments, grants, specialized trainings on countering VE narratives and influences among youth, peer-to-peer engagement facilities for at least 1,000 youth at risk of VE, and key local service providers (police, social counsellors, etc.). These youth engagement initiatives will be further enhanced and scaled up through targeted job creations interventions benefiting about 500 youth, such as applied trainings and apprenticeships in the areas of interest for youth in urban settings. Ultimately, both approaches will contribute towards creating favourable conditions for inclusive development for young people, prioritizing the most vulnerable categories of youth at risk of radicalisation.

***Kyrgyz Republic***

* The Project aims at forming targeted Youth Action groups and plans closely linked to existing youth empowerment platforms in target 10 districts and communities at risk of radicalisation. These youth action plans will benefit at least 1,000 youth through participatory and leadership assessments, trainings and grants, as well as local self-governance initiatives aimed at improving civic participation. Linked to the Youth Action groups, specialized mentorship and apprenticeship programmes as well as start-up weekends and small grants will be organized for at least 500 youth in the same communities. These initiatives are aimed at empowering young people through participatory and inclusive engagement facilities to withstand and counteract the VE narratives and influences.

***Tajikistan***

* The Project aims at implementing youth-led and youth-focused civic engagement initiatives such as participatory assessments and dialogues on local development planning, countering VE influences, and organization of local youth support groups, as well as social infrastructure grants focused on youth at risk of VE, benefiting at least 3,000 young women and men in at-risk districts and communities. Complementary to youth empowerment initiatives, jobs and income opportunities for at least 700 at-risk-youth will be created in the same select districts. Such twinning of the PVE and employment support will help contribute to the overall strengthening of the community resilience towards direct (active recruitments, etc.) and indirect (extremist religious narratives, including through social media, etc.) VE influences.

***Turkmenistan***

* The Project aims at empowering 1,000 young women and men in target 5 *veloyats* (provinces) and cities to overcome various social exclusion experiences through targeted needs assessments and trainings on conflict mediation, as well as dialogues on development, peace and security issues. Complementary to this initiative, the same or similar cohort of 1,000 youth will be trained and subsequently employed for municipal public works or engaged in entrepreneurship; select number of local professional educators will also be trained in new methods and vocations based local labour market assessments. Thus, the Project will help create lasting employment opportunities for young people to reduce socio-economic pressures which push young people into difficult life situations, such as involvement in illegal economic activities, by creating formal employment opportunities and empowering them to engage in opportunities to participate in social dialogues.

*Target groups*

The target groups will be young people (women and men 18-35 years), given their specific vulnerability to radicalisation, and the difficulties they face in entering the labour market. The available data on the socio-economic backgrounds of foreign terrorist fighters from the region provide a mixed picture. For this reason, the target groups will not be just economically vulnerable youth (low income, living in deprived areas), but will also include more educated, employed and better off groups, including those from urban areas such as labour migrants.

Since women represent a minor but still a sizeable share of foreign fighters from the region, some Project activities will focus on women, including those women who were left behind by labour migrants to foreign countries such as Russia and Turkey. Awareness raising for these women is important for decreasing their and their families’ exposure to VE and the risks of recruitment by extremist organisations. The communities where Project activities under components 1 and 2 will be implemented are to be selected based on available data on communities which have suffered from extremist influences and/or fighters who have left for Syria/Iraq or joined extremist groups. The list of specific target groups will be further clarified during the inception phase of the Project (3-6 months).

**Kazakhstan:**

The target groups in Kazakhstan include young women and men from vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds graduating from high schools, students of vocational training institutions, self-employed and unemployed youth. Another focus group is young leaders who can lead by example and deliver positive narratives for those youth who are struggling to find their own identities. Apart from youth, front line service providers such as district policemen, psychologists, counsellors and teachers will also benefit from the Project.

**Kyrgyz Republic:**

The target groups in Kyrgyz Republic constitute the youth living in the most vulnerable communities at risk of radicalisation. The Youth Action Groups in the target communities will work with local stakeholders such as local authorities, NGOs, religious and community leaders for their greater engagement. The Project will help enhance civic engagement platforms and provide job and income opportunities for those vulnerable young women and men graduating from high schools, students of vocational training institutions, self-employed and unemployed youth. In addition, as stated above, women will form a special target group, especially women whose families are labour migrants, or who have been radicalized.

**Tajikistan:**

The target groups and beneficiaries will include NEET youth as well as other categories of young people in target locations. These groups will be identified by needs assessments and focus on youth potentially vulnerable to radicalisation and recruitment by extremist organisations. The Project will prioritize labour migrant returnees as well as women whose families are under the threat of VE influences and/or labour migrants. Service providers such as local officials of state youth committee, police officers, representatives of migration support centres will benefit from the Project.

**Turkmenistan:**

The Project will target unemployed and underemployed young men and women. Specific focus group will be young former prisoners (both women and men) who have been amnestied by the Government of Turkmenistan. Immediate families of the former prisoners may also become a target group based on the needs assessment conducted by the Project during the inception period.

*Target Areas*

In each country, a preliminary list of target areas at district/rayon level has been defined in consultations with national partners such as the Ministry of Interior, the General Prosecutor’s Office and other security bodies as well as the recent research analyses carried out in those districts/areas where young people are most susceptible to radicalisation. The geographical distribution of the target communities for this Project in each country is illustrated in Annex 1 and in the Country Specific Contexts section below.

***Kazakhstan:***

Geographic scope of the Project will embrace Karaganda City, Ulytau district, Satpayev and Zhezkazgan cities and Bukhar-Zhyrau district, including Temirtau city, in Karaganda oblast; Aktobe, as well as Shalkar, Temir and Mulgazhar districts in Aktobe oblast; Alatau and Turksib districts in Almaty.

***Kyrgyz Republic:***

The geographical scope will cover 10 conflict-prone locations within 7 oblasts: Nariman and Check-Abad in Osh Oblast, Suzak and Bazar-Korgon in Djalal-Abad Oblast, Kara-Balta and Archabeshik in Chui Oblast, Balykchy City in Issyk-Kul Oblast, Kochkor, in Naryn Oblast, Karabura in Talas Oblast, and Isfara City in Batken Oblast.

***Tajikistan:***

UNDP jointly with the Government experts identified the following priority districts for potential Project interventions: Centre region - Nurobod, Rudaki, Vahdat, city of Dushanbe (Ismoili Somoni district); Sughd region - Isfara, Spitamen, city of Khujand; Khatlon region - Farkhor, J. Balkhi, Qubodiyon, Shakhrituz, Vakhsh, city of Kulyab; Badakhshan regionGorno-Badakhstan Autonomous Oblast - Vanj district. A field work for identifying locations that could benefit the most from the proposed Project interventions is being currently negotiated with the Government. The Government’s preference is to treat the list of target groups as confidential at this stage. Field work results conducted during the inception period of the report should help finalize the decision on priority locations from the above extended list of potential target areas.

***Turkmenistan***

The Project activities will be mainly implemented in urban settlements, as cities have a higher concentration of young populations. Geographic scope of the Project will include the capital city Ashgabat and Tedjen city in Ahal *velayat (*province), Turkmenabat city in Lebap *velayat*, Mary city in Mary *velayat*, Turkmenbashy city in Balkan *velayat* and Dashoguz city in Dashoguz *velayat,* including surrounding settlements.

*Linkages to and partnerships with the existing national and local strategies, and UNDP programmes*

**Kazakhstan:**

The Project will contribute to the implementation of the ‘State programme on combatting religious extremism and terrorism in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 - 2020 years’, the ‘Concept of the State Youth Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020 ‘Kazakhstan 2020: the way to the future’ and ‘Employment Road Map 2020’.

The Project aims to build on lessons learned and best practices of the three joint UN local development programmes in East Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda and Mangystau regions, as well as Sustainable Cities project of UNDP. These regional initiatives demonstrated positive impact on local self-governance structures by a) empowering local communities to choose and implement local infrastructure projects; b) establishing long-lasting support structures for vulnerable groups such as Kazakh returnees - *oralmans*, disabled people, and NEET youths; and c) supporting targeted entrepreneurship and business development for un/under-employed women and youth (aged 18-35). Some of the more sustained results such as the pools and networks of trained domestic trainers, capacitated NGOs, volunteer- and youth activists’ networks will be utilised by the Project to effectively reach out to youth at risk of radicalisation.

While implementing the Project, UNDP will partner with the General Prosecutor's Office and its territorial subdivisions; Ministry of Internal Affairs; the Youth Policy Department of the Ministry for Religious Affairs and Civil Society; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and its territorial divisions. On sub-national level, key partners will include local police service, local social services, regional, city and district governments, or *akimats,* and their subordinated departments for youth policy, coordination of employment and social programmes, and local employment centres as well as youth resource centres.

The Project will also closely work with Councils for youth affairs and Public Councils established under *akimats* of all levels. The Project will partner with national and local civil society organisations, most importantly with the National Initiative ‘Zhassyl El’ (Green Country) having its branches in all regions of Kazakhstan and specializing in organizing temporary employment of young people as well as civil society networks dealing with PVE issues such as Kazakhstan for Peace Movement, etc.

***Kyrgyz Republic:***

The Project activities will be in line with the Government of Kyrgyz Republic’s ‘State Programme and Action Plan for countering Religious Extremism and Terrorism in Kyrgyz Republic for 2017-2022’. The Project will be an integral part for the implementation of the state policy in the field of combating extremism and terrorism, preventing extremism and threats of terrorism.

The Project is expected to make synergies with other on-going efforts. It will address the issue of economic exclusion by facilitating job opportunities, youth entrepreneurship programmes, and skills-building activities with a view to lowering unemployment rates and improving livelihood opportunities in the target communities; while the on-going UN Project funded by UN Peacebuilding Fund focuses on social inclusion dimension by empowering women and girls at risk of radicalisation, including through awareness raising, human rights protection (through gender lens), and legal access for the vulnerable communities.

***Tajikistan:***

The Project goals are in line with national objectives identified in the ‘National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism’. The Strategy was adopted at the end of 2016 and covers the period till 2020. Different forms of engagement with youth and communal structures is one of the key elements of the Strategy. The Project outputs also feed into the national development priorities outlined in the newly adopted ‘National Development Strategy’ (2016-2030) and ‘Medium Term Development Programme’ (2016-2020) that emphasize, among other things, employment and job creation.

The Project will be implemented through the UNDP’s Communities Programme (CP). CP is a multifaceted and integrated programme focused on supporting the Government’s social and economic policies and programmes. CP is based in the capital city in Dushanbe and has five area offices located in Sughd (Khujand and Ayni Area Offices) and Khatlon (Kulyab and Shaartuz area offices) regions as well as in Rasht valley (Gharm Area Office).

The present Project will explicitly build on the work that is currently being implemented in the framework of the “Livelihood Improvement in Tajik–Afghan Cross-border Areas” project (LITACA) in southern districts of Tajikistan, financed by Japan. LITACA is aimed at reducing poverty, supporting economic development and cross-border collaboration among the communities along the Tajik-Afghan border. Among districts covered by LITACA are the three districts that are on the list of districts most vulnerable to radicalisation. The Project will also utilise job training modules and expand the provision of skills training opportunities initiated by LITACA for such jobs as wielding, plumbing, sewing, gardening, car repair, etc. The Project will utilise the knowledge and operational modalities of small capital grants programme started by LITACA.

***Turkmenistan:***

The Project objectives correspond to main priorities of the Foreign Policy “Concept of foreign policy of Turkmenistan for 2017-2023” in area of maintenance of peace and security in the region. The Project will also contribute to implementation of the State Youth Policy of Turkmenistan approved by the subject Law in 2013 and the Programme on improvement of the employment services and creation of new jobs for 2015-2020. The Project will also contribute towards implementation of the SDGs and their targets nationalised by Turkmenistan in September 2016.

The Project aims to build on lessons learned and best practices of the three UNDP employment generation and local development programmes in Turkmenistan in Ahal, Lebap, Mary and Dashoguz *velayats*. The regional initiatives demonstrated a positive impact on local self-governance bodies (*gengeshliks*) by strengthening their capacity in local development planning and social mobilisation; established long-lasting support structures for women’s entrepreneurship and business development and built trusted partnerships with local authorities (*velayat hyakimliks*). The Project will also utilise infrastructure of the ongoing project with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Turkmenistan aimed at improving labour and employment policies, as well as volunteer and youth activists’ networks of the Youth Organisation of Turkmenistan established with support of the UNFPA and UNODC to effectively reach out to youth at risk of radicalisation.

The key national partners in the Project implementation will be the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Turkmenistan and Youth Organisation named after Magtymguly, and their local divisions in the target cities. On sub-national level, key partners will include local authorities (*velayat* and city *hyakimliks*), self-governance bodies (*gengeshliks*), youth councils and local employment services in the targeted areas.

# Results and Partnerships

***Expected results***

*The Project’s strategy is to improve social and economic inclusion of youth in targeted communities by supporting (1) youth engagement in the communities* and (2) improving *access to labour markets and decent job opportunities. These measures are expected to positively contribute to fostering resilience of young men and women and their communities to reduce the risks of radicalisation in target localities (rural and urban districts). Through the Project, (3) regional cooperation will be promoted by expanding cooperation of youth networks of the Central Asian countries, and strengthening the knowledge-sharing platforms, deepening the policy and analytical base as well as improving the practical capacities of service providers and youth networks to tackle the PVE.*

***Project Outputs***

***Output 1: At-risk youth have access to and actively participate in ‘safe’ engagement platforms to foster positive alternative to extremist narratives, and develop a greater sense of belonging and peer-to-peer support.***

The Project will work at the local community level to identify the most susceptible (to isolation and discrimination) groups of young people and will develop interventions through which they can be given voice and empowerment to form positive identities for themselves, and establish spaces or networks where they can participate and benefit from peer-to-peer exchanges.

The Project intends to work with existing youth support structures at community/district level. Based on the needs assessment in each locality, youth dialogue platforms will be identified and formed involving local youth counsellors, social/case workers, and the select group of at-risk youth. The beneficiaries will be selected based on the assessment carried out in the initial phase of Project implementation. The Project will promote employment for young people within the framework of local youth action plans (see output 2), and envisage measures to promote socialisation and positive narratives through leadership examples and peer-to-peer engagements. The **samples** of the youth empowerment initiatives, including targeted trainings for youth and service providers on countering the PVE influences are provided in **Annexes 5, 6 and 8** based on country-specific calculations of typical activities.

* At the community/district level, the formation or identification of clusters of youth dialogue platforms (consisting of 10 to 12 people, 60% from youth and 40% of local stakeholders) will be facilitated by the Project in 4 countries. Representatives from various relevant bodies and stakeholders will be invited to join the platform, including staff from local employment centres, regional and rayon level youth departments, representatives of employers (either local firms or chamber of commerce), representatives from local educational institutes (including schools), local law enforcement institutions, local religious leaders and representatives from local civil society organisations working with young people.
* The Project will include awareness raising activities among various stakeholders (local religious leaders, school teachers, business men, local authorities, women’s groups and NGOs) at the community level on the recruitment techniques and messaging of recruiter, and train them in counter messaging. The Project will reach out to law enforcement institutions and engage their representatives in the youth engagement platforms to increase awareness of the need to combine the security approach with investments in preventive measures such as social inclusion and economic empowerment.
* Awareness raising will also target women who are left behind at home by their foreign migrated family member to avoid risks of being recruited by extremist organisations, and decrease their exposure to violent extremism.
* The youth engagement platforms will discuss and identify priority actions for promoting youth empowerment and inclusion, including economic inclusion to local labour markets. They will identify the necessary job trainings to increase their employment opportunities and start-up of their business which will be supported by the output 2 activities.
* A community grant scheme will be set up and funded through the Project – being matched where possible also by the local budgets or private sector co-financing – to provide financial support for the implementation of the priority actions identified by the platform.

**Output 1: Specific activities**

***Overall Target:*** *Young men and women in select target areas have access to and actively utilise youth counselling services and ‘safe engagement’ platforms. Capacities of local front line social support service providers, including religious leaders, local police services, teaching staff, counsellors and local youth advisors to support youth engagement strengthened.*

**1.1 Developing youth engagement platforms and Youth Action Plans, and supporting cooperation between local authorities, civic, economic and religious institutions in select 6 cities/districts of Kazakhstan (benefiting at least 1,000 young people).**

*1.1.1 Qualitative and quantitative assessments of barriers to youth integration in local labour markets and social implications of youth unemployment are carried out.*

*1.1.2 Youth Action Plans/activities (e.g. innovative education centres, sport facilities, libraries, playing grounds, new equipment, social infrastructure rehabilitation, etc.) formed, approved and supported through small grants.*

*1.1.3 Based on the needs identified by the youth action platforms, local governments bodies and counsellors will be provided with technical trainings on countering PVE direct and indirect influences, positively engaging youth through inclusive approaches, etc.*

*1.1.4 Social support services (psycho-social counsellors; case workers, local youth council representatives) receive targeted capacity support services/trainings to effectively reach out to at-risk youth groups.*

*1.1.5 Capacities of district policemen, school administrations, teachers and social services providers to interact and engage with at risk youth strengthened. They are trained and equipped with specially developed counter narrative materials for interacting with youth, informing them of the risks of VE and providing them with viable alternatives to violent extremism.*

*1.1.6 A group of 20 self-empowered youth opinion leaders originating from remote areas and having achieved professional successes on their own are trained to work with at-risk youth through peer-to-peer exchanges, sharing counter narratives and real cases of positive life scenarios through education and professional development.*

**1.2. Developing and implementing Youth Action Plans in select 10 districts and communities with high risk of radicalisation in Kyrgyz Republic benefiting at least 1,000 young people.**

*1.2.1. Youth Action Groups with participation of youth, local authorities, civil society, religious and community leaders/organisations are formed to enhance youth participation in local development agendas and raise awareness on risks of radicalisation.*

*1.2.2. Capacities of Youth Action Group members strengthened through trainings on leadership, civic participation, communication and participatory assessment to ensure effective formulation and implementation of Youth Action Plans.*

*1.2.3. Participatory analysis to identify gaps, challenges and opportunities for youth participation and inclusion in decision-making processes conducted by Youth Action Groups to inform the Youth Action Plans.*

*1.2.4. Youth Action Plans developed and/or integrated into existing local development plans to address youth related issues and enhance youth participation in local development processes. These plans will be implemented through small grants mechanism to address local political, social and cultural needs and to provide opportunities to young people to apply their knowledge and skills in practice.*

**1.3. Developing and implementing under the framework of local development planning the youth-focused initiatives that benefit at least 3,000 young people in select districts of Tajikistan.**

*1.3.1. Location-specific analysis of gaps and challenges for youth participation is conducted by Youth Action Groups.*

*1.3.2. Youth is involved in regional policy dialogues and local development planning cycle under the framework of Youth Action Plans.*

*1.3.3. Small social infrastructure initiatives addressing social, sport, or cultural needs of youth developed and implemented by youth itself in selected districts.*

*1.3.4. Youth awareness on migration-related risks of radicalisation raised through strengthening government-supported regional migration centres.*

*1.3.5. One rehabilitation initiative working with young people who have a record of extremism-related offences supported.*

**1.4 Empowering 1000 young men and women (including former prisoners) in select 5 districts/cities of Turkmenistan, to improve their social inclusion and ability to participate and engage in labour market and promote peace and security.**

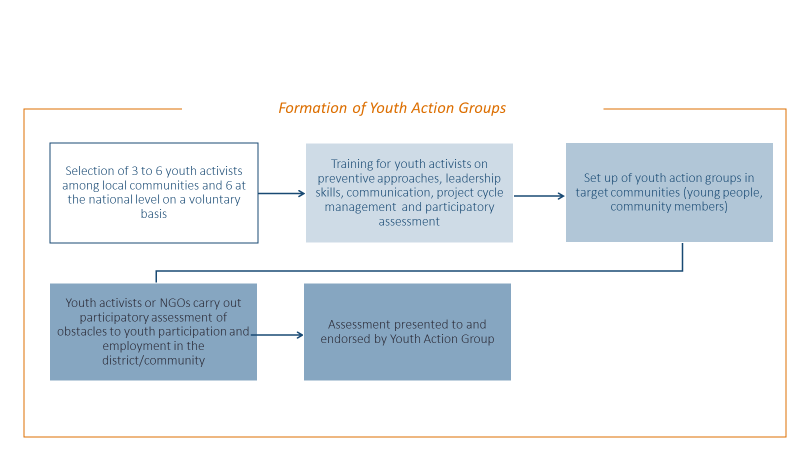
*1.4.1 Training workshops conducted for 1000 young people, including 500 former prisoners, on peace and security issues, conflict prevention and conflict mediation, and economic and social rights.*

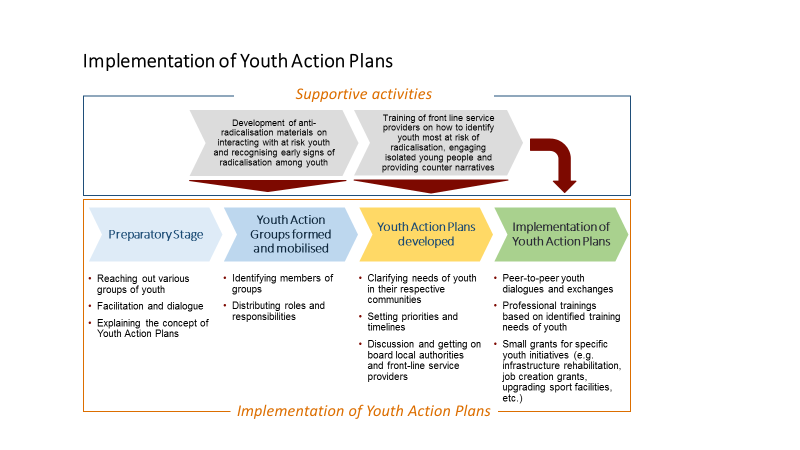
*1.4.2 Roundtable meetings organised between youth and representatives of the Government, Parliament, law enforcement bodies to raise awareness of young people about the existing national development planning and social inclusion processes in the country.*

*1.4.3 A sample survey conducted to identify the employment aspirations, interests and concerns of youth, to prepare a list of services to be provided by the Youth Centres.*

*1.4.4 Capacity of 6 Youth Centres enhanced to provide social services to marginalised or at-risk groups, including providing information on economic rights and employment opportunities, vocational training, job search, conflict prevention, mediation and peace building practices.*

**Graph 3. Formation of Youth Action Groups and Implementation of Youth Action Plans**



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***Output 2. Utilizing youth engagement platforms and support structures, youth will benefit from group-based skills- and entrepreneurship development services.***

The output 2 intends to enhance economic inclusion of youths through jobs training and business/entrepreneurship skills development services. Employment promoting activities are to be implemented at community/ district level, as these activities are part of the priority actions identified by the youth platforms/Youth Action Plans under the output 1. As stated earlier, output 2 is complementary to output 1 in terms of targeting the same/similar groups of target youth and target areas. Also, the specific employment support measures will be identified as a result of the youth action groups and their plans in each target community. The Project will prioritize these common activities (**samples** of typical employment initiatives are provided in **Annexes 4, 5 and 7** based on country-specific calculations of activities):

* Young people with similar job interests will be offered trainings in applied skills which would allow them either to take up employment with local employers, or start up a micro business. Training will be offered at local vocational institutes, and where possible will be accompanied by subsidized internships or apprenticeships with local businesses/ enterprises.
* Young people from each community will be invited to participate in “Start-up Weekends”, organized at the nearest regional (oblast) centre; at least one every six months for the duration of the Project). Outreach to young people will be carried out in collaboration with the Youth Action Groups, and applications will be invited (virtual, through text messaging, and face to face) for young people to join a 54-hour weekend event.
* The youth platforms (output 1) will identify local youth activities, young business people and other local leaders to facilitate the event. Young business men and women will meet with employers’ organisations, local authorities, including tax authorities, and engage in a dialogue as to what can be done at the local level in concrete terms to improve the environment for business activity by young people.
* For young people (fifteen years plus) in upper-secondary schools, vocational counselling will be carried out to inform them of the skills and career paths with most prospects. The counselling will be combined with awareness raising on recruiters’ tactics and the incompatibility of violence with the religious views, and will direct young people to local safe “spaces” where they can engage in extra school activities, as well as in safe virtual networks for young people.
* The Project may work with local *madressa[[33]](#footnote-33)* through the Youth Action Groups or national agency responsible for religious issues to support start-ups in businesses which are aligned with Islamic principles.[[34]](#footnote-34)
* A grant scheme will be set up and funded through the Project being matched where possible also by local budgets or local private sector co-financing to provide financial support for implementation of the priority actions on jobs training and entrepreneurship identified by the Youth Action Groups and their plans.

In addition, specific employment and local development UNDP programmes in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan are provided in **Annex 2**. The mechanisms such as small-scale grants and apprenticeships have been already tested through the existing programmes listed in Annex 2, and will form a basis for scaling up similar activities through this Project, but from the angle of countering PVE and empowering at-risk youth groups and their communities. Also, wider experiences and lessons learned from employment initiatives implemented by the UNDP in the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (ECIS) region summarized in **Annex 9** were taken into consideration while formulating this Project document.

**Output 2: Specific activities**

*Overall Target: At least 2,700 young people will benefit from tailored support and (re)entry into the labour market.*

**2.1 Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support Youth Action groups for at least 500 young people in vulnerable communities in 6 select cities/settlements of Kazakhstan.**

* + 1. *3-month subsidized apprenticeships in private businesses for 500 young people, supplemented by weekly professional trainings introduced and implemented. Depending on the needs of particular cities or districts, apprenticeships will include the following vocations: plumbers, electricians, welders, masons, food processing, logistics, furniture makers, car repair workers, dry cleaners, waiters, nurses.*
    2. *20 intensive training courses in professional and business skills for 500 young people engaged in apprenticeship schemes.*
    3. *Small grants provided to 20 young men and women to increase existing productive capacities to create 160 sustainable jobs.*
    4. *60 young people trained to provide technical support to introduction of energy efficiency/ saving measures in public and private buildings, with 40 of them subsequently employed.[[35]](#footnote-35)*
  1. **Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support Youth Action Groups and mentorship for at least 500 young people in 10 selected districts with high risk of radicalisation in Kyrgyz Republic.**

*2.2.1 Analysis of local markets to identify potential employment and youth entrepreneurship opportunities conducted.*

* + 1. *Develop or adjust existing training courses, mentorship programmes and/or curriculum on businesses & entrepreneurship[[36]](#footnote-36) based on analysis of local markets to equip youth with necessary skills.*
    2. *Employment-related skills of at least 500 young people enhanced through apprenticeships and on-the job mentorship programmes and business start-up weekends in collaboration with the private sector/employers to better prepare for decent employment opportunities.*
    3. *At least 100 jobs created for youth through small grants programme[[37]](#footnote-37) and youth involvement in the provision of community-level social and economic services.*
    4. *Job fairs, business forums and other networking events conducted to establish business links and provide job opportunities for young men and women.*

**2.3 Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support Youth Action groups for at least 700 young people in selected districts with high risks of radicalisation in Tajikistan.**

*2.3.1 Employment-related skills of at least 500 young people at risk of radicalisation enhanced through vocational training and matching with employers through state employment services and in collaboration with successful local social enterprises.*

*2.3.2 Entrepreneurial skills development services provided to 100 young people through the support of the existing business incubators, with at least 20% of youth starting up businesses.*

*2.3.3 Apprenticeship places provided for at least 75 young people at risk of radicalisation.*

*2.3.4 At least 100 jobs created through small grants programme (for agricultural production and processing equipment, IT equipment and infrastructure rehabilitation) and youth involvement[[38]](#footnote-38) in the provision of community-level social and economic services in collaboration with local private sector and successful social enterprises.*

* 1. ***Creating employment opportunities for 1000 young people in 5 districts/cities of Turkmenistan.*** 
     1. *500 lower-skilled unemployed young people (including former prisoners) trained and employed by local municipalities (hyakimliks)[[39]](#footnote-39) to implement community-based projects.*
     2. *500 higher-skilled young job seekers trained to start their own business, matched with a mentor from the Union of Entrepreneurs and Manufacturers of Turkmenistan.*
     3. *Small grants provided to 20 graduates from the entrepreneurship training programme to support implementation of the most innovative entrepreneurial ideas.*
     4. *Public employment services improved to provide better placement services, counselling, specialised services, ICT servicers and services to employers, including staff training on Public Employment Services and employment fund management.*
     5. *Government capacities strengthened to formulate youth employment/entrepreneurship strategies and establish a national fund to support new innovative start-ups. This will include conducting labour market assessment and establishing an employment database; training of government specialists on modern active labour market policy tools and techniques to facilitate youth employment and empowerment; and developing guidelines for a nation-wide contest for the most innovative young entrepreneur.*

***Output 3. Regional youth networks established and knowledge sharing on PVE will be enhanced.***

The output 3 intends to promote regional cooperation among the Central Asian countries. The nature of the threat posed by violent extremism is transnational and the pathways to radicalisation of people in the region are complex and multifaceted. Through the Project the Central Asian countries will gain opportunities for conducting joint research and analyses, as well as knowledge exchange on PVE to be shared across borders through regional cooperation platforms.

The Project will have regional knowledge generation through the systemized data collection and analyses, learning and information exchange to contribute to understanding of the root causes of radicalisation and effectiveness of the community-centred approach by addressing social and economic inclusion of youth as a model of development solution in Central Asia.

The regional component will support the development of targeted curricula/training methodology for youth support structures - local youth counsellors; local United Nations Volunteers (UNV); case/social workers; local law enforcement bodies. The training materials are to be developed in partnership with an international NGO specialised on PVE and at-risk youth outreach.

A dialogue platform and its network will be created to stimulate virtual knowledge exchange, advocacy, discussion and a repository to capture results from assessments, research and individual youth and community experiences, including through effective communication about the Project and its beneficiaries.

The Project will convene various levels of regional meetings to bring together representatives of the youth networks, Youth Action Groups, national and local authorities from all five Central Asian countries to exchange experiences and knowledge, and promote peer-to-peer learning through the joint review of results achieved.

**Output 3: Specific activities**

***Overall Target:*** *Awareness on PVE issues specific to Central Asia enhanced throughout the region.*

*3.1 Training tools and materials for awareness raising and counselling on early signs of the radicalisation for Central Asia is produced (to be used for strengthening outputs 1 and 2).*

*3.2 At least five regional dialogues using both virtual and physical platforms to elicit, critically assess and summarise lessons learned on PVE, are organised.*

*3.3 At least five regional youth initiatives and exchange on implementation of SDGs, especially SDG 16, are organised.*

*3.4 At least seven analytical reports on the drivers of PVE and the linkages with employment and social inclusion (at least 5 national and 2 regional reports) are developed.*

*3.5 At least two high level regional meetings for exchange of knowledge and experience on PVE are convened.*

# Project Impact and Project Management

***Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability***

*Effectiveness*

The effectiveness of the Project will be ensured through addressing the root causes and drivers of radicalisation and violent extremism. As stated, social and economic exclusion from society and communities is one of the critical issues, and the Project will tackle the issue by supporting the youth as agent of peace and prevention of radicalisation.

The Project adopts an approach which combines activities aimed at improving employability and employment opportunities, with complementary measures to address factors contributing to social exclusion of vulnerable community groups, especially young men and women prone to radicalism.

UNDP has long-term and strong field presence in the target countries of Central Asia. The Project will fully utilise the existing knowledge, as well as organisational infrastructure especially, area /regional offices, and partnerships with local development actors for effective implementation of the Project activities.

The Project encompassed the common characteristics of activities particularly provision of the training for job opportunities. The modules/textbooks for job skill training will be produced and utilised for all the target countries for enhancing the quality of activities.

*Efficiency*

Radicalisation is a result of multi-dimensional deprivations. Therefore, traditional job creation Projects will not suffice to address the underlying root causes of radicalisation. Hence, the Project will ensure integrated approach whereas employment creation measures are complemented with measures to address the causes of social exclusion of young men and women.

UNDP has profound understanding and long-lasting track record of working on social inclusion, resilience, livelihoods, gender, youth empowerment, coordination of development assistance and supporting the attainment of the SDGs in its Project countries.

The experiences gathered by on-going Projects in the envisaged countries, such as LITACA and the Communities Programme in Tajikistan, will be instrumental in optimizing the efficiency of activities proposed by this programme.

The regional component of this Project will benefit from UNDP’s established research, programmatic experience in countries across Eurasia and beyond. In 2017, UNDP launched a Regional Human Development Report on Inequalities that helps to understand the root causes of PVE. The (a) existing knowledge and evidence generated and accumulated by UNDP in Central Asia and other regions, and (b) participatory and consultative nature of UNDP’s work form a solid ground for successful implementation of the present Project.

Since radicalisation is a regional challenge, UNDP proposes a regional approach to enable coordinated actions within and between target countries. While the four countries will have their own set of activities (outputs 1 and 2), the regional component (output 3) will provide platforms for information and knowledge exchange among youth, and between all five Central Asian countries.

The Project will also draw on UNDP’s global expertise in PVE issues. UNDP has developed an inventory of successful PVE practices, a wide network of experts, and a comprehensive understanding of means and methods aimed at increasing the effectiveness of PVE work. The Project team will utilise experiences and lessons from UNDP work in Africa and Middle East (where Japan is a key partner of UNDP projects) through knowledge accumulation activities envisaged under output 3 and will benefit from PVE-related global knowledge accumulated in UNDP Oslo Governance Centre.

*Impact*

Overall, the Project will strengthen community resilience towards violent extremism by increasing the ability of at-risk-youth to withstand the appeal of extremist ideologies, to better cope with challenges and risks of social and economic exclusion, and to constructively engage with fellow community members and authorities. The programme will also strengthen community resilience through capacity building of local duty bearers (religious organizations, social workers and counsellors/psychologists, vocational/high school educators, and law enforcement) enabling them to deliver higher quality services and to better address the needs of young people.

Since there is as yet little concrete evidence of what works in terms of preventing violent extremism among young people, periodic assessments of results will be built into the Project design[[40]](#footnote-40) from the beginning: i.e. the baseline assessment for each community will be repeated regularly throughout the Project, using innovative survey methodologies, so that results (good and bad) can be shared with national counterparts to inform future policy making, but also with other communities participating in the sub-regional Project. The efforts will be made to apply a multi-method approach (micro-narratives, experimental, other qualitative and quantitative methods) to generating evidence for the impact of the programme.

The change the Project aims to achieve in targeted areas is a higher level of community resilience that is manifested, among other things, in young people’s attitudes and behaviour towards themselves, their peers, communities at large, and authorities. The Project expects to see that the focus youth demonstrates positive changes in attitudes and perceptions (through micro-narratives and experimental methods) that are usually linked to radicalisation. The Project also expects to see higher levels of community cohesion as measured by community dispositions to collective actions and perceptions of trust, human security, justice, and fairness. The reduction in scope and intensity of web-based extremism discourse originating from targeted communities will be another measure of the Project’s impact. Where juvenile crime is linked to radicalisation, the Project will work with at-risk-youth and law enforcement to see the reduction in juvenile crime rates in targeted communities.

*Sustainability*

It is envisaged that by the end of the Project national actors will be empowered to assume greater responsibility for sustainability of the benefits.

It is expected that capacities and institutional mechanisms developed by the Project will be scaled up/replicated by the governments at central and local levels, Youth Action Groups and local self-governing bodies and further tailor them to fit their PVE efforts. Thus, local youth support structures will involve all existing actors thus avoiding duplication. Sensitisation of society will increase potential for self-generated local community solutions for PVE. Development of PVE know-how and extraction of lessons from piloted initiatives will allow replicability of successful experiences in the country and regional context.

On the policy level, there are clear signs that the Central Asian governments are committed to developing PVE policy approaches given the importance of the challenge. Discourses are taking place and some state budgets are already allocated for these purposes. The knowledge, analyses and practices accumulated through the Project will be utilised for effective implementation of national PVE initiatives; and further enhancement of capable youth support structures. Youth, utilizing and harnessing their power of positivity, innovation and openness may also become powerful agents of change to support PVE efforts. Thus, the Project will envisage pathways of sustaining and nurturing the peer-to-peer youth support structures. Lastly, Central Asia + Japan dialogues on PVE should continue forging partnerships for a foreseeable future (up to 10 years) so that high-level policy cooperation and engagement continues.

On the structural level, the programme will dedicate efforts to building capacity of its partners at the level of government agencies and their regional branches, town and municipal authorities, and key development partners among non-state actors, many of whom start from a low level in addressing the specific challenge posed by the violent extremism.

Individual and societal levels are of crucial importance for the programme sustainability, as this is the level where resistance to radicalisation and violent extremism rest. The Project’s investments into partnerships with faith-based organisations, expert networks, new activist movements, including among youth, and recruitment of new people from traditionally hard-to-reach groups will significantly expand counter-radicalisation constituency and generate a positive momentum in society. It will also decrease the sense of alienation. Sensitisation of society, especially in at high-risk locations, to the process of socialisation and absorption into radicalisation will undermine social networks through which this ideology spreads, and make it harder to generate following in communities and neighbourhoods through strengthened social control and parental responsibility.

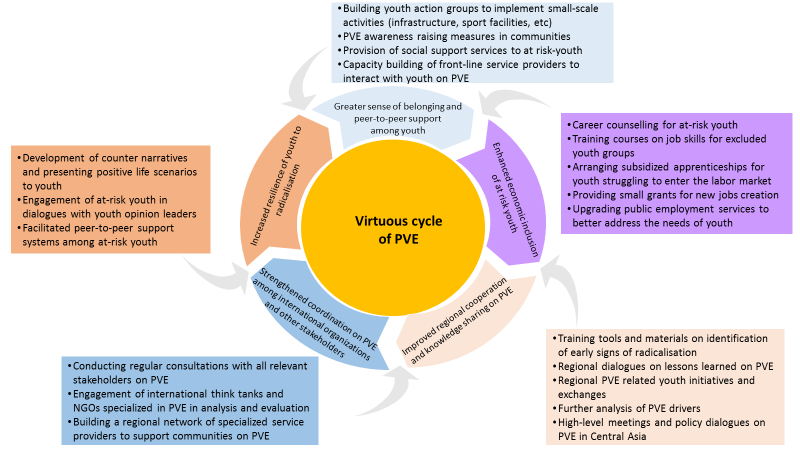
To ensure the institutional capacity and setup of local governance system, each country will identify the local municipal authorities to partner with. For the implementation of Youth Action Plans, UNDP in each country identifies the existing local platform to work with local youth groups and communities.

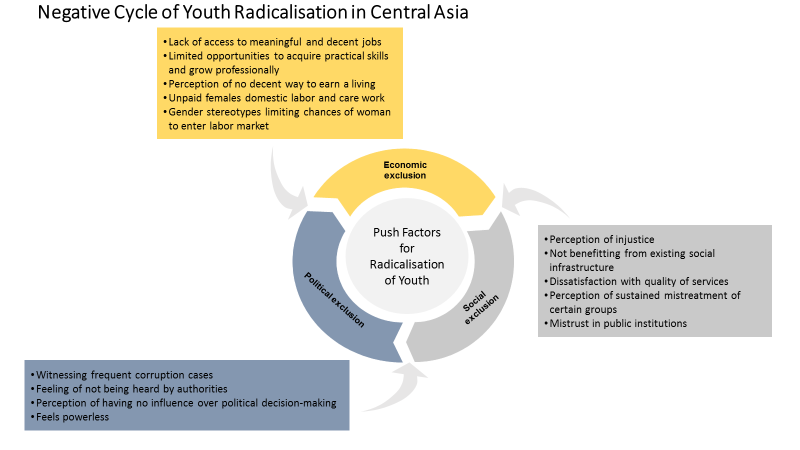
For the quality control of the proposed activities regarding awareness raising, the Project will produce tools and materials to be utilised in all the target countries and it will ensure technical capacity of the local implementing centres/platforms in the target areas of each country.

Graph 4 below illustrates possible virtuous cycles (as opposed to vicious cycles) that could be created by the Project to counter VE in 4 target countries. The virtuous cycles in target communities may thrive and be scaled up beyond the life of the Project timeline by the local governments and youth networks. The virtuous cycle graph describes the building blocks of youth empowerment and resilience-building (to withstand VE influences) through a set of complementary and iterative youth peer-to-peer support measures (though Youth Action Groups and trainings), and jobs creation/skills building for target youth groups. Thus the positive reinforcement and identity forming may help youth overcome the negative/vicious cycles of economic, social and political exclusion which leave youth vulnerable to the radicalization trends.

**Graph 4. Project sustainability: PVE vicious cycle vs virtuous cycle**

Virtuous Cycle – envisaged by the present Project





*Partnerships*

These include existing policy dialogue platforms in Tajikistan, Local Authorities Advisory Committees in Kyrgyz Republic, Civil Society Networks in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic, Public Councils in Kazakhstan and others. The Project will also utilise the existing regional and national youth focused platforms, including virtual platforms, such as Central Asian Youth Network, Future Leaders Exchange Programme etc. Detailed information on national partners in each of the four countries is attached in **Annex 3**.

# Results Framework[[41]](#footnote-41)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT INDICATORS** | **DATA SOURCE** | **BASELINE** | | **TARGETS** | | | | **DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS** |
| **Value** | **Year** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **FINAL** |
| **Output 1. At-risk youth have access to and actively participate in ‘safe’ engagement platforms to foster positive alternative (to extremism) narratives and a greater sense of belonging and peer-to-peer support.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1:**  Youth engagement platforms developed and support cooperation between key local actors in 7 districts and 6 cities in **Kazakhstan** benefiting at least 1,000 young people | 1.1.1 An assessment of barriers to youth integration in local labour markets | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Evidence collected by the team. Registration is not advisable |
| 1.1.2 Number of local youth initiatives supported through small grants scheme and implemented by youth | Progress report, media | 0 | 2017 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 18 | Project reporting documents |
| 1.1.3 Number of Youth Action platforms providing technical and advising support | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Project reporting documents |
| 1.1.4 Number of social support counsellors underwent specialised trainings | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 120 | Evidence collected by the team. Registration is not advisable |
| 1.1.5 Number of trained and equipped district policemen, school administrations, teachers and social service providers | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 144 | Registration of participants, skills certification |
| 1.1.6 Number of self-made youth opinion leaders trained to work with at-risk youth | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | Registration of participants, skills certification |
| **Output 1.2** Youth Action Plans in 10 communities in **Kyrgyz Republic** with high risk of radicalisation benefiting at least 1,000 young people | 1.2.1 Number of Youth Action Groups formed | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | Project reporting documents |
| 1.2.2 Number of youth benefited from trainings on civic participation, leadership and participatory assessment | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 1000 | 0 | 0 | 1000 | Registration lists, skills certificates |
| 1.2.3 An analysis of gaps, challenges and opportunities for youth participation and inclusion in decision making process | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | Project reporting documents |
| 1.2.4. Number of local self-government groups where Youth Action Plans are institutionalised and small grants provided for implementation | LSG data | 0 | 2017 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | Project reporting documents |
| **Output 1.3**  **In Tajikistan**  youth-focused initiatives implemented benefiting at least 3,000 young people | 1.3.1 Number of youth-led needs assessment reports for targeted localities | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 8 | - | - | 8 | Project reporting documents |
| 1.3.2 Number of local youth involved in regional policy dialogues and local development planning | Progress report | 100 | 2017 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 900 | Registration of event participants |
| 1.3.3 Number of youth-focused social infrastructure initiatives implemented | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 | Project reporting documents |
| 1.3.4 Number of potential young migrants made aware of VE-related risk | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 3000 | Project reporting documents |
| 1.3.5 Number of young people who benefited from a rehabilitation initiative supported by the project | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 30 | 70 | 50 | 150 | Registration of rehabilitation initiative beneficiaries |
| **Output 1.4**  In **Turkmenistan** 1000 young men and women empowered and helped to overcome social exclusion | 1.4.1 Number of young people trained on peace and security issues, conflict prevention and conflict mediation | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 1000 | Project reporting documents. Registration of participants of events |
| 1.4.2 Number of young people raised awareness about the national policy and law-making process; | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 1000 | Project reporting documents. Registration of participants of events |
| 1.4.3 A sample survey to identify employment inspirations to be conducted | Report | 0 | 2017 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 | Project reporting documents. Registration of participants of events |
| 1.4.4 Number of Youth Centres with enhanced capacity to provide social services to at risk groups | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | Project reporting documents |
|  |
| **Output 2.** **Utilizing youth engagement platforms and support structures, youth will benefit from group-based skills- and entrepreneurship development services and schemes.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1**  Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support groups for at least 500 young people in vulnerable communities in 6 selected cities of Kazakhstan | 2.1.1 Number of youth benefitted from subsidised apprenticeships | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 500 | Registration, surveying participating companies |
| 2.1.2 Number of youth benefitted from applied trainings | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 500 | Registration lists, skills certificates |
| 2.1.3 Number of sustainable jobs created through small grants scheme and specialised training and licensing to provide technical support to introduction of energy efficiency/ saving measures | Progress report, information from employers | 0 | 2017 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 60 | Progress report |
| 2.1.4 . Number of young people benefited from specialised trainings | Progress report, information from employers | 0 | 2017 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 60 | Registration of participants, skills certificates |
| **Output 2.2**  Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support groups and mentorship for at least 500 young people in 10 selected districts with high risk of radicalisation in **Kyrgyz Republic** | 2.2.1 An analysis on potential employment and youth entrepreneurship opportunities to be conducted | Report | 0 | 2017 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Project reporting documents |
| 2.2.2 Number of adjusted or developed training courses, mentorship programmes and/or curriculums | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | Project reporting documents |
| 2.2.3 Number of youth benefitted from training, mentorship and apprenticeship programmes and business start-up weekends | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 500 | Registration, surveying participating companies |
| 2.2.4 Number of sustainable jobs created through small grants programme | Progress report, information from employers | 0 | 2017 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 100 | Registration, surveying employers |
| 2.2.5 Number of job fairs, business forums and other networking events | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | Project reporting documents |
|  |
|  |
| **Output 2.3**  Job and income opportunities for at least 700 young people in selected districts with high risks of radicalisation in **Tajikistan** enhanced. | 2.3.1 Number of youth-at-risk with enhanced employment-related risks | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 500 | Registration lists, skills certificates |
| 2.3.2 Number of youth with enhanced entrepreneurial skills | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 20 | 50 | 30 | 100 | Registration lists, skills certificates |
| 2.3.3 Number of youth involved into apprenticeship programme | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 75 | Surveying participating companies |
| 2.3.4 Number of jobs created though small grants programme | Progress report, information from employers | 0 | 2017 | 20 | 50 | 30 | 100 | Surveying employers |
|  |
| **Output 2.4**  Employment opportunities for 1 000 young people in 5 cities of **Turkmenistan**  created | 2.4.1 Number of young people employed by local municipalities for public works | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 500 | Project reporting documents |
| 2.4.2 Number of former prisoners employed by local municipalities for public works | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 70 | 150 | 150 | 370 | Project reporting documents |
| 2.4.3 Number of young people engaged in entrepreneurship/self-employment | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 500 | Project reporting documents |
| 2.4.4 Number of public employment services staff trained | Progress report | 0 | 2017 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 40 | Project reporting documents |
| 2.4.5 Local labour market assessment and government specialists trained | Progress report | No | 2017 | - | - | yes | Yes | Project reporting documents |
|  |
| **Output 3. Regional youth networks established, knowledge sharing on PVE intensified** | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3. Regional youth networks established and knowledge sharing on PVE will be enhanced | 3.1 Number of training tools and materials for awareness raising and counselling on early signs of the radicalisation | Progress report | No comprehensive materials available | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | N/A |
| 3.2 Number of regional dialogues using both virtual and physical platforms to elicit, critically assess and summarize lessons learned on PVE | Progress report, media | 2 | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | Evidence collected by the team |
| 3.3 Number of regional youth initiatives and exchanges on implementation of SDGs, especially SDG16 | Progress report,  media | 0 | 2017 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | Evidence collected by the team. |
| 3.4 Analytical reports on the drivers of PVE and the linkages with employment and social inclusion | Progress report (the reports not to be published) | 0 | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | N/A |
| 3.5 Number of high level regional meetings for exchange of knowledge and experience on PVE | Progress report, media | 1 | 2017 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Evidence collected by the team |

# Monitoring And Evaluation

In accordance with UNDP’s programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

**Monitoring Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monitoring Activity** | **Purpose** | **Frequency** | **Expected Action** | **Partners**  **(if joint)** | **Cost**  **(if any)** |
| **Track results progress** | Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. Every quarter/6 months, working group meetings will be held in c | Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator. | Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. | Relevant national and local partners |  |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards  Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP’s audit policy to manage financial risk. | Every 6 months | Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. SC meetings can be held every 6 months to identify risks and course-corrective actions for each country, and the regional-level SC meetings to be conducted virtually. | Relevant national and local partners |  |
| **Knowledge accumulation and regional dialogues** | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. | At least annually | Relevant lessons are captured by the project team in 4 countries and used to inform management/strategic decisions by the SC in each country.  Results of the assessments, lessons learned and practices form the basis of the regional knowledge accumulation and regional youth dialogues to be conducted once every year. | Relevant national and local partners |  |
| **Annual Project Quality Assurance** | The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP’s quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. Couse-corrections: internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. | Annually | Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance in each of the 4 countries. Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections (based on monitoring results and dialogues of the SCs held bi-annually). |  |  |
| **Project Report** | A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period. | Annually, and at the end of the project (final report) | At the end of year one, as part of the project progress report, a detailed monitoring strategy will be developed which will capture monitoring strategies of the target youth groups in each of the 4 countries beyond the project cycle of 30 months.  Annually, a regional level consolidated report will be developed to capture the main progress from 4 countries; as well as regional implications and strategies for knowledge sharing and networking. |  |  |
| **Project Review (Project Board)** | The project’s governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project’s final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialise project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. | Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually) | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified. |  |  |

**Evaluation Plan[[42]](#footnote-42)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation Title** | **Partners (if joint)** | **Related Strategic Plan Output** | **UNDAF/CPD Outcome** | **Planned Completion Date** | **Key Evaluation Stakeholders** | **Cost and Source of Funding** |
| Terminal Evaluation | n/a | To be linked with new UNDP Strategic Plan | To be linked with UNDAFs of 4 Central Asian countries | By 2019  It is expected that the main project activities (grants, trainings) will be completed by 25th month, thus leaving the remaining 5 months to evaluation and consideration of possible future actions. | Governments and target communities of 4 Central Asian countries | USD 60,000 (project) |

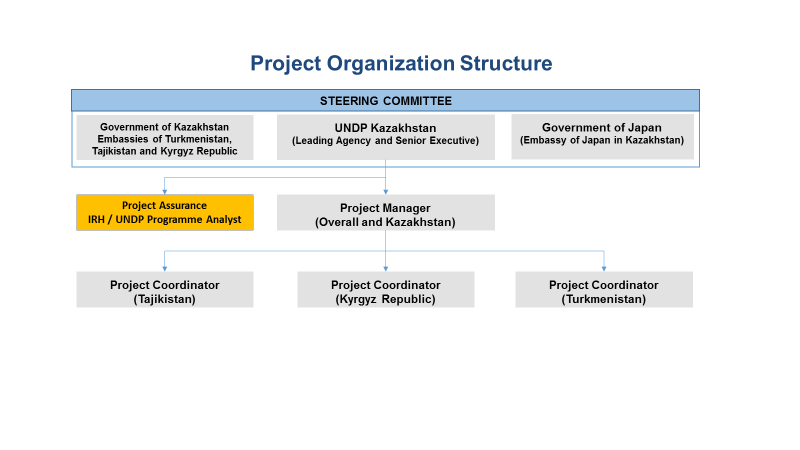
# Multi-Year Work Plan [[43]](#footnote-43)[[44]](#footnote-44)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget summary** | | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Total** |
| Expected outputs | Output 1.1 Developing youth engagement platforms and supporting cooperation between local authorities, civic, economic and religious institutions in select districts in Kazakhstan (benefiting at least 1,000 young people) | 188,500.00 | 122,055.00 | 101,500.00 | 412,055.00 |
| Output 1.2 Developing and implementing Youth Action Plans in 10 communities with high risk of radicalisation in Kyrgyzstan benefiting at least 1000 young people | 160,500.00 | 145,000.00 | 95,000.00 | 400,500.00 |
| Output 1.3 Developing and implementing under the framework of local development planning the youth-focused initiatives that benefit at least 3000 young people in Tajikistan | 142,500.00 | 185,250.00 | 113,250.00 | 441,000.00 |
| Output 1.4 Empowering 1000 young men and women (including former prisoners) in Turkmenistan, to improve their social inclusion and ability to participate and engage in labour market and promote peace and security | 45,500.00 | 171,000.00 | 157,150.00 | 373,650.00 |
| **Total for Output 1** | **537,000.00** | **623,305.00** | **466,900.00** | **1,627,205.00** |
| Output 2.1 Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support groups for at least 500 young people in vulnerable communities in 6 selected cities of Kazakhstan | 202,625.00 | 234,550.00 | 181,375.00 | 618,550.00 |
| Output 2.2 Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support groups and mentorship for at least 500 young people in 10 selected districts with high risk of radicalisation in Kyrgyzstan | 181,700.00 | 250,200.00 | 196,700.00 | 628,600.00 |
| Output 2.3 Enhancing job and income opportunities for at least 700 young people in selected districts with high risks of radicalisation in Tajikistan | 215,500.00 | 317,500.00 | 106,000.00 | 639,000.00 |
| Output 2.4 Creating employment opportunities for 1000 young people in 5 cities of Turkmenistan | 127,100.00 | 321,450.00 | 247,800.00 | 696,350.00 |
| **Total for Output 2** | **726,925.00** | **1,123,700.00** | **731,875.00** | **2,582,500.00** |
| 3.1 Training tools and materials for awareness raising and counselling on early signs of the radicalisation for Central Asia is produced (to be used for Output 1 and 2) | 18,600.00 |  |  | 18,600.00 |
| 3.2 At least five regional dialogues using both virtual and physical platforms to elicit, critically assess and summarize lessons learned on PVE, are organised | 35,000.00 | 71,500.00 | 71,500.00 | 178,000.00 |
| 3.3 At least five regional youth initiatives and exchange on implementation of SDGs, especially SDG16, are organized | 39,000.00 | 86,700.00 | 86,700.00 | 212,400.00 |
| 3.4 At least seven analytical reports on the drivers of PVE and the linkages with employment and social inclusion (at least 5 national and 2 regional reports) are developed | 40,000.00 | 70,000.00 | 70,000.00 | 180,000.00 |
| 3.5 At least two high level regional meetings for exchange of knowledge and experience on PVE are convened |  | 38,000.00 | 38,000.00 | 76,000.00 |
| Monitoring | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| **Total for Output 3** Regional youth networks established and knowledge sharing on PVE will be enhanced | **137,600.00** | **271,200.00** | **271,200.00** | **680,000.00** |
| Project Management Cost | 4.1 Effective Project Management -Kazakhstan | 106,500.00 | 107,500.00 | 54,000.00 | 268,000.00 |
| 4.2 Effective Project Management - Kyrgyz Republic | 56,800.00 | 57,100.00 | 39,000.00 | 152,900.00 |
| 4.3 Effective Project Management-Tajikistan | 62,586.00 | 62,587.00 | 44,827.00 | 170,000.00 |
| 4.4 Effective Project Management – Turkmenistan | 57,200.00 | 57,200.00 | 35,600.00 | 150,000.00 |
| **Total for Project Management cost** | **283,086.00** | **284,387.00** | **173,427.00** | **740,900.00** |
| **Evaluation** *(as relevant)* | |  |  | 60,000.00 | **60,000.00** |
| **General Management Support - 8%** | |  |  |  | **455,248.40** |
| **TOTAL** | |  |  |  | **6,145,853.40** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET BY YEAR** | | | | | Total |
| Funding Source | Budget Description | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 |
| **Output 1. At-risk youth have access to and actively participate in ‘safe’ engagement platforms to foster positive alternative to extremist narratives, and develop a greater sense of belonging and peer-to-peer support** | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1:** | 1.1.1 Qualitative and quantitative assessments of barriers to youth integration in local labour markets and social implications of youth unemployment are carried out | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 8,000.00 |  |  | 8,000.00 |
| *Kazakhstan* | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 |  |  | 1,000.00 |
| **Developing youth engagement platforms and supporting cooperation between local authorities, civic, economic and religious institutions in select districts in Kazakhstan (benefiting at least 1,000 young people)** | 1.1.2 Youth action initiatives/activities (e.g. innovative education centers, sport facilities, libraries, playing grounds, new equipment, social infrastructure rehabilitation, etc.) formed, approved and supported through small grants | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 3,000.00 |  |  | 3,000.00 |
| 72600 Grants, including for purchasing various types of equipment (sport facilities, equipment for playing grounds, youth recreation centers, etc.) | 32,000.00 | 42,000.00 | 32,000.00 | 106,000.00 |
| 71600 Travel | 10,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 33,000.00 |
| 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | 3,500.00 |
|  | 1.1.3 Youth action platforms provide technical and advisory support to assist/guide local government on youth-related matters | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 71300 National consultants | 15,000.00 |  |  | 15,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,500.00 |  |  | 1,500.00 |
|  | 74200  Printing and publications, promotional materials | 5,000.00 |  |  | 5,000.00 |
| *Gender marker:* | 1.1.4 Social support services (psycho-social counsellors; case workers, local youth council representatives) receive targeted capacity support services/trainings to effectively reach out to at-risk youth groups. A group of 40 psychologists underwent specialized retraining to work with de-radicalized young people, young people returning from places of detention, etc. to enable reintegration into the life of their communities, and adopt positive attitudes towards future, including through supporting in getting the job | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 14,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 41,000.00 |
|  | 71300 National consultants | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | 3,500.00 |
|  | 1.1.5 Capacity of district policemen, school administrations, teachers and social services providers to interact and engage with at risk youth strengthened. They are trained and equipped with specially developed counter narrative materials for interacting with youth, informing them of the risks of VE and providing them with viable alternatives to violent extremism | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 71300 National consultants | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 10,500.00 | 34,500.00 |
|  | 71600 Travel | 10,000.00 | 11,555.00 | 10,000.00 | 31,555.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,000.00 | 3,500.00 |
|  | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
|  | 1.1.6 A group of 20 self-made youth opinion leaders originating from remote areas and having achieved remarkable professional successes on their own are trained to work with at-risk youth through peer-to-peer exchanges, sharing counter narratives and real cases of positive life scenarios through education and professional development | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 71300 National consultants | 10,000.00 |  |  | 10,000.00 |
|  | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 10,000.00 |  |  | 10,000.00 |
|  | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 30,000.00 |  |  | 30,000.00 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Output 1.1** | | | | **188,500.00** | **122,055.00** | **101,500.00** | **412,055.00** |
| **Output 1.2:** | 1.2.1. Youth Action Groups with participation of youth, local authorities, civil society, religious and community leaders/organizations are formed to enhance youth participation in local development agendas and raise awareness on risks of radicalization | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 15,000 |
| *Kyrgyz Republic* | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 |
|  | 1.2.2. Capacity of Youth Action Group members strengthened through trainings on leadership, civic participation, communication and participatory assessment to ensure effective formulation and implementation of Youth Action Plans | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 41,000 | 0 | 0 | 41,000 |
| **Developing and implementing Youth Action Plans in 10 communities with high risk of radicalisation in Kyrgyz Republic benefiting at least 1000 young people** | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 |
| 1.2.3. Participatory analysis to identify gaps, challenges and opportunities for youth participation and inclusion in decision-making processes conducted by Youth Action Groups to inform the Youth Action Plans | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 18,000 | 0 | 0 | 18,000 |
| 71300  National consultants | 18,000 | 0 | 0 | 18,000 |
| 71600  Travel | 9,500 | 0 | 0 | 9,500 |
| *Gender marker:* | 1.2.4. Youth Action Plans developed and/or integrated into existing local development plans to address youth related issues and enhance youth participation in local development processes. These plans will be implemented through small grants mechanism to address local political, social and cultural needs and to provide opportunities to young people to apply their knowledge and skills in practice | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72600 Grants including purchase of equipment (sport equipment, furniture, computers etc.) | 45,000 | 140,000 | 90,000 | 275,000 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Output 1.2** | | | | **160,500** | **145,000** | **95,000** | **400,500** |
| **Output 1.3:** | 1.3.1 Location-specific analysis of gaps and challenges for youth participation is conducted by Youth Action Groups | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 13,000 |  |  | 13,000 |
| *Tajikistan* | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 5,000 |  |  | 5,000 |
|  | 1.3.2 Youth is involved in regional policy dialogues and local development planning cycle under the framework of Youth Action Plans | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
| **Developing and implementing under the framework of local development planning the youth-focused initiatives that benefit at least 3000 young people in Tajikistan** | 71600 - Training (Study tour) | 5,000 | 5,000 |  | 10,000 |
| 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 5,000 |  |  | 5,000 |
| 1.3.3 Small social infrastructure initiatives addressing social, sport, or cultural needs of youth developed and implemented by youth itself in selected districts | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services with Construction Companies | 37,000 | 71,250 | 33,250 | 141,500 |
|  | 72200 Furniture and Equipment | 9,500 | 23,750 | 14,250 | 47,500 |
| *Gender marker:* | 1.3.4 Youth awareness on migration-related risks of radicalisation raised through strengthening government-supported regional migration centers | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 71300 National consultants | 5,000 | 10,000 |  | 15,000 |
|  | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 9,500 | 14,250 | 4,750 | 28,500 |
|  | 72200 Contractual Services for IT equipment | 14,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 35,000 |
|  | 71600  Travel | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 |
|  | 1.3.5 One rehabilitation initiative working with young people who have a record of extremism-related offences supported | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 71300 National consultants | 10,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 48,000 |
|  | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 4,500 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 22,500 |
|  | 71600  Travel | 5,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 23,000 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Output 1.3** | | | | **142,500** | **185,250** | **113,250** | **441,000** |
| **Output 1.4:** | 1.4.1 Training workshops conducted for 1000 young people, including 500 former prisoners, on peace and security issues, conflict prevention and conflict mediation, and economic and social rights | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 9,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| *Turkmenistan* | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 10,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 36,000.00 |
| 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
|  | 1.4.2 Roundtable meetings organized between youth and representatives of the government, parliament, law enforcement bodies to raise awareness of young people about the existing national development planning, law enforcement processes in the country | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 9,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| **Empowering 1000 young men and women (including former prisoners) in Turkmenistan, to improve their social inclusion and ability to participate and engage in labour market and promote peace and security** *Gender marker:* | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 10,500.00 | 16,500.00 | 10,650.00 | 37,650.00 |
| 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 1.4.3 A sample survey conducted to identify the employment aspirations, interests and concerns of youth, to prepare a list of services to be provided by the Youth Centers | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 71300 National consultants |  | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| 72100  Contractual Services |  | 14,000.00 | 17,000.00 | 31,000.00 |
| 71200 International consultants |  | 20,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 35,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous |  | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| *Gender marker:* | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials |  | 7,000.00 | 6,500.00 | 13,500.00 |
|  | 1.4.4 Capacity of 6 Youth Centers enhanced to provide social services to marginalized or at risk groups, including providing information on economic rights and employment opportunities, vocational training, job search, conflict prevention, mediation and peace building | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops |  | 11,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 24,000.00 |
|  | 71300 National consultants |  | 9,500.00 | 10,000.00 | 19,500.00 |
|  | 71200 International consultants |  | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
|  | 72200 Procurement of equipment (computers, work stations, etc.) and furniture for 5 youth centers |  | 20,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 45,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous |  | 2,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Output 1.4** | | | | **45,500.00** | **171,000.00** | **157,150.00** | **373,650.00** |
|  | **Total for Output 1** | | | | **537,000.00** | **623,305.00** | **466,900.00** | **1,627,205.00** |
| **Output 2 Utilizing youth engagement platforms and support structures, youth will benefit from group-based skills- and entrepreneurship development services** | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1:** | 2.1.1 3-month subsidized apprenticeships in private businesses for 500 young people, supplemented by weekly professional trainings introduced and implemented. Depending on the needs of particular cities or districts, apprenticeships will include following jobs: plumbers, electricians, welders, masons, food processing, logistics, furniture makers, car repair workers, dry cleaners, waiters, nurses | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 57,375.00 | 76,500.00 | 57,375.00 | 191,250.00 |
| *Kazakhstan* | 71600 Travel | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
| 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| **Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support groups for at least 500 young people in vulnerable communities in 6 selected cities of Kazakhstan** | 2.1.2 20 intensive training courses in professional and business skills for 500 young people engaged in apprenticeship schemes | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 9,000.00 | 13,500.00 | 9,000.00 | 31,500.00 |
| 71600 Travel | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
| 72100  Contractual Services | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
|  | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 13,500.00 |
|  | 2.1.3 Small grants provided to 20 young men and women to increase existing productive capacities to create 160 sustainable jobs | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 71600  Travel | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
| *Gender marker:* | 72600 Grants including for purchasing equipment and tools to scale up existing productive capacities (car and mobile phone repair, green houses, professional toolkits) | 52,250.00 | 58,750.00 | 31,000.00 | 142,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
|  | 2.1.4 60 young people trained to provide technical support to introduction of energy efficiency/ saving measures in public and private buildings, with 40 of them subsequently employed | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 9,000.00 | 10,800.00 | 9,000.00 | 28,800.00 |
|  | 71600 Travel | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
|  | 71300 National consultants | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
|  | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 13,500.00 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
|  | **Total for Output 2.1** | | | | **202,625.00** | **234,550.00** | **181,375.00** | **618,550.00** |
| **Output 2.2:** | 2.2.1 Analysis of local market to identify potential employment and youth entrepreneurship opportunities conducted | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 |
| *Kyrgyz Republic* |
| 71300 National consultants | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 |
|  | 2.2.2 Develop or adjust existing training courses, mentorship programmes and/or curriculum on businesses & entrepreneurship based on analysis of local market to equip youth with necessary skills | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 36,000 |
| **Enhancing job and income opportunities through peer-to-peer support groups and mentorship for at least 500 young people in 10 selected districts with high risk of radicalisation in Kyrgyz Republic** | 2.2.3 Employment-related skills of at least 500 young people enhanced through vocational trainings, apprenticeship, on-job mentorship programmes and business start-up weekends to better prepare for employment | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 21,000 | 66,500 | 66,500 | 154,000 |
| 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
| 71600 Travel | 15,500 | 16,000 | 15,000 | 46,500 |
| 2.2.4 At least 100 jobs created for youth through small grants programme and youth involvement in the provision of community-level social and economic services | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72600 Grants including purchase of equipment (for sewing, car repair, furniture, brick manufacturing shops etc.) | 70,000 | 122,500 | 70,000 | 262,500 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 8,700 | 8,700 | 8,700 | 26,100 |
|  | 2.2.5 Job fairs, business forums and other networking events conducted to establish business links and provide job opportunities for young men and women | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 71300 National consultants | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 |
|  | 71600 Travel | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 13,500 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Output 2.2** | | | | **181,700** | **250,200** | **196,700** | **628,600** |
| **Output 2.3:** | 2.3.1 Employment-related skills of at least 500 young people at risk of radicalisation enhanced through vocational training and matching with employers through state employment services | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 33,000 | 30,000 | 13,000 | 76,000 |
| *Tajikistan* | 71300 National consultants | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 22,500 |
| 2.3.2 Entrepreneurial skills development services provided to 100 young people through the support of the existing business incubators, with at least 20 % of youth starting up businesses | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 25,000 | 30,000 | 5,000 | 60,000 |
| **Enhancing job and income opportunities for at least 700 young people in selected districts with high risks of radicalisation in Tajikistan** *Gender marker:* | 71300 National consultants | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
| 2.3.3 Apprenticeship places provided for at least 75 young people at risk of radicalisation | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 40,000 | 40,000 | 20,500 | 100,500 |
| 2.3.4 At least 100 jobs created through small grants program and youth involvement in the provision of community-level social and economic services (agricultural production and processing equipment; IT equipment, infrastructure rehabilitation) | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72600 Grants for agricultural production and processing equipment, IT equipment and infrastructure rehabilitation | 100,000 | 200,000 | 50,000 | 350,000 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Output 2.3** | | | | **215,500** | **317,500** | **106,000** | **639,000** |
| **Output 2.4:** | 2.4.1 500 lower-skilled unemployed young people (including former prisoners) trained and employed by local municipalities (hyakimliks) to implement community-based projects | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 9,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 39,000.00 |
| *Turkmenistan* | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
|  | 71300 National consultants | 9,500.00 | 9,500.00 | 9,500.00 | 28,500.00 |
|  | 71200 International consultants | 14,500.00 | 14,500.00 | 14,500.00 | 43,500.00 |
| **Creating employment opportunities for 1000 young people in 5 cities of Turkmenistan** | 72300 Procurement of goods, tools, and materials for public works at local municipalities | 4,500.00 | 20,500.00 | 20,500.00 | 45,500.00 |
| 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| 2.4.2 500 higher-skilled young job seekers trained to start their own business, matched with a mentor from the Union of Entrepreneurs and Manufacturers of Turkmenistan | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 9,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 36,000.00 |
|  | 71600 Travel | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 22,000.00 |
|  | 71300 National consultants | 8,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 26,000.00 |
| *Gender marker:* | 71200 International consultants | 16,200.00 | 13,500.00 |  | 29,700.00 |
|  | 72100  Contractual Services |  | 27,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 45,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,700.00 | 2,550.00 | 1,700.00 | 5,950.00 |
|  | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 1,700.00 | 10,200.00 | 5,400.00 | 17,300.00 |
|  | 2.4.3 Small grants provided to 20 graduates from the entrepreneurship training programme to support implementation of the most innovative entrepreneurial ideas | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 71600  Travel |  | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
|  | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops |  | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
|  | 72600 Grants |  | 65,000.00 | 65,000.00 | 130,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous |  | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 |
|  | 2.4.4 Public employment services improved to provide better placement services, counselling, specialised services, ICT services and services to employers, including staff training on PES and employment fund management | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 5,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 23,000.00 |
|  | 71300 National consultants | 5,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 23,000.00 |
|  | 2.4.5 Government capacity built to formulate youth employment/entrepreneurship strategy and establish a national fund to support new innovative start-ups, including i) conducting labour market assessment and establishing database; ii) training of government specialists on modern active labour market policy tools and techniques to facilitate youth employment; and iii) developing guidelines for a nation-wide contest for innovative young entrepreneur | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops |  | 15,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
|  | 71300 National consultants | 9,000.00 | 11,700.00 | 7,200.00 | 27,900.00 |
|  | 71200 International consultants | 10,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous |  | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Output 2.4** | | | | **127,100.00** | **321,450.00** | **247,800.00** | **696,350.00** |
|  | **Total for Output 2** | | | | **726,925.00** | **1,123,700.00** | **731,875.00** | **2,582,500.00** |
| **Output 3 Regional youth networks established and knowledge sharing on PVE will be enhanced** | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3:** | 3.1 Training tools and materials for awareness raising and counselling on early signs of the radicalisation for Central Asia is produced (to be used for Output 1 and 2) | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 12,600.00 |  |  | 12,600.00 |
| *Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan* | 71300 National consultants | 5,000.00 |  |  | 5,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,000.00 |  |  | 1,000.00 |
|  | 3.2 At least five regional dialogues using both virtual and physical platforms to elicit, critically assess and summarize lessons learned on PVE, are organised | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 12,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 92,000.00 |
|  | 71600 Travel | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
|  | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 8,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 28,000.00 |
|  | 72400 Translation costs | 3,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 | 12,500.00 |
| *Gender marker:* | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 5,500.00 |
|  | 3.3 At least five regional youth initiatives and exchange on implementation of SDGs, especially SDG16, are organised | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 75700 Trainings/ Workshops | 16,000.00 | 52,000.00 | 52,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
|  | 71600 Travel | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
|  | 74200 Printing and publications, promotional materials | 7,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 31,000.00 |
|  | 72400 Translation costs | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 14,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 2,000.00 | 2,700.00 | 2,700.00 | 7,400.00 |
|  | 3.4 At least seven analytical reports on the drivers of PVE and the linkages with employment and social inclusion (at least 5 national and 2 regional reports) are developed | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 28,500.00 | 55,500.00 | 55,500.00 | 139,500.00 |
|  | 72400 Translation costs | 10,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 34,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 6,500.00 |
|  | 3.5 At least two high level regional meetings for exchange of knowledge and experience on PVE are convened | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 71600 Travel |  | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
|  | 72400 Translation costs |  | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous |  | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
|  | MONITORING | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 72100  Contractual Services | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 |
|  | **Total for Output 3** | | | | **137,600.00** | **271,200.00** | **271,200.00** | **680,000.00** |
| **Project Management Cost** | 4.1 Effective Project Management –Kazakhstan | UNDP Kazakhstan CO | Government of Japan | 71400 Project Staff | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 27,500.00 | 137,500.00 |
| 71500 National UNVs | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 70,000.00 |
|  | 72400 Communications and ICT expenses | 4,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 11,000.00 |
|  | 73100 Rent and office maintenance | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
|  | 64398 Consultation expenses of the UNDP | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Kazakhstan** | | | | **106,500.00** | **107,500.00** | **54,000.00** | **268,000.00** |
|  | 4.2 Effective Project Management - Kyrgyz Republic | UNDP Kyrgyz Republic CO | Government of Japan | 72100/71400 Project staff Contractual Services | 37,200.00 | 37,200.00 | 18,600.00 | 93,000 |
|  | 71600  Travel | 1,800.00 | 2,100.00 | 2,600.00 | 6,500 |
|  | 72400 Communications and ICT expenses | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 2,800.00 | 8,400 |
|  | 72500 Office supplies | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 6,000 |
|  | 73100 Rent and office maintenance | 11,500.00 | 11,500.00 | 11,500.00 | 34,500 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 4,500 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Kyrgyz Republic** | | | | **56,800.00** | **57,100.00** | **39,000.00** | **152,900.00** |
|  | 4.3 Effective Project Management-Tajikistan | UNDP Tajikistan CO | Government of Japan | 72100/71400 Project staff Contractual Services | 35,520.00 | 35,520.00 | 17,760.00 | 88,800.00 |
|  | 71600  Travel | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 | 4,800.00 |
|  | 72400 Communications and ICT expenses | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 7,200.00 |
|  | 72500 Office supplies | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 | 4,800.00 |
|  | 73100  Rent and office maintenance | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 36,000.00 |
|  | 73400  Vehicle maintenance | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 8,000.00 | 24,000.00 |
|  | 74500  Miscellaneous | 1,466.00 | 1,467.00 | 1,467.00 | 4,400.00 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Tajikistan** | | | | **62,586.00** | **62,587.00** | **44,827.00** | **170,000.00** |
|  | 4.4 Effective Project Management - Turkmenistan | UNDP Turkmenistan CO | Government of Japan | 71400 Project Staff | 43,200.00 | 43,200.00 | 21,600.00 | 108,000.00 |
|  | 72400 Communications and ICT expenses | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
|  | 73100  Rent and office maintenance | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
|  | 72500 Office supplies | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
|  | 74500 Miscellaneous | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 |
|  | **Sub-Total for Turkmenistan** | | | | **57,200.00** | **57,200.00** | **35,600.00** | **150,000.00** |
|  | **Total for Project Management cost** |  |  |  | **283,086.00** | **284,387.00** | **173,427.00** | **740,900.00** |
| **Evaluation** *(as relevant)* | EVALUATION |  |  |  |  |  | 60,000.00 | **60,000.00** |
| **General Management Support** | 8% |  |  | 75100 – GMS |  |  |  | **455,248.40** |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **6,145,853.40** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Governance and Management Arrangements



UNDP Kazakhstan will be fully responsible for the Project implementation and will provide overall strategic management and coordination functions of the Project. The project will be implemented by UNDP under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Thus, UNDP is responsible and accountable for managing the Project, including the monitoring and evaluation of Project interventions, achieving Project outputs, and for the effective use of resources.

Steering Committee (SC) comprising UNDP (1 person), Government of Kazakhstan (1 person), Embassy of Kyrgyz Republic (1 person), Embassy of Tajikistan (1 person), Embassy of Turkmenistan (1 person), will be established. The relationships with the national and local authorities in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan will be managed by UNDP Country Offices in these countries.

The SC will provide strategic direction and guidance to the Project. The SC will review the progress of the Project, including Project reports, and work plans. The SC will serve as a platform for the major stakeholders of the Project to discuss the overall direction of the Project as well as take the strategic decisions to be implemented by the Project team.

UNDP will provide overall oversight and management of Project activities in all four countries and the reginal activities for the entire Central Asian region. The UNDP Project Manager in Kazakhstan will be responsible for overall management of the Project activities. The Project Manager will also bear responsibility for overall financial and operational accountability of the Project, including budgets and ensuring strict and consistent application of UNDP rules and regulations. The UNDP Project Manager will ensure timely and accurate submission of periodic narrative and financial reports on Project activities and deliverables to UNDP, SC, the donor, and the Government of Kazakhstan and will ensure the effective work of the Project team in all four countries. The Project Manager will coordinate activities, build the partnership and exchange information/ideas with other programmes and projects active in targeted area.

Project coordinators in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan will be fully responsible for implementation of Project activities in their respective countries under supervision of the Project Manager.

Management meetings with participation of key project stakeholders will be organized regularly, to review work-plans and implementation of the project. The timing and agenda of such meetings will be decided jointly by the donor’s Task Manager and UNDP Project Manager.

# Legal Context

**Option a. Where the country has signed the** [**Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)**](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/archive-programming-manual/docs/reference-centre/chapter6/sbaa.pdf)

This Project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).   All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This Project will be implemented by [name of entity] (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

# Risk Management

**Option b. UNDP (DIM)**

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS).
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][[45]](#footnote-45) [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][[46]](#footnote-46) are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
   1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
      1. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, considering the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
      2. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
   2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
   3. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
   4. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a)UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b)UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
   5. If an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants’, subcontractors’ and sub-recipients’) premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
   6. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP’s Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

* 1. *Choose one of the three following options:*

*Option 1:*UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party’s, subcontractor’s or sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.

*Note:* The term ‘Project Document’ as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

* 1. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient regarding this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised regarding the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
  2. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
  3. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all its obligations set forth under this section entitled ‘Risk Management’ are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled ‘Risk Management Standard Clauses’ are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered further to this Project Document.

1. *Choose one of the three following options: Option 1:*UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.
2. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner regarding this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised regarding the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
3. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
4. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled ‘Risk Management Standard Clauses’ are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled ‘Risk Management’ are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

# ANNEXES

1. **Potential project target areas in 4 countries**
2. **UNDP’s past successes in implementing sustainable youth and employment-focused programmes in the Central Asian region**
3. **Institutional set-up of the Project in each country**
4. **Job creation grants**
5. **Employment training programme for youth**
6. **PVE-related training initiatives for youth**
7. **Infrastructure/community works grants**
8. **Training/capacity building for service providers**
9. **Relevant Employment Programmes currently or recently implemented by UNDP in the ECIS region**
10. **Employment Data**

**Annex 1: Potential project target areas in 4 countries**

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| **Kazakhstan** | |
| **Karaganda Oblast** | * Karaganda city * Ulytau District, including the cities Satpayev and Zhezkazgan * Bukar-Zhyrau district, including the city Temirtau |
| **Aktobe Oblast** | * Aktobe city * Shalkar District * Temir District * Mulgazhar District |
| **Almaty** | * Alatau District * Turksib District |
| **Kyrgyz Republic** | |
| **Chui Oblast** | * Karabalta city * Archabeshik, suburb of Bishkek city |
| **Issyk-Kul Oblast** | * Balykchy city |
| **Naryn Oblast** | * Kochkor |
| **Talas Oblast** | * Karabura |
| **Djalal-Abad Oblast** | * Bazar-Korgon * Suzak |
| **Osh Oblast** | * Chekabad * Nariman |
| **Batken Oblast** | * Isfana city |
| **Tajikistan** | |
| **Centre and Direct Ruled Districts** | * Nurobod District * Rudaki District * Vahdat Town * City of Dushanbe (Ismoili Somoni District) |
| **Sughd Oblast** | * Isfara Town * Spitamen District * City of Khujand |
| **Khatlon Oblast** | * Farkhor District * J. Balkhi District * Qabodiyon District * Shahrituz District * Vakhsh District * City of Kulyab |
| **Gorno-Badakhstan Autonomous Oblast** | * Vanj District |
| **Turkmenistan** | |
| **Ashgabat** |  |
| **Lebap velayat** | * Turkmenabat city and surroundings |
| **Mary velayat** | * Mary city and surroundings |
| **Ahal velayat** | * Tedjen city and surroundings |
| **Balkan velayat** | * Turkmenbashy city and surroundings |
| Dashoguz velayat | * Dashoguz city in Dashoguz velayat |

**Map 1. Project interventions in the Central Asian regions**



**Annex 2: UNDP’s past successes in implementing sustainable youth and employment-focused programmes in the Central Asian region**

**Kazakhstan**

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| **Country** | **Description of previous sustainable youth and employment-focused programmes and their achievements** | | | |
| **Kazakhstan** | **Title of the Programme / Project** | **Youth and employment-focused area based development programmes/integrated local development programmes/ Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and other programmes** | **Selected impact / output / outcome achieved by interventions that led to lasting sustainable transformations** | **Sustainability of the achievements** |
| **1.** | Raising Competitiveness of the Region through Innovative Approaches to Regional Planning and Social Services in East-Kazakhstan Region | The Programme was implemented between 2011 and 2016 by UNDP and three other UN Agencies in cooperation with the Akimat of East Kazakhstan oblast. The programme’s main objectives were inclusive development and employment of rural women and youth, people with disabilities (PWD), elderly and oralmans. | 1) Local artisans were trained on capacity building, which boosted the nascent creative economy. 50 self-employed women entered market and contribute to the local economy’s diversification. | Artisans’ businesses are sustained due to uninterrupted access to markets, availability of pool of trainers and established artisan’s network. |
| 2) Provision of training, including language and computer courses enabled the integration of 14 000 oralmans in the region. 2000 young people and 12,000 women were assisted with acquiring oralman status, permanent residency and citizenship. | The Centre for provision of services to oralmans transferred to the balance of Semey City Akimat. It continues to build on the past achievements and gained experience in addressing issues faced by repatriates. 5 civil society organisations were established to provide comprehensive support for oralmans’ integration. |
| 3) Mobilised over 2 000 villagers in all districts of the region and equipped local authorities with applied knowledge and skills for supporting emerging Local Self Governance (LSG) structures. | The results of this pioneering initiative served as basis for the draft ‘Law on self-governance’. If adopted, it will lead to further strengthening of LSG nationwide. Local civil society organisations were capacitated to support LSG. Authorities finance LSG initiatives from local budgets. |
| **2.** | Improving the welfare and quality of life in the Kyzylorda region through innovative approaches to delivering economic, social and environmental services to the local population, including the most vulnerable groups | Launched in July 2014, the programme is a joint initiative of 7 UN Agencies and the Government of Kazakhstan. One of the programme’s objectives is to reduce disparities in social well-being and increase employment opportunities for vulnerable population groups, including youth and children. | 1) Over 700 locals in the region, including youth and women and existing businesses, received specialised trainings and/or benefited from grant programmes, technical consultations and financial support to start-ups. | The increased capacity of local authorities to address employment creation, strengthened potential of local NGOs in provision of employment assistance and enhanced skills of targeted youth and women for entering labour market contribute to sustainability of results. |
| 2) Creation of a volunteer network comprising 100 volunteers mobilises local communities and contributes to resolving development challenges. Volunteers also provide positive examples for different types of youth by involving them in social and business activities. | The volunteer’s movement is well established in the region, self-sustained and integrated into the national volunteers’ network. Success of regional volunteers’ initiatives culminated in the adoption of the law "On Voluntary Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan" enacted on December 30, 2016. |
| **3.** | Expanding the opportunities of the Mangystau region in achieving sustainable development and socio-economic modernization | The joint programme was developed by the United Nations Country Team at the request of the Government of Kazakhstan. One of the main programme’s objectives is to reduce inequities in social well-being and increase employment for the vulnerable populations, including women and children. | 1) Pilot employment support and generation measures ensured creation of 200 jobs for vulnerable population, including youth, woman and PWD. | All employed received applied professions ensuring their integration into labour market despite changing conditions. Introduced public social programmes and infrastructure create new opportunities for them. |
| 2) Ten rural libraries upgraded to become consultancy centres providing information on existing opportunities for villagers. All centres equipped with office machinery, librarians’ capacity strengthened. | All libraries are being financed by the local authorities. |
| 4. | Improving the sustainability of the protected areas systems in desert ecosystems through promotion of biodiversity compatible livelihood and around protected areas | The joint project of UNDP-GEF and Ministry of Agriculture aimed at providing employment opportunities through micro crediting. The project time frame: 2014-2024. The goal of the project is to provide microcredit to the rural dwellers adjacent to Protected Areas to improve people’s living conditions. | 1) 175 permanent and 60 temporary jobs around the Protected Areas for residents, including young people, were created. | The provision of microcredit is based on viable and competitive business models. Public authorities took note of the importance of job creation for rural dwellers residing near protected areas, which will result in greater state funding for similar initiatives. |
| **5.** | Joint EU/UNDP project Supporting Kazakhstan transition to the Green Economy | The project aims to contribute to Kazakhstan's transition to Green Economy focusing on the (i) water sector and climate change (ii) achieving quick-win highly visible concrete results through pilot actions. Within the Project Grant programmes are envisaged. One of them is conducting a national competition for young people with practical implementation of water-saving technologies in rural areas. | 1) Water supply system was improved in 700 households.  Water consumption for irrigation has been reduced by 2.5 times in 160 farms; 8 schools with 2000 pupils got access to clean water and 6 public buildings got access to hot water. | The piloted technologies were transferred to the local authorities for further replication. Some projects were co-financed by the local authorities. Economic viability of tested technologies, high positive impact on local communities and readiness of authorities to finance further scaling up of pilots ensures high sustainability of the results. |

**Kyrgyz Republic**

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| **Country** | **Description of previous sustainable youth and employment-focused programmes and their achievements** | | | |
| **Kyrgyz Republic** | **Title of the Programme / Project** | **Youth and employment-focused area based development programmes/integrated local development programmes/GEF and other programmes** | **Selected impact / output / outcome achieved by interventions that led to lasting sustainable transformations** | **Sustainability of the achievements** |
| **1.** | UNDP-UNEP Poverty- Environment Initiative (PEI) (2010-2017) | The Programme’s two Phases included – Phase 1 during 2011 and 2014, June, and Phase II during 2014, July and December 2017 and UNDP is implementing in partnership with UNEP. The key government partners are Ministry of Economy, State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry, National Statistics Committee. The project’s main objectives are to support the integration of pro-poor environmental outcomes into national development planning, budgeting and monitoring, through policy support as well as through community projects to demonstrate Poverty-Environment important linkages. During Phase I, PEI supported the regional level work targeted at vulnerable groups focusing on rural youth and women (all in Phase I). | Support to the implementation of Naryn oblast development plan through co-financing a community project of Kara-Suu ayil okmotu of At-Bashy rayon in Naryn oblast in close cooperation with UNDP Naryn Area-Based office and co-funding from local sources (increased income for rural jaamats, involving rural youth and better utilised agricultural land areas through improved irrigation infrastructure in Kara-Suu AO). | The communities continue to gain many benefits as a result of this project. It has been self-sustaining successfully, financed by the internal resources of local self-government and community groups. Local jaamats, involving young leaders and members, are engaged in agricultural activities. |
| Provision of training for rural pasture committee members (mainly consisting of young people) on sustainable pasture management practices. This enabled the integration of these practices into local development planning and raised awareness of pasture users on sustainable approaches to pasture management. | Key stakeholders in Naryn oblast, as well as Osh and Issyk-Kul oblasts (40 pasture practitioners and researches) increased their knowledge on the pasture degradation and sustainable management practices.  The electronic pasture committee module is developed as an innovative practical instrument for sustainable management of pastures; such e-pasture information systems are installed in five pasture committees of Naryn oblast; Pasture Committees members learned and using the e-pasture information system in their daily work. E-pasture committee information system is now owned by the Ministry of Agriculture for further replication in all pasture committees of the country. |
| Income security for rural people through operating a poultry farm in Dobolu ayil okmotu created 15 jobs for rural people (6 for women and 9 for men) and supporting the community kinder-garden with chicken and eggs, part of the income is supporting the most vulnerable families. Total number of beneficiaries is 5015 people (out of these 53% are women). | The poultry farm continues to be operational today, expanding it’s volume and capacity. Following the best practice of this farm, today about 20 farmers in Naryn are implementing poultry farming projects. The workers are continuously increasing their knowledge and skills to operate poultry farming in Naryn are. Another local level sustainable project. |
| **2.** | Naryn Area-based Development Programme (2014-16) | Communities in Naryn province of Kyrgyz Republic enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development and employment opportunities. | The programme has brought economic stability in the region by sustainable business development initiatives and increase of household income, diversification of economic activity, and the organisation of unsecured group loaning have been supported leading to general improve of life quality. This covered more than 1500 beneficiaries with access to skills and microcredits and lead to establishing 84 sustainable enterprises. | Partnership developed among government, private sector, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and communities is a strong factor that contributes to sustainability of programme interventions. The selection of private businesses to support was based on criteria of potential market opportunities that will help established businesses to sustain after the end of the Programme. |
| Rehabilitation of socio-economic rural infrastructure and public services restored, such as drinking water  supply, provision of electricity transformers and solar energy system, improved roads and rehabilitation  of wheat grain storage facility have impacted quality of life of a vast majority of rural population (46,200  direct beneficiaries: 51% women and 49% men). | Technical and management capacity has been built at all levels to continue operation of projects funded by the programme. Programme held 46 events for transfer of technical and management knowledge to  government staff, village councils, businesses and Community Based Organization (CBO) empowering them to take over the responsibilities of projects after project support is withdrawn. All rehabilitated object will be further maintained by local communities and administrations. |
| **3.** | Socio-economic rehabilitation of the communities residing nearby radioactive sites (2015-2017) | Poor communities residing nearby radioactive sites in Kyrgyz Republic enjoy better governance, disaster risk reduction system, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development and employment opportunities. | Rehabilitation of socio-economic rural infrastructure and public services restored, such as drinking water supply, provision of electricity transformers, street lighting, school infrastructure improvement, rehabilitation of roads have impacted quality of life of a rural population (10,000 direct beneficiaries from 4 target communities, including 2000 children at schools). | Technical and management capacity has been built at all levels to continue operation of projects funded by the programme. Programme held 46 events for transfer of technical and management knowledge to  government staff, village councils, businesses and CBOs empowering them to take over the responsibilities of projects after project support is withdrawn. All rehabilitated object will be further maintained by local communities and administrations. |
| Increased capacity of 100 community members in disaster risk management and radiation safety. | Community members will be able to timely react to various natural hazards and apply disaster risk measures to prevent and reduce the impact to the human development. |
| **4.** | Project Aid for Trade (AFT) Phase III (2014-2018) | The Help Desk established under the Single Window has also become popular with over 6,000 calls registered in the first six months of its existence. Project also supported business matching with Kazakh and Russian companies. 5392 women and 3908 men have benefited from voice calls. 38 018 indirect clients with access to trade information. | 12 contracts were signed for a total of 1 mln USD, as of December 2017 0.7 mln USD were delivered. 20% increase of export sales according to association information. | The Guarantee Fund is full-fledged Government Body that helps the beneficiaries to sustain trade relations. |
| **5.** | Youth for peaceful change (2014-2016) | Promoting equal opportunities for youth to positively engage in society, also giving them opportunities to voice their grievances | * 5 deconstructive youth behaviours were recorded over the end line period against 44 registered as a baseline * 14 local Youth development plans were elaborated. 10 of them received Local Governments approval and partial funding. * 150 job opportunities created for youth through income generating small-projects. * 33 young people (14 girls) received certificates in the most demanded areas of vocational specialisations. * 12 young entrepreneurs (7 girls) attended internship courses in larger companies in Bishkek. * Around 1600 young people have participated in the activities organized through the Small Grants for young people.   In six of the pilot communities LSGs have created Youth Committees as a specific department within the LSG structure. | Intensification of work with youth in targeted communities, 11 youth action plans institutionalised in local development agenda.  Contribution to breaking stereotypes, strengthening communication between youth and increasing self-confidence of youth.  Youth - at-risk changed their behaviour and became agents of positive changes in pilot communities.  Contribution to the economic and social empowerment of youth. Passive and indifferent young residents of the target communities became part of local youth teams and active agents of change at the level of their villages. |

**Tajikistan**

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| **Country** | **Description of previous sustainable youth and employment-focused programmes and their achievements** | | | |
| **Tajikistan** | **Title of the Programme / Project** | **Description of the youth and employment-focused area based development programmes/integrated local development programmes/GEF and other programmes** | **Impact/ output / outcome achieved by interventions that led to lasting sustainable transformations** | **Sustainability of the achievements** |
| **1.** | Project for Livelihood Improvement of Rural Population in 9 districts of the Republic of Tajikistan (LIRP) (2014-2017) | The project supported local authorities in the effective planning and monitoring of socio-economic development of the districts through the process of development and updating of district development programmes and implementation of priority initiatives emanating from these programmes. The project also helped to increase employment and development of business practice, taking into consideration social and economic needs of the rural areas. | Provision of grant support for rehabilitation of at least 50 small-scale projects on socio-economic infrastructure, with a total coverage of more than 200,000 people.  Created Consultative councils for local economic development.  Provision of microcredits for creation of jobs and development of entrepreneurships | District authorities are capable efficiently plan and monitor local socio-economic development.  Support development of favourable investment climate, entrepreneurship and employment at the local level.  Support rural initiatives aimed to address the local population priorities, creation of new jobs and entrepreneurship development |
| **2.** | Project LITACA (2014-2017) | The project aimed at reducing poverty, supporting economic development and cross-border collaboration among the communities along the Tajik-Afghan border. The project also provided capacity development opportunities for the local governments, civil society and private sector organisations to sustainably manage local socio-economic development. As well, the project offered investment for rehabilitating priority infrastructure initiatives and business development as a means of improving livelihoods of the target population, and thereby promoting stability and security in the region | 75 rural infrastructure facilities rehabilitated/constructed to improve direct access of more than 126,500 vulnerable people including youth.  Communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development opportunities | Communities in the bordering provinces of Tajikistan and Afghanistan enjoy better governance, access to rural infrastructure and services as well as economic development opportunities.  Cross-border communities have better opportunities for cross border interactions, dialogue and partnerships |
| **3.** | Project AFT Phase III (2014-2018) | The project supports inclusive growth and assists the national efforts to reduce poverty and improve people’s lives by promoting trade and competitiveness of the country. It promotes inclusive, green economic growth through promoting trade and enhancing national competitiveness and sustainable development, by helping poor and vulnerable communities to share in the gains from trade.  Activities coming under the project fall into the following categories: trade policy and regulation; trade development; economic infrastructure; productive capacity.  The project implemented in Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan. | Expansion of Business Challenge Fund to Khatlon and district of republican subordination, based on success in Sughd Region.  Adopted legislation acts.  Expended Agricultural Information Marketing System. | Trade related policy documents at the national and local level developed.  Capacity of National Trade Promotion Institutions and trade stakeholders strengthened.  Economic activities within agricultural value chains are based on sustainable use of natural resources |
| **4.** | Project on “Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Peace and Development” (2015-2017) | The project adopts a multi-faceted approach in dealing with the complex nature of the challenges that Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan face in their border area. The project interventions include: conflict monitoring, cross-border intercommunity dialogue, awareness raising and information sharing, cooperation between border security forces and communities, and confidence building measures that may include for example joint youth initiatives, cooperation in natural resource management, immediate peace dividends through conflict-sensitive social infrastructure development and livelihood support.  The project particularly encourages participation of women and youth in cross-border peace-building, including ability to conduct interethnic dialogue, preventing radicalisation of the most vulnerable group of youth | Increased cross-border intercommunity dialogue between Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic.  Increased cooperation between border security forces and communities.  immediate peace dividends through conflict-sensitive social infrastructure development and livelihood support | Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents.  Communities restore cross-border linkages and cooperation by jointly addressing interdependent needs with community infrastructure and natural resources.  At-risk youth have increased their level of inter-ethnic tolerance and are less likely to engage in violence.  Women enhance cooperation and trust between communities through actively participating in the identification and implementation of cross-border initiatives. |
| **5.** | Poverty and Environment Initiative (2010-2017) | The project aimed at supporting improved governance and trickle-down effect of sustainable development agenda within national and sectoral development strategies as a result of Poverty-Environment mainstreaming, thus ensuring better management of natural resources, and enhancement of regional cooperation and knowledge sharing on Poverty-Environment mainstreaming. The Project also intends to integrate a gender equality approach in Poverty-Environment work by addressing both women and men’s concerns.  The intended outcome of the Tajikistan is comprehensive strategies and strengthened institutions at the national and local levels enabled to better address existing poverty and environmental issues and facilitating transition to greener and inclusive growth. | 7 environmental laws have been elaborated, and 1 has been adopted;  40 Poverty-Environment indicators are integrated into the M&E system of 63 out of 68 District Development Programmes (DDP).  The Public Environmental Expenditure review (PEER) completed as a tool to enhance P-E mainstreaming in the Water Sector.  The System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) concept, knowledge and methodologies.  PEI Tajikistan academic competition for young students and researchers on the benefits of pro-poor environmental policy for the economy has resulted in participation of 17 universities of the country and 23 scientific papers have been received. This exercise enabled to generate knowledge and evidence based information in order to advocate for a greater integration of PE linkages into national, local and sectoral policies and frameworks. | P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied.  Knowledge base built for institutionalisation of cross-sectoral budget and expenditure frameworks and environment-economic accounting systems.  Regional cooperation and knowledge sharing facilitated to integrate pro-poor environmental outcomes into regional institutions and sustainable development processes |
| **6.** | Project “Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights to Empower people in Tajikistan” (2014-2017) | The main focus of the project is capacity development of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI). Through strengthened NHRIs the project promotes the Rule of Law and Human Rights in the country. In addition, the project provides support to right holders through provision of free legal aid and public awareness campaigns. To link these two main interventions the Project establishes Policy Dialogue Platform in the regional level, which brings Civil Society and State institutions together to discuss burning Rule of Law issues. | Promote Tajikistan join the main Human Rights related international documents, including UN Convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities, Optional protocol to the convention against torture and assist in compliance with ratified documents, including Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, Universal Periodic Review recommendations, Convention against Torture, etc.  Promotion of introduction of Istanbul Protocol (documentation of torture cases) into local legislation.  Provision of Free Legal Aid through established State Agency Legal Aid Centre and conduction of public awareness campaigns.  Capacity development of Ombudsman`s Office.  Establishment of Policy Dialogue Platform in local (regional) level | People, in particular the most vulnerable, are aware of their rights and use free legal aid services to protect them.  The system of free legal aid provides effective services to the population.  Strengthened civil society takes up key legal issues in dialogue with local and national authorities, leading to appropriate responses. |
| **7.** | Project “Access to Justice in Tajikistan” Phase II (2016-2020) | The project supports the Government of Tajikistan’s ambitious programme to create a fully functional system of state-funded free legal aid. At the same time, the Project supports on-going Government legal reforms, including key constraints on the effectiveness on the enforcement of judgments. The project promotes those legal and policy reforms through established Policy Dialogue Platform at the national level, including Annual National Rule of Law Forums. The Access to Justice Project Phase II will continue the successful public information and outreach activities. | Conduction of National Policy Dialogue meetings of key CSOs and state institutions, including Annual Rule of Law Forums.  Provision of Free Legal Aid through State Agency Legal Aid.  Support of on-going policy and legal reforms.  Capacity Development of bailiffs and judges to strengthen enforcement of judicial decisions.  Public Awareness. | Vulnerable population of Tajikistan, including women in rural areas, children and youth at risk and PWD, enjoy better protection of their rights and access to justice and are empowered to defend their rights and interests.  State bodies and justice sector actors are better able to provide access to justice and uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments and promote and protect the rights of vulnerable people, including women, children and youth at risk and PWD. |

**Turkmenistan**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Description of previous sustainable youth and employment-focused programmes and their achievements** | | | |
| **Turkmenistan** | **Title of the Programme / Project** | **Description of the youth and employment-focused area based development programmes/integrated local development programmes/GEF and other programmes** | **Impact/ output / outcome achieved by interventions that led to lasting sustainable transformations** | **Sustainability of the achievements** |
| **1.** | Enhancing social inclusion of PWD through mainstreaming inclusive approach into the vocational trainings institutions | The project was implemented in 2015-2016 and funded by the Government of Finland. The main implementing partner was the Deaf and Blind Society of Turkmenistan. | The project piloted with the Textile College the rolling out a 10-month vocational course that is PWD friendly. 50 girls with disabilities were able to obtain vocational education and obtain jobs at the labour market. | The Textile College has revised its 10-month vocational course and currently includes PWD into the teaching process. The results of the projects are being sustained by the Ministry of Education, who is planning to pilot the inclusive model developed by the project in other vocational schools, e.g. Construction college, and propose policy changes to make vocational education inclusive for PWD. |
| **2.** | Support to Rural Women’s Self-Employment | The project was implemented in 2007-2008 jointly with the Women’s Union. | Pilot projects have been implemented in two regions (Dashoguz and Mary velayats). Unemployed or underemployed women from low income families have been selected, trained and guided in income generation activities. Based on potential self-employment opportunities small grant programme has been implemented. This was used as seed money for procurement basic tools and materials to start up their own business. The project has also exposed policy makers to Indian experience in promoting women’s entrepreneurship. | The project results have been taken over by the project participants, i.e. local women entrepreneurs, who organized themselves into the Union of Women Entrepreneurs in 2008. Currently, the Union of Women Entrepreneurs helps unemployed women in rural areas to start their own businesses. |
| **3.** | LSG development in Turkmenistan | The project was implemented in 2007-2010 jointly with the Parliament (Mejlis) of Turkmenistan | Capacity building work on local level with members of local self-governing bodies, civil servants and community leaders, carried out through series of interactive trainings and support to community projects, did not only improve the quality of services in 10 pilot Gengeshi, but also sparked a debate on the national level about the role of local self-governing bodies in the development of the country. Training courses developed by the project were included in the curriculum of Civil Service Academy. Support from Mejlis of Turkmenistan and continuous collaboration of the project with mass media assisted in wider coverage and informing the general public on positive achievements in the field of local self-governance in Turkmenistan. | The project improved the quality of services provided at the local level through strengthening capacity of local governance bodies and improving the legal and policy environment for further development of local governance. |

**Annex 3: Institutional set-up of the Project in each country**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Institution** | **Key functions related to the Project** |
| **Kazakhstan** | |
| General Prosecutor's Office, and its territorial subdivisions in selected areas | * Key project partner as a national coordinating body in field of PVE * Supervises the observance of law and order |
| Ministry of Internal Affairs,  Regional / local police bodies | * Prevention of offenses, including cases of criminal offenses.   It includes district police inspectors and their assistants, juvenile police, territorial units and school inspectors. |
| Ministry of Religious Affairs, Civil society / department of youth policy | * Formation of state youth policy, legal support of state youth policy, general nationwide coordination of youth policy |
| Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and its territorial divisions | * Formation and implementation coordination of the national labour policy, information and analytical support of labour policy |
| Oblast and city Akimats / youth policy departments | * Planning, funding and coordinating of youth related activities on the ground |
| Youth resource centres | * Comprehensive support, including consulting and funding of diverse youth initiatives, monitoring and analysis of the situation in the youth environment |
| Nationwide youth organisation ‘Zhassyl El’ | * Temporary workplaces for young people in the summer period related to planting trees, cleaning forests, etc. The organisation has its branches in all regions. In 2016, 18,000 young people took part in the work of the youth brigades across the country. |
| Public councils | * Advisory bodies established under central and local executive bodies and providing a dialogue platform for involving the public in the decision-making process at the national and local levels |
| Youth councils | * Advisory bodies under local executive bodies representing a dialogue platform for regular interaction of local executive bodies and local youth and youth associations |
| **Kyrgyz Republic** | |
| State agency for youth, physical culture and sport under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic | * The main government partner will fully support and co-implement the project. |
| State agency on local self-government and inter-ethnic relations under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic | * Support activities conducted at the local self-government level. This agency was created to support efforts of the Government to address the underlying causes of instability and conflict, including efforts to build inter-ethnic peacebuilding into local governance processes by implementing “Concept on strengthening national unity and interethnic relations” |
| 27 Local self-governments | * The main partner on the ground will fully support and co-implement the project. |
| State committee on Religious Affairs | * Support activities involving religious institutions. This agency is the main state entity that works with issues related to religion, it leads implementation of “Concept of the state policy of the Kyrgyz Republic in the religious sphere for 2014-2020” |
| Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, department on small and medium business development | * Support entrepreneurship development component by providing relevant expertise during trainings. |
| Youth centres | * Youth centres, established in conjunction with the former Ministry of Youth after the 2010 conflict, is an organisation that provides safe environments for youth from different backgrounds to interact, acquire peacebuilding competencies and life skills, and to cope with their life situation. It is widely represented in every district, has close connections with local youth and ability to coordinate youth around a positive cause. Independent entity status affords its flexibility in operations and its long-standing, voluntarily-run structure provides sustainability after project closure. |
| Business Associations | * Support entrepreneurship development component by providing relevant expertise and mentorship support to selected communities. |
| **Tajikistan** | |
| Committee of Youth Affairs, Sport and Tourism under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan  Its regional branches | * Development and implementation of youth focused policies and programmes |
| Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration and  its regional branches | * Development and implementation of the state policy on employment, labour market, migration, and vocational education. * Matching graduates with state employers by providing job employment services |
| Ministry of Justice | * Formation of state policy and normative regulation in the sphere of policymaking, legal aid to citizens and legal propaganda, execution of criminal sentences, criminal expertize etc. |
| Ministry of Interior | * Law enforcement, investigation, access to justice |
| Supreme Court | * Protect the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens, interests of the state, organisations and establishments, legality and justice. |
| General Prosecutor`s Office | * Control over the observance and uniform execution of laws within the framework of their authority in the territory of Tajikistan, coordinate implementation of the National Strategy on Countering Extremism and Terrorism |
| Ombudsman’s Office | * Monitoring of state compliance with human rights commitments * Monitoring of human rights situation in closed and semi-closed institutions |
| Local governments | * Delivery of public services to the population * Community development and mobilisation |
| Business incubators | * Mentoring and guidance for development of businesses |
| Civil society organisations, academia and private sector representatives | * Conducting youth platforms and dialogues on youth priorities, research situation analysis * Conducting trainings on entrepreneurial skills development |
| Media | * Building public awareness |
| **Turkmenistan** | |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan | * UNDP’s key partner in formulation and implementation of the Country Programme Document 2016-2020; * Responsible for formulation and implementation of foreign policy, including related to peace and security issues; * Leads formulation and implementation of the migration policy in the country. |
| Youth Organisation of Turkmenistan named after Magtymguly | * Project partner in implementing Output 1 activities related to youth empowerment; * Biggest Youth-led organisation that includes 900,000 members throughout the country; * In absence of the government body responsible for youth issues, NGO fulfils the functions related to formulation and implementation of the state youth policy; * Youth councils in all local municipalities (velayat hakimliks). |
| Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Turkmenistan | * Project partner in implementing Output 2 activities related to job creation and employment services for young people; * Development and implementation of the state policy on employment, labour market, labour relations and social protection. * Matching graduates with state employers by providing job employment services |
| Ombudsman’s Office | * Monitoring of state compliance with human rights commitments * Monitoring of human rights situation in closed and semi-closed institutions |
| Union of Entrepreneurs and Manufacturers | * Public organisation that integrates industrialists and entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan * Express and protect the rights and legitimate interests of the members; * Promote development of the entrepreneurship; * Based on its training centres/business incubators provide business advisory services to businesses. |
| Local governments | * Delivery of public services to the population * Community development and mobilisation |
| Business incubators | * Mentoring and guidance for development of businesses |
| Civil society organisations, academia and private sector representatives | * Conducting youth platforms and dialogues on youth priorities, research situation analysis * Conducting trainings on entrepreneurial skills development |
| Media | * Building public awareness |

**Annex 4: Job creation grant sample (based on Kazakhstan)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity name** | Extending capacity of car repair shop, provision of equipment for scaling up service capacity | |
| **Activity duration** | 9-12 months | |
| **The main project activities** | Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design;  Preparation of tender documents, selection of partner;  Modernization of physical premises;  Procurement of equipment;  Monitoring and evaluation. |
| **Selection criteria** | Relevance of the project;  Viability of the project;  Project’s priority areas;  Originality of the project;  Sustainability of the project after completion of UNDP funding;  Availability of indicators for the evaluation of results;  Gender-sensitivity throughout planning and implementation of the project;  Personal contribution | | |
| **Process for selection** | A call for proposals will be announced through UNDP Kazakhstan website and published in the local newspapers.  The Grant Committee (GC) will be established to choose the best applications for financing. The Committee consists of UNDP, civil society, governmental, academic and business representatives. Each applicant presents his/her business plan which will be evaluated by each member of the GC. Only applications which reached the level of 70% can be financed.  The final decision of the GC will be published on UNDP Kazakhstan website. | | |
| **Target audience** | 8-10 unemployed young women and men, 50-60 district car owners monthly | | |
| **Description of typical activities** | Purchase equipment, spare parts, installation tool kits, etc.  No salary is envisaged | | |
| **Average sum of the grant** | 10 185 USD | | |
| **Impact/Result assessment criteria** | High positive impact on local communities and readiness of authorities to finance further scaling up of pilots ensures high sustainability of the results;  Growing number of young men and women in selected target areas involved in the SMEs. | | |

**Bill of quantities**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Measure** | **Quantity** | **Cost per unit** | **Total USD** |
| **Rehabilitation and construction works** |  |  |  | **2 000** |
| Reconstruction and repair works | M2 | 100 | 20 | 2 000 |
| **Procurement of car repair equipment** |  |  |  | **5 285** |
| Asymmetric lift OMA 1514SP | unit | 1 | 2 730 | 2 730 |
| [«Karcher» carwash equipment](http://go.mail.ru/redir?q=%D0%BA%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%85%D0%B5&via_page=1&sig=317fcb18f2c6a46ccb5d635546811504&redir=http%3A%2F%2Fbuisiness-oborudovanie.com%2Fdlya-bumazhnyx-izdelij%2Foborudovanie-dlya-proizvodstva-bumazhnyx-paketov%2F) | unit | 2 | 200 | 400 |
| Polisher, Sander | unit | 1 | 25 | 25 |
| Heat gun | unit | 2 | 40 | 80 |
| Multi-function electric drill | unit | 2 | 75 | 150 |
| Angle grinder | unit | 2 | 80 | 160 |
| Bench-work / installation tool kits | unit | 3 | 240 | 720 |
| Hydraulic car lifting trolley jack, 3 tons, 135-385 mm | unit | 2 | 210 | 420 |
| Computer | unit | 1 | 500 | 500 |
| Printer | unit | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| **Administrative expenses** |  |  |  | **1 500** |
| Rental costs | M2 |  |  | 1 400 |
| Bank commission | N/A | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| **Salary of staff** |  |  |  | 1 400 |
| Project Coordinator, Instructor # 1 | person | 1 | 900 | 900 |
| Instructor # 2 | person | 1 | 500 | 500 |
| ***TOTAL IN USD*** |  |  |  | **10 185** |

**Annex 5: Sample of employment training programme for youth (based on Kazakhstan)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity name** | Employment training programme for youth | |
| **Activity duration** | 3 days | |
| **The main project activities** | Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design;  Selection of trainers;  Development of training materials;  Printing and copy;  Arranging transportation and event logistics;  Invitation of participants;  Monitoring and evaluation. |
| **Selection criteria** | Successful completion of an apprenticeship, recommendations from mentors, a business plan to be proposed in the areas of high importance for particular cities or districts | | |
| **Process for selection** | All apprenticeship participants will be invited to attend the training in case they meet the selection criteria. | | |
| **Target audience** | 25 young women and men seeking decent jobs in their communities | | |
| **Description of typical training activities** | The participants will attend trainings focused on getting applied skills which would allow them to take up employment with local employers or start-up their own micro-business. Some of the activities will include start-up weekends, joint activities with local madressa, etc. | | |
| **Average sum of the grant** | 5 885 USD | | |
| **Impact/Result assessment criteria** | Number of young men and women were trained and prepared for starting their own business;  number of young men and women who were offered a permanent job at apprenticeship work places;  number of trained young men and women who were nominated to participate in job creation grants. | | |

**Bill of quantities**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Measure** | **Quantity** | **Cost per unit** | **Total USD** |
| **Transport and accommodation** |  |  |  | **800** |
| Air Tickets for trainers | person | 3 | 200 | 600 |
| Air Tickets for project team | unit | 1 | 200 | 200 |
| **Service fees** |  |  |  | **3 735** |
| Development of materials (once for 20 training courses) | unit | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Trainer's Fee | day | 3 | 200 | 600 |
| Trainer's Fee | day | 3 | 200 | 600 |
| Trainer's Fee | day | 3 | 200 | 600 |
| DSA for 3 trainers, 1 Project staff | day | 12 | 113 | 1 356 |
| Terminal expenses | unit | 8 | 38 | 304 |
| Printing and copy | page | 1 125 | 0,2 | 225 |
| **Administrative expenses** |  |  |  | **1 350** |
| Venue | day | 3 | 250 | 750 |
| Coffee-Break | unit | 3 | 200 | 600 |
| ***TOTAL IN USD*** |  |  |  | **5 885** |

**Annex 6: Sample of PVE-related training initiatives for youth (based on Kyrgyz Republic)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity name** | PVE-related training initiatives for youth | |
| **Activity duration** | 2 days | |
| **The main project activities** | Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design;  Selection of trainers;  Development of training materials;  Printing and copy;  Arranging transportation and event logistics;  Invitation of participants;  Monitoring and evaluation. |
| **Selection criteria** | Youth Action Groups (young men and women) which locate in the communities potentially vulnerable to radicalisation and religious extremism | | |
| **Process for selection** | Youth Action Groups participants will be invited to attend the training in case they meet the selection criteria. | | |
| **Target audience** | 50 young women and men in Youth Action Groups potentially vulnerable to radicalisation in their communities | | |
| **Description of typical training activities** | The participants will attend trainings focused on awareness raising on risks of radicalisation and religious extremism, awareness among various stakeholders (local religious leaders, school teachers, business men, local authorities, women’s groups and NGOs) at the community level on the recruitment techniques and messaging of recruiter, and train them in counter messaging. Youth Action Groups will make action plans to incorporate activities to avoid risks of radicalisation.  Selected You Action Plans will be implemented through small grants mechanism to address local political, social and cultural needs and to provide opportunities to young people to apply their knowledge and skills in practice. Selection of grant proposals is conducted on a competitive basis by the GC composed of representatives of national/local authorities, CSOs, business, UNDP to ensure transparent, open and fair selection of grantees, according to set criteria and requirements.  Selection criteria of grant projects (5-month implementation):   * Business projects aimed at creating new jobs for vulnerable youth business start-ups or support to expansion of the existing business, * Provision of support for unemployed youth at working place (master-student system) in acquiring some skills (for example, provision of equipment to entrepreneurs in return of youth mentoring) * Business projects aimed at improvement conditions for entrepreneurship (for example, provision of enabling conditions for trade, production or service delivery). | | |
| **Average sum of the grant** | 10 000 USD | | |
| **Impact/Result assessment criteria** | Number of youth action plans drafted;  number of youth benefited from participation in youth action initiatives;  number of local youth initiatives supported through small grants scheme and implemented by youth;  number of LSGs where youth action plans are institutionalised  number of capacitated Youth Action Group members capable to identify and detect risks of radicalisation. | | |

**Bill of quantities**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Measure** | **Quantity** | **Cost per unit** | **Total USD** |
| **Transport and accommodation** |  |  |  | **200** |
| Air Tickets for trainer | person | 1 | 200 | 200 |
| **Service fees** |  |  |  | **8 500** |
| Development of materials (once for 20 training courses) | unit | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Trainer's Fee | day | 2 | 200 | 400 |
| DSA for Trainer | Day | 2 | 50 | 100 |
| Printing and copy | page | 1 250 | 0,2 | 250 |
| Stationary | person | 50 | 4 | 200 |
| Small grant | unit | 2 | 3750 | 7500 |
| **Administrative expenses** |  |  |  | **1 300** |
| Venue | day | 2 | 300 | 600 |
| Lunch | unit | 2 | 250 | 500 |
| Coffee-Break | unit | 4 | 100 | 200 |
| ***TOTAL IN USD*** |  |  |  | **10 000** |

**Annex 7: Sample of community infrastructure/job creation grants (based in Tajikistan)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity name** | Construction of mini bakery in Rasht district | |
| **Activity duration** | ~7 months | |
| **The main project activities** | Preparation of tender documents, selection of partner;  Construction/modernization of physical premises;  Procurement of equipment;  Monitoring and evaluation. |
| **Selection criteria** | Grants for development of the community infrastructure and enhancing job opportunities for youth will be provided based on open completion. Selection criteria depending on the nature of ‘call for grant proposal’ may include the following conditions:  Tender application form;  Grant Proposal with methodology, work plan, budget and M&E plan;  Copy of the legal documents (establishment docs.);  Balance, Income and Loss Statements;  CVs of the key employees of organisation etc. | | |
| **Process for selection** | Preparation and approval of Terms of Reference;  Preparation and approval of the Request on “Call for Grant Proposal”;  Announcing “Call for Grant Proposal”;  Establishment of the Grant Commission consisting of CSOs, international organisations, UNDP, government partners etc.;  Evaluation of the Grant Proposals;  Awarding grants | | |
| **Target audience** | Young people at the community-level | | |
| **Description of typical training activities** | Jobs creation through small grants program and youth involvement in the provision of community-level social and economic services | | |
| **Typical infrastructure/job creation activities** | Consultation services, procurement of equipment and construction materials, expenses for production, transportation costs etc. | | |
| **Average sum of the grant** | 10,500~15,500 USD | | |
| **Impact/Result assessment criteria** | Number of jobs created through small grants program and youth involvement in the provision of community-level social and economic services;  Number of youth employed. | | |

**Bill of quantities**

| **#** | **Description of expenses** | **Unit** | **Q-ty** | **Unit cost** | **UNDP contribution** | **Partner contribution** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Salary of the project staff** | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Project manager | month | 4 | $250.0 | $1,000.0 |  | $1,000.0 |
| 1.2 | Head of the Workshop | month | 4 | $200.0 | $800.0 |  | $800.0 |
| 1.3 | Accountant of the project | month | 4 | $100.0 | $400.0 |  | $400.0 |
| **2** | **Consultation services** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | Consultant 1 | month | 3 | $125.0 | $375.0 |  | $375.0 |
| 2.2 | Consultant 2 | month | 3 | $125.0 | $375.0 |  | $375.0 |
| **3** | **Equipment and materials** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1 | Cupboard for confectionery (Italian) | pcs | 1 | $700.0 | $700.0 |  | $700.0 |
| 3.2 | 4 kW generator | pcs | 1 | $800.0 | $800.0 |  | $800.0 |
| 3.3 | Fuel for the generator per day to 20 liters, 520 liters per 3 months | month | 3 | $1,560.0 | $1,560.0 |  | $1,560.0 |
| 3.4 | Tandoor | pcs | 1 | $100.0 | $100.0 |  | $100.0 |
| 3.5 | Refrigerator | pcs | 1 | $500.0 | $500.0 |  | $500.0 |
| 3.6 | Electric furnace | pcs | 1 | $100.0 | $100.0 |  | $100.0 |
| 3.7 | Transformer 40kW | pcs | 1 | $1,200.0 | $1,200.0 |  | $1,200.0 |
| 3.8 | Transmission | pcs | 1 | $800.0 | $800.0 |  | $800.0 |
| 3.9 | Electric extension | pcs | 1 | $600.0 | $600.0 |  | $600.0 |
| 3.10 | Forms for bread oven | pcs | 100 | $2.0 | $2.0 |  | $200.0 |
| 3.11 | Base | pcs | 1 | $200.0 | $200.0 |  | $200.0 |
| 3.12 | Round isolation | pcs | 12 | $10.0 | $120.0 |  | $120.0 |
| 3.13 | Wires, mark 70 | m | 250 | $1.0 | $250.0 |  | $250.0 |
| 3.14 | Pipe, 25 mm | m | 10 | $5.0 | $50.0 |  | $50.0 |
| 3.15 | Shelves for goods | pcs | 25 | $10.0 | $250.0 |  | $250.0 |
| 3.16 | Household equipment |  |  |  | $250.0 |  | $250.0 |
| 4 | Expenses for production |  |  | $2,340.0 | $2,340.0 |  | $2,340.0 |
| 5 | Office expenses | month | 3 | $30.0 | $90.0 |  | $90.0 |
| 6 | Transportation costs |  |  |  | $1,000.0 |  | $1,000.0 |
| 7 | Communication costs | month | 3 | $50.0 | $150.0 |  | $150.0 |
| 8 | Overhead costs (5%) |  |  |  |  |  | $500.0 |
| 9 | Bank costs |  |  |  |  |  | $200.0 |
| 10 | Rent of office and IT equipment |  |  |  |  | $3,000.0 | $3,000.0 |
| ***TOTAL IN USD*** | | | | | $**11,812.0** | **$3,000.0** | **$15,512.0** |

**Annex 8: Training/capacity building for service providers based on example from Turkmenistan**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity name** | Training/capacity building for service providers and grants | |
| **Activity duration** | 2018-2020 | |
| **The main project activities** | Preparation of bill of quantity, project layout and design;  Selection of trainers;  Development of training materials;  Printing and copy;  Arranging transportation and event logistics;  Invitation of participants;  Monitoring and evaluation. |
| **Selection criteria** | A call of proposal will be announced through UNDP website and published in the local newspapers | | |
| **Process for selection** | To provide an independent mechanism for review, endorsement the selection of the grant recipient, and assessment the performance in managing the grants, the project board comprised of different representatives including government, private sector and UNDP or its delegated arrangement to carry out the above specific functions. | | |
| **Target audience** | 500 higher-skilled young job seekers trained to start their own business; 20 graduates from the entrepreneurship training programme with the highest number of points who submit a business plan | | |
| **Description of typical training activities** | The project will facilitate in getting access by micro and small start-ups to on-going micro-credits programmes implemented by the Government of Turkmenistan to support implementation of the most innovative entrepreneurial ideas | | |
| **Typical training activities** | The workshop on micro-capital grants management for familiarizing with UNDP procedures for grants issuance, requirements on financial responsibilities and reporting, monitoring on the implementation of the activities covered by the grant and the achievement of results from the grant | | |
| **Average sum of the grant** | 7 800 USD | | |
| **Impact/Result assessment criteria**  **Average training cost (per training)** | Data on business performance will be collected through surveys one year after the grants are rewarded. Performance measures will be compared among young entrepreneurs that receive and do not receive funding to assess the impact of the small grants on business performance.  5 550 USD | | |

**Bill of quantities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | **# of days** | **Cost per unit** | **Total USD** |
| Conference room | venues | 1 | 1 | 150 | **150.00** |
| Coffee-breaks (2 per day) | people | 50 | 1 | 10 | **500.00** |
| Stationery | pieces | 50 | 0 | 6 | **300.00** |
| Transportation | person | 50 | 1 | 70 | **3,500.00** |
| Printing Materials | page | 50 |  | 8 | **400.00** |
| Trainer’s fee | day | 1 | 1 | 200 | **200.00** |
| Development of materials | unit | 2 |  | 500 | **500.00** |
| ***Subtotal for trainings*** |  |  |  |  | ***5,550.00*** |
| Small grants for the best trainees | plan | 1 |  | 7 800,00 | **7,800.00** |
| ***Sub-total for grants*** |  |  |  |  | ***7,800.00*** |

**Annex 9. Relevant Employment Programmes currently or recently implemented by UNDP in the ECIS region**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title of Programme** | **Interventions** | **Results** |
| **Promoting Sustainable Employment, former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) of Macedonia**  **Self Employment Programme** (since 2007)  <http://www.mk.undp.org/content/the_former_yugoslav_republic_of_macedonia/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction.html> | In a situation of persistent long-term unemployment, UNDP supported the Ministry of Labour to go beyond standard active labour market programmes and public works, to more systematic support for self-employment, and setting up networks of support to make self-employment solutions sustainable.  Sustainability of results has also been ensured through parallel support to formulation and implementation of a national employment strategy, and ensuring that the self-employment programme into operationalisation of the strategy.   * training in entrepreneurship skills for developing business ideas/plans * support in business registration * provision of start-up grants in the form of equipment and/or materials to expand the business and employ additional staff * self-employment programmes explicitly tailored for single mothers or victims of domestic violence. * start-ups among those at particular risk of exclusion and marginalisation, including ethnic groups (particularly Roma) and PWD * youth information clubs * advisory services for micro and small enterprises * training of unemployed in skills for the local labour market * support to the growth of small and medium size enterprises through subsidized employment * community (public) works for vulnerable groups * employment on a part-time basis for unemployed who face barriers to enter the labour market. | * Since 2007, 6700 people have gained access to sustainable employment through new businesses, or formalizing existing business activities. * *(The self-employment opportunities cover a broad spectrum of activities, including dentist studios, nursery gardens, hairdressing, eco-tourism, fashion designers.)* * 70 percent of entrepreneurs who received training and equipment have remained in business – well above the roughly 50 percent global success rates for new companies. * In 2014, the programme was responsible for nearly 13 per cent of all new private-sector jobs and 14 per cent of all new businesses created. * Women account for 35 per cent and young entrepreneurs 30 per cent of the newly established businesses. * 70 per cent of start-ups supported are still in business after five years, and the success rate is the same for women and young people. * the top 100 companies created with support from the self-employment programme now employ over 700 people. * Programme matched by USD 40 million government cost sharing |
| **Sub-Regional Project on Promoting Inclusive Labour Markets in the Western Balkans**  Implemented in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo,[[47]](#footnote-47) FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia  2017 – Funded by Austrian Development Agency (ADA) | The Project is designed to facilitate inclusion of vulnerable groups and minorities into the world of work, by providing a combination employment and social welfare services. The project also identifies good practices and facilitates the scaling up and replication in other countries in the region. Activities include:   * Develop a resource guide and organize a comprehensive training programme for the counsellors in public employment and social welfare offices on the design and use of individual case management * Strengthen the information exchange between public employment centres and centres for social welfare and establishment of a single registry system * Develop capacities on designing holistic Youth Employment programmes inspired by the EU Youth Employment Guarantee scheme * Sensitise policy makers and counsellors in the support services on the specific needs of refugees, asylum seekers and returnees, providing information on available legal or institutional services, entitlement and limits for their inclusion in the Western Balkans labour market, prior learning recognition etc. * Introduction of new services and enhancing the existing ones for providing job search and mediation (e-services, on-line tutorials for better outreach, job-search and job mediation, career development skills) * Promoting social mentorship when providing services to youth, PWD and women * Establishing business leadership networks for people with disability * Setting up territorial employment pacts and building local alliances for accelerated jobs creation | * currently being implemented (implementation started January 2017) |
| **UNDP Albania**  **Skills Development for Employment 2015 - 2018**  Funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDA)  <http://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction1/skills-development-for-employment-.html>  [www.aftesi.info](http://www.aftesi.info)  [www.aftesi.info/vetepunesimi](http://www.aftesi.info/vetepunesimi)  <http://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/04/03/20-business-ideas-introduced-by-young-people-in-albania/>  **Territorial Employment Pacts (TEPs) 2012 - 2014**  Albania (UNDP and ILO)  <http://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction1/local-level-responses-to-the-youth-employment-challenge.html>  <http://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/successstories/a-better-future-for-vulnerable-youth-in-albania/>  <http://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/successstories/supporting-decent-work-opportunities-for-young-albanians/>  **Addressing Social Inclusion Through Vocational Education and Training** **2011 - 2013**  Albania  (UNDP and ILO)  (Funded by ADA)  <http://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction1/addressing-social-inclusion-through-vocational-education-and-tra1.html>  **Joint UN Programme on Youth Employment and Migration (YEM) 2008 – 2012**  UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNICEF  (Funded by Government of Spain)  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=UUN5p2NyBljynD25e9PcqH3w&v=cx6ZKfGoExA> | Albania’s vocational education and training (VET) and vocational skills development (VSD) system does not equip students with the requisite knowledge, competences and skills for a successful transition into the labour market. This has resulted in skills shortages and high youth unemployment.  The overall goal of the programme is that “more young women and men in urban and rural areas in Albania are employed or self-employed.” To achieve this goal, the programme focuses on four interlinked outcomes:  Outcome 1: Improving and diversifying employment promotion measures, and advancing their governance  Outcome 2: Improved environment and regulatory framework for up-scaling work-based learning schemes (elements of dual system)  Outcome 3: Quality assurance and accreditation of VET/VSD providers  Outcome 4: Anticipating skills needs in the short and medium term  TEPs are used as platforms for carrying out joint employment needs assessment, stakeholder analysis and engagement, action plans. They can be combined with area based development approaches (ABD), and initiatives to promote green jobs and local value chains. The basic approach is to create partnerships at the local level, through support for the establishment of territorial employment pacts, which unite public employment services, centres for social welfare, private and public sector employers, educational institutions, civil society and jobseekers’ representatives.  In Albania the TEPs have had a focus on youth unemployment.  A package of measures were put in place to support entrepreneurship and business advisory services, with a particular focus on youth and women.   * Training for skills relevant to local labour market needs was provided * first time employment was promoted through partnerships with the private sector to offer work experience schemes; * access to credit opportunities was enhanced, * subsidized employment places were supported.   The project was designed to facilitate access to vocational education and training for vulnerable groups by both promoting participation in Vocational Education and Training (VET) as well as building the capacities of the national and local institutions to support the inclusion of marginalised and socially excluded groups in the VET system.  The programme also worked to further promote better coordination among national and local authorities focusing in three municipalities of Lezha, Elbasan and Fier to strengthen:   * Generation of information on vulnerable and marginalised groups at risk of labour market exclusion; * Capacity development to better design, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies and employment programmes for marginalised groups; * Advocacy, policy dialogue, and awareness raising (including the private sector); * Design of employment programmes in target municipalities   The YEM programme, was jointly implemented by ILO, IOM, UNDP/UNV and UNICEF, and it aimed to enhance decent work opportunities for young people and migration management in Albania through better alignment of national strategies on youth, employment and migration. The programme targeted under-employed and informal young workers engaged in subsistence agriculture in the regions of Shkodra and Kukes, highly affected by informal employment and youth migration. The programme also supported the return to Albania of young professionals working abroad and the mobilisation of resources through public-private partnerships for youth employment. | * Piloting of the **self-employment measure** - During the first two phases of the programme, more than 1000 youth have submitted applications, **230 have been trained**, and **36 new businesses have been registered**. By the end of 2017, this number is expected to reach 100 new businesses; * Development and approval of the **Action Plan for the social re-integration of the beneficiaries of economic aid**; * Provision of technical assistance for the optimization of the network of public VET providers, resulting in the reduction of public VET providers from 42; * Drafting of the Self-Assessment Manual for public providers of Vocational Education and Training; * Compilation of the Database of Private VET Providers and analysis of related licensing procedures; * Skills Needs Assessment 2017; * Conceptualisation and organisation of 2 National Skills Fairs. * At the institutional level, the project has supported the National Employment Service in introducing extensive changes in the governance of Active Labour Market Measures * 340 youth gained new skills by participating in two employment programmes implemented in collaboration with the National Employment Service (of which 20 youth with disabilities). After the provision of on-the-job training, over 75% of them were employed. * The project supported the establishment of three Regional Employment Boards (REBs) in Kukes, Shkodra and Lezha. This led to improved dialogue among local actors on issues related to local economic development in general and youth employment. * The Territorial Employment Pacts had 444 direct beneficiaries, of which 442 were trained, 80 were employed, and 166 were self-employed. Overall 663 families were impacted by the TEP interventions. * The capacities of 86 businesses and private sector representative associations have been enhanced through trainings in the fields of Occupation Health and Safety, Environment and Community Engagement. * A Practical Guide for National Employment Service Staff to address the needs of Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups through targeted Active Labour Market Programmes and Vocational Education and Training and series of training for 56 representatives of National Employment Offices from the 3 regions * 60 VET instructors and teachers in the 3 regions are trained on delivery modalities specific to the needs of the target groups. * Skills Needs Analyses to identify labour market demand and economic opportunities has been carried out in all 12 regions * A policy document: a bottom – up approach in addressing the needs of vulnerable groups at risk of social exclusion has been developed and presented to the key stakeholders at the National level. |
| **Kosovo**  UNDP in Kosovo currently has 2 major employment programmes:  **Integrated Territorial Development 2 (InTerDev)** and **Active Labour Market Programmes 2 (ALMP).**  InTerDev projects are in Dragash/Dragaš, Štrpce/Shtërpcë and Viti/Vitina Municipalities (InTerDev 2 only), while the ALMP programmes are implemented Kosovo-wide.  Links:  ALMP 1 <http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction/ALMP.html>  ALMP 2  <http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction/active-labour-market-programmes-2.html>  InTerDev 1  <http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction/Interdev.html>  InTerDev 2  <http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction/integrated-territorial-development-2--interdev-2-.html> | InTerDev 1 and InTerDev 2 project implemented **territorial employment pacts** **(TEPs, see above)** in partnership with the Municipalities to improve employment and employability especially of women, youth and other groups at risk of being left behind.  Activities promoting youth employment in Kosovo, implemented through the two projects include:  ALMP1 (2005-2014)   * Provision of input to drafting of the Kosovo Employment Strategy * Training opportunities based on Professional Classifi­cation in Kosovo * Development of Operational Guidelines on active labour market measures in cooperation with Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to assist the employment counsellors as a guide through the process of possible job placements * Support to the Employment Management Information System (EMIS) to digitalise the unemployment registry   ALMP2 (2014-2018)   * Implementation of active labour market measures for vulnerable groups, particularly youth and women * Technical support to development of capacities of implementing institutions, particularly the Public Employment Services * Enhancing labour market knowledge to ensure evidence-based decision-making among labour market actors * Identification of feasible ways for Kosovo to establish an Employment Fund * Continuous support and training to find job and develop career or to establish own enterprise to youth; over 1400 young unemployed got skills development and employment opportunities;   InTerDev 1 (2014 –2017)   * Strengthening local public institutions in economic and rural development in 2 partner municipalities * Developing capacities of local officials, civil society, private sector * Providing grants and other business support to smallholder farmers and micro enterprises * Assessing value chains and enhancing business-to-business cooperation * Territorial Employment Pacts (TEPs) delivered, focusing on vulnerable residents, including youth and women   Through TEPs, the InTerDev 1 project:   * provided grants and advisory services to upgrade rural micro-enterprises * provided active labour market measures and other skills development opportunities * promoted social entrepreneurship * supported organisation and association building * provided specialised trainings for municipal officials * enhanced municipal cooperation and exchange of best practices * supported citizen engagement   InTerDev 2 (2017 – 2020)   * job creation for vulnerable members of the society with heavy focus on youth and women employment, and support to rural micro-enterprises * capacity development of municipal public services in rural development and agriculture for strengthening of public service delivery * enhancement of citizen engagement * inter-municipal cooperation and transfer of knowledge * territorial employment pacts delivered based on the experiences of the previous phase of the project * the project plans to create 600+ new jobs, reach 700+ direct beneficiaries and upgrade 265+ rural micro-enterprises | ALMP 1   * 11,241 jobseekers participated in trainings and internships * 50% of the beneficiaries found sustainable employment * Labour Market Institutions have stronger capacities to provide individualised employment assistance; * Development of the Kosovo Employment Strategy; * Various active labour market measures designed and implemented based on Operational Guidelines developed with Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; * Employment services, registration of unemployed and management system are computerized   ALMP 2   * Over 1400 young unemployed women and men have better skills and jobs, including repatriated people returning to Kosovo   InTerDev 1   * 750+ jobs created * 2600+ family members benefited from improved livelihoods * 325 rural microenterprises upgraded   More specifically:   * 246 municipal officials enhanced capacities * 772 local business representatives, farmers, producers, and members of civil society increased capacities * 57 micro and small rural businesses upgraded through the Local Development Fund grant scheme * 268 family-based rural microenterprises in milk collection, cow-breeding, raspberry growing, beekeeping and honey production expanded, * 3 social enterprises produce value-added production and employ local vulnerable women and men * 34 vulnerable young residents trained and self-employed in household repair and maintenance, welding, hairdressing, chef, and auto repair vocations * 19 women have a job in textile production under a wage subsidy * 63 women improved productivity in forest berry and herbs collection   InTerDev 2  launched in February 2017, targeting additional 700 women and men with employment and skills development opportunities, including youth and women among the primary target groups |
| **The Youth Employment Fund (YEF), Serbia**  (jointly supported and implemented by UNDP, ILO and IOM)  See also <http://mdgfund.org/node/730>: Joint Agency Programme on **Promoting Peace Building in Southern Serbia** (2009-2013**)**, component on Promotion of Youth Employment and Management of Migration  (UNDP in Serbia also works on re-integration of returning migrants from Western Europe, particularly | The programme was based on the observation that standard active labour market programmes and public works were not addressing the employment challenges of those young people who are least employable. This group needs a mix of employment and social services. The programme therefore targeted unemployed youth (15 to 30 years of age) with a low level of education, with specific outreach to disadvantaged young people, including PWDs, Roma, returnees, Internally Displaced People (IDP), beneficiaries of social welfare and services of centres for social work.  It also targeted youth with higher levels of education, when they faced additional barriers to labour market entry  The main measures supported were:   * On the job training in partner enterprises. The training lasted for minimum 1 and maximum 6 months. * Subsidized employment * Self-employment: the beneficiary received training and access to self-employment back-up services, and lump sum grant in the amount of RSD[[48]](#footnote-48) 160.000.   In Southern Serbia, the main activities were:   * Strengthening of national institutions to design integrated labour market and social services * Support to local institutions to pilot innovative employment programmes | * 2,837 received skills training * 2/3 benefited from internship and on the job training * 600 were included in the subsidy programmes * 200 were involved in the self-employment component * The share of the YEF target group - educationally disadvantaged youth in the total youth unemployment rate dropped by 24.9 % all 5 districts where the programme was implemented. * Of those who had benefited from on the job training, 24,4% were employed, and 50.4% found a job after the training. * Of those who participated in the self-employment programme, 74.3% were still operational at time of project evaluation. * In Southern Serbia: * 2,837 disadvantaged youth found employment solutions, of whom 64% were long-term unemployed, and 69% had no previous work experience |
| **Youth Employment and Retention Project**  **Bosnia and Herzogovina (BiH) (2008-2012)**  <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00067211>  UNDP in BiH currently works at the sub-national level to support institutions responsible for designing and implementing employment-measures | The programme addressed large and long-term youth unemployment through two main sets of activities:  Skills training and career counselling provided to young people through establishing local Centres for Information, Counselling and Training   * - Non-formal e-education training programmes to build life skills and key competences for more than 3,000 students and teachers from primary and secondary schools   As part of these two main activities, the following was achieved:   * - School drop-out monitoring systems (i.e. databases on out-of-school children and youth) set up in 12 municipalities, encompassing more than 400 local communities, as a first step in the development of evidence-based school enrolment, retention and reintegration programs. * - Forums organised as discussion and exchange platforms between diverse stakeholder groups to draft recommendations pertaining to problems of youth in different spheres of life (education, employment, participation, mobility and migration, etc.). | * Assistance provided by the Centres to more than 20,000 unemployed youth, and more than 21,000 school pupils * 3000 young people found employment * 637 gained work experiences * 400 benefited from internships * Ongoing sub-national work to support employment intensive development: * 2097 jobs created by 2016 |
| **Innovative Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Employment, Moldova**  Also  **Better Opportunities for Youth and Women** | In some cases, young people have relevant skills for employment, but remain unemployed due to lack of support in job search. UNDP focused on skilled unemployed youth, to address specific barriers faced by this group.  The project supported the setting up of a network of 5 career advisory centres in five different locations in the country to address constraints faced by *skilled* unemployed in job search, including lack of soft skills and accessible advisory services. The skilled unemployed were also encouraged to develop their own business plans. The project thus combined measures to increase employability with entrepreneurship promotion.  The main beneficiaries were skilled unemployed, youth and returning migrants motivated to get relevant employment or self-employment at home.  Training for skilled unemployment for a period of up to 4 months in a company-like environment.  Those participating in the self-employment component receive trainings, business coaching and could apply for start-up grants.  The project supported the development and implementation of a Smart Employment Planner, a tool that enabled the skilled unemployed who were unable to participate in the full-time groups, to design and execute their own employment plans and get relevant jobs. | * In the course of three years, 378 unemployed received full time support. * Of these, 264 obtained desired employment (70%). * more than 300 unemployed youth received individual counselling at one of the new career advisory centres. * more than 700 people benefitted, of whom 53% young unemployed, 69% women, 8% migrants and 18% recent graduates. * The network continues to operate and can train up to 330 skilled unemployed per year, with a potential success rate of up to 80% for employability.   Youth and Women Project:   * 90 jobs created through social enterprises * 103 jobs created in partnership with private companies * 221 beneficiaries * 1855 young people employed |
| **Azerbaijan**  Support to the State Committee on Family, Women and Children’s Affairs through project on enhancing the economic and social participation of rural women. (2011-2017)  Support to creation of Employment and Innovation Centres for young people | UNDP in the past has supported employment policy in Azerbaijan, and is now supporting government partners to develop and pilot employment services to develop better offering and results for women and youth.  A network of Women Resource Centres established across 5 regions of Azerbaijan; services include consultations on computer literacy and financial literacy, and support to business start-ups.  Employment and Innovation Centres for young people set up in 2 regions | * 27 business proposals from rural women supported * VET training for 50 women * 57 young people trained in soft and hard skills for job search, of whom 80% found employment within 3 months |
| **Ukraine**  “Economic and Social Recovery of the Donbass Region”  <http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/closed-projects/Economic%20and%20Social%20Recovery%20of%20Donbas%20Region.html>  “Rapid Response to Social and Economic Issues affecting IDPs in Ukraine”  <http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/closed-projects/Rapid%20Response%20to%20the%20Social%20and%20Economic%20Issues%20of%20IDPs.html>  (both of above are funded by Government of Japan)  “Strengthening National Capacity for Effective Youth Development and HIV/AIDS Response in Ukraine”  <http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/closed-projects/Strengthening%20National%20Capacity%20for%20Effective%20Youth%20Development%20and%20HIV%20AIDS%20Response.html>  “Strengthening Small and Medium Enterprises, Business Membership Organisations”  <http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/strengthening-sme-business-organizations.html> | UNDP has a long history of supporting employment creation through local development programmes, and is now implementing programmes in the East of Ukraine to support employment solutions for those affected by the conflict. Activities include:   * cash-for-work/public works programmes implemented in close partnership with local authorities and Public Employment Service. * Capacity building for Public Employment Service to provide employment services to IDPs and technical assistance in running training and re-training programmes for IDPs (implemented in partnership with ILO.) * Organization of employment fairs for IDPs in partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy and the Public Employment Service * Organization of business forums to promote IDP employment and engage with private companies into the dialogue. * Enterprise development training for IDPs who are willing to run small and micro business. Trainings organized in partnership with business associations and chambers of commerce. * Identification of local market niches and dissemination of information on business opportunities among the IDPs. * Legal support to IDPs with business registration * Provision of small grants on a competitive business to IDPs who successfully passed the training for starting a business * Introduction of case management approaches, to respond to individual IDP needs. * Training for staff from state (Regional Headquarters, Local Departments of Social Protection) and civil society organisations on case management at the national and sub-national levels   Introduction of the tool "My Career", a career guidance website that provides information about labour market and in-demand professions, as well as career development opportunities. | Donbass:   * Number of persons employed in cash for work, public works and temporary jobs programmes –2390 * Number of persons provided with new professions/ skills through training - 3087 * Number of new small and medium-sized businesses/enterprises that have started operating - 271 |

**Annex 10. Employment Data**

**Kazakhstan: Employment Data 2015**[[49]](#footnote-49)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Overall working age population | Young people aged 15-28 years |
| Economically active | 9,074.9 | 2,420.3 |
| Not economically active | 3,680.1 | 1,446.8 |
| Labour force participation rate | 71% | 62% |
| Of economically active: |  |  |
| Employed | 8,623.8 | 2,316.4 |
| Unemployed | 451.1 (5%) | 103.9 (4.3%) |
| Of employed |  |  |
| Self-employed | 2,328.9 (27%) | 581.6 (25%) |
| NEETs\* |  | 8.5% |

Source:

\*young people aged 15-28 years who are not in employment, education or training. The share is higher in Zhambyl (13.6%), Karaganda (12.7%) and Mangystau (12%) regions.

**Kyrgyz Republic: Employment Data**[[50]](#footnote-50)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Overall working age population | Young people aged 15-28 years |
| Economically active | 2,456,000 (74.2%) | 811,700 (52.1%) |
| Not economically active | 1,101,800 |  |
|  |  |  |
| *Of economically active:* |  |  |
| Employed | 2,266,700 (63.7%) | 717,700 (46.1%) |
| Unemployed | 190,200 (7.7%) | 94,000 (11.6%) |
| *Of employed* |  |  |
| Informal sector | 1,635,900 (72.2%) | 563,000 (78.4%) |
| Informal among rural workforce | 1,187,000 (79.3%) | 427,100 (85%) |

**Tajikistan: Employment Data**[[51]](#footnote-51)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Overall working age population | Young people aged 15-24 years |
| Economically active | 1,731,215 (43%) | 34% |
| Not economically active | 2,326,161 (57%) | 66% |
|  | | |
| *Of economically active:* |  |  |
| Employed | 1,638,118 (95%) | 21% |
| Unemployed | 93,097 (5%) |  |
| *Of employed* |  |  |
| Self-employed | 161,056 (10%) | 5% |
| Unpaid worker | 286,129 (18%) |  |
| Informal sector | 39% | 30% |
| NEETs |  | 650,000 (41%) |
| Of which share of female 15-24 population |  | 57% |
| Share of male 15-24 year old population |  | 27% |

**Turkmenistan: Employment Data[[52]](#footnote-52)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Overall working age population | Young people aged 15-24 years |
| Labour Force | 2,526,575 (62%) | 45.5% |
|  | | |
| *Of Labour Force:* |  |  |
| Employed | 2,309,290 (91.4%) |  |
| Unemployed | 217,285 (8.6%) | 17.3 % |

1. Note: Adjust signatures as needed.

   2 The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women’s empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Foreign fighters: An Updated Assessment of the Flow of Foreign Fighters into Syria and Iraq, The Soufan Group, December 2015; International Crisis Group, Syria Calling: Radicalisation in Central Asia, Europe and Central Asia Briefing N72, 20 January 2015, Bishkek/Brussels. Please, note that the numbers for Kyrgyz republic were updated according to the official data that UNCT received from the Ministry of Interior. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. ‘How Belgium Became a Jihadist-Recruiting Hub’, The Wall Street Journal, September 2014, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/how-belgium-became-a-jihadist-recruiting-hub-1411958283> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. UNDP Global Programme on Development Solutions for the Prevention of Violent Extremism. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. UNDP estimates. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The 14-30-year-old age group represent 35% of the population (https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/overview.html), and an average of 40,000 new entrants join the labour force each year. (World Bank 2017; Tajikistan Jobs Diagnostic). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Central Asia 2050. Unleashing the region’s potential. Editors: Rajat M.Nag, Johannes F.Linn, Harinder S.Kohli. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. For example, 25% of young people in Kazakhstan are self-employed, most of which is in small scale low-productivity agriculture; in Tajikistan 41% of the 15-24-year-old population is not in employment, education or training (NEET; 57% of the female population in this age group); and in Kyrgyz Republic, 78.4% of the 15-28 year old age group is in informal employment). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. According to the data of the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation, a total of 1,607,000 re-entry bans were issued between 2013 and 2015 and as many as 513,300 foreigners were expelled from Russia in that period. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Research Brief: ‘People, not Pawns: Women’s Participation in Violent Extremism Across MENA’, USAID, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The Central Asian Women on the Frontline of Jihad, The Diplomat, January 2017, <http://thediplomat.com/2017/01/the-central-asian-women-on-the-frontline-of-jihad/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. ‘Kyrgyz republic and Radical Islam: Facts and Figures’, Slovo Kyrgyz republica (in Russian), <http://slovo.kg/?p=50829> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Reportedly, the majority of the Kyrgyz citizens joining ISIS come from the Uzbek community in the south of the country. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Statement by H.E.Mr. Shinsuke Sugiyama, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Open Debate of the United Nations Security Council on ‘Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts’, <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/sugiyama051116.html>, [Accessed on 31 March 2017]. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. A/RES/70/1, 25 September 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. UNDP Discussion Paper – Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Inclusive Development, Tolerance and Respect for Diversity, UNDP 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. SC/2178, 24 September 2014 <https://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2015/SCR%202178_2014_EN.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. [www.economicsandpeace.org](http://www.economicsandpeace.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. United Nations General Assembly 2015; see Saltman and Kirt for youth reactions to the UN Secretary-General’s Plan of Action. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. United Nations General Assembly 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Good Practices on Women and Countering Violent Extremism GCTF 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. See Schlaﬀer and Kropiunigg 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. The Operational Ranks and Roles of Female ISIS Operatives: From Assassins and Morality Police to Spies and Suicide Bombers, by Asaad H. Almohammad, Anne Speckhard, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Statement by H.E.Mr. Tsukasa Kawada, Ambassador in Charge of Countering Terrorism and Organised Crime at Geneva Conference on Prevention of Violent Extremism, April 2016, <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/JapanStatement8April.pdf>, [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Statement by H.E.Mr. Shinsuke Sugiyama, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Open Debate of the United Nations Security Council on ‘Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts’, <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/sugiyama051116.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Local%20Governance/UNDP_RBA_Preventing_and_Responding_to_Violent_Extremism_2016-19.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. <http://www.kg.emb-japan.go.jp/culture/2015/20151026RU.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. <http://www.kz.emb-japan.go.jp/files/000202021.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. UNDP experience shows that youth in Central Asia and elsewhere are much more interested in working in ‘innovative, creative and modern’ jobs which utilise modern technologies, such as hydroponics, developing/selling modern agricultural equipment; ICT and graphic design, clothing design and sales; ‘organic’ cosmetics production; sales of solar and other equipment; etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. The project’s overall objective explains the applied theory of change. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Assessment of the Public Authorities in Kyrgyz Republic. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Based on information provided by the Kazakhstan’s authorities. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. An institution for the study of Islamic theology and religious law. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Islamic Development Bank and other financial institutions and bodies follow the Islamic ‘giving’ principles called *zakat* to encourage charity and social enterprise development. Local madressas play a strong role in promoting the principles of zakat to support those in need, including vulnerable youth. Islamic relief organizations have been active in recent years to support social enterprises:

    <http://www.islamic-relief.org/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMInNb0waON1QIVFIGyCh2AmgnmEAAYASAAEgKIWfD_BwE> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Energy servicing companies (ESCO)s currently service municipal housing sector in at least 15 cities of Kazakhstan. ESCOs are supported by UNDP’s project on Sustainable Cities (2016-2020). Close linkages will be established with those youth who receive training from the project and the ESCOs. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Vocational training and single window support centres for enterprises developed by UNDP in Kyrgyz Republic (eg. Aid for Trade project) will partner with the project to help adjust existing training materials for youth, based on labour market research. See the full list of partners in Annex 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Jobs created through small grants programme will be supported by sustainable social enterprises/private sector through a twinning approach. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. See footnote 36. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Identified by local authorities and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. During the baseline assessments for each country a control vs. target groups will be established; communities and youth of the target group will be tracked via social media (upon agreement) groups to see if youth’s positive identities and capacities have helped them to withstand VE influences (by tracking for example # of persons recruited by extremist groups in target vs control groups). [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Optional, if needed. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32 [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialised agency is the Implementing Partner [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence. All further references to Kosovo in this document should be understood in this manner. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. ### Serbian Dinar.

    [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Kazakhstan Statistical Committee. <http://www.stat.gov.kz/faces/wcnav_externalId/homeNumbersLabor?_adf.ctrl-state=mtmdjxcuo_54&_afrLoop=13928849654815408#%40%3F_afrLoop%3D13928849654815408%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D5pcrgu68e_37> [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. http://stat.kg/media/publicationarchive/824fc464-7e56-4b23-a009-f07b5a1a21cb.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. \*employment statistics do not include the labour migrant population, which is estimated at circa 1 million of those in working age. Exact figures are difficult to obtain because of the informal and circular nature of a lot of migration. Source: Tajikistan Jobs Diagnostic. Strategic Framework for Jobs. World Bank Report January 2017. Based on data from the World Bank/ GIZ Tajikistan Jobs, Skills and Migration Survey, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Turkmenistan employment data based on ILO estimates. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)