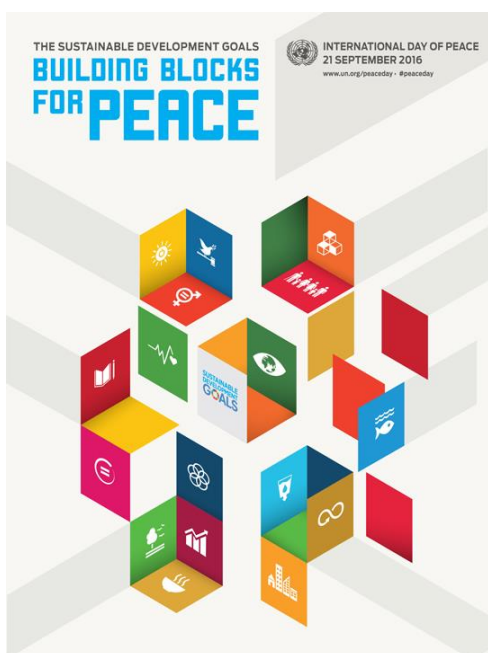


**United Nations Development Programme
in the Kyrgyz Republic**

**2016 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
UNDP PROJECT: “CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION FOR
SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT”, FUNDED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND**



Bishkek, 2017



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I. SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Output 1.1: Community leaders/ authorities in Tajik-Kyrgyz cross-border areas have access to reliable and balanced information about local conflict dynamics and trends and how they can be addressed.

"In accordance with UNDP data, 51 incidents of different scales and nature have been reported in 2016 in border areas while 32 cases recorded in 2015. The increased number of incidents in 2016 vs. 2015 is not a direct consequence of deterioration of the situation, but mostly happened due to the improved and comprehensive nature of monitoring that allowed revealing incidents which remained unreported before".

Output 1.2: Cross-border communities along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border establish/ strengthen mechanisms for dialogue, deliberation, and joint problem-solving.

"Based upon results of 'conflict monitoring' as specified under foregoing Output, the six Kyrgyz-Tajik inter-community dialogues led to agreeing upon 30 mutually beneficial projects (19 Kyrgyz/11 Tajik) with 12 906 community members benefiting".

Output 2.1: Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents

"Series of consultative meetings with the State Border Guard Service, Internal Affairs Service, Office of Special Representative of the Government on Border Issues and the Ombudsman's Office led to signing of six inter-governmental and intra-governmental Cooperation Plans, which defined key areas of strengthening towards addressing the most acute gaps causing lack of confidence both between the governmental agencies and communities from one hand and among state agencies of two countries from the other hand".

Output 2.2: Communities restore cross-border linkages and cooperation by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources.

"The results of the two meetings between the communities, was marked by a special positive shift in the perception of the relationship towards community members from KR and RT. Pre- & Post-meeting evaluation showed that percentage of respondents that assess relations as "complex/difficult" reduced from 12% in the beginning of the meetings to 0% at the end of meetings. In 24% of cases there was a positive shift in the perception of evaluation of the current situation with the neighbors from "neutral" to the "friendly". In turn, the percentage relationship with neighbors who marked as friendly increased from 24 to 69% thereby increasing the number of members evaluating relationships with their neighbors as "friendly" by 37% after the meetings. Overall, 75% of participants assessed the outcomes of these meetings as "successful" or "very successful".

Output 2.3: At-risk youth have increased their level of inter-ethnic tolerance and are less likely to engage in violence.

"23 Sustainable Youth Contact Groups (YCGs) have been from both sides (KG-15; RT-8) including at-risk youth to take the role of focal points and agents of peaceful change. Their peacebuilding initiatives agreed within the Joint Youth Action Plans as well as around 40 potential business ideas identified from Kyrgyz side".

II. ANNUAL PROGRESS RESULTS

Expected Outcome 1: Improved capacity of cross-border communities and authorities to understand local tensions and identify jointly agreed conflict-mitigating measures

Output 1.1: Community leaders/ authorities in Tajik-Kyrgyz cross-border areas have access to reliable and balanced information about local conflict dynamics and trends and how they can be addressed.

The situation in the border areas in 2016 was featured as relatively calm (no serious and/or large-scale acts of violence reported). However, the root causes, such as limited access to and distribution of water and pasture resources; lack of rule of law; lack of transparency of border crossing procedures and undetermined border lines still manifest occasionally making themselves known.

In accordance with UNDP data, 51 incidents of different scales and nature have been reported in 2016 in border areas while 32 cases recorded in 2015. The increased number of incidents in 2016 vs. 2015 is not a direct consequence of deterioration of the situation, but mostly happened due to the improved and comprehensive nature of monitoring that allowed revealing incidents which remained unreported before. Overall, comparing to 2014 when the number of incidents spiked sharply, the tensions in 2016 dropped down significantly and most importantly the communities from both sides of the border have less resorted to violence.

On the other hand, the declining tendency of tensions at border areas has been evidenced by official data of the State Border Guard Service of the Kyrgyz Republic. Its data shows therefore a steadily reducing tendency of border conflicts, for example if 33 conflict incidents reported in 2014, then their numbers were three times less in 2015 consisting of 9 cases, whilst 5 cases reported only in 2016. Moreover, having in mind that State Border Guard Service mainly registers the bigger events/incidents where military personnel involved, one can state the level of violent incidents went down significantly over the recent 2 years.

While six field monitors were continuously collecting the data on conflict tensions and dynamics across six border clusters, that data was processed and analyzed by the National Institute for Strategic Studies under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (NISS) for further decision making through issue of monthly reports. Apart from field level data collection and analysis, the monitoring of media was in the loop in order to analyze the trends and situation at Kyrgyz-Tajik border which has been further reflected in 8 reports with appropriate findings.

Subsequently, the key findings and recommendations of reports were widely discussed during the periodic seminars conducted under the aegis of Special Representative of the Kyrgyz Government on Delimitation and Demarcation of State Border. Two such seminars that were conducted in Batken city in September and December 2016 were attended by more than 100 representatives from Central and Local Authorities, CSOs, UN agencies, field monitors and led to sensitizing the 'central level' on the root causes of tensions across various priority topics such as public-private partnership in conflict prevention, border crossing procedures, critical infrastructure, improving complaint mechanisms, water management issues etc.

As a result of above interventions, at least two key qualitative results can be distinguished under this Output.

- Firstly, the local level partners capacitated on how to apply conflict monitoring tools and products in decision making, peace-building efforts, confidence building, community dialogue and alike.
- Secondly, there is an increased understanding of central and local authorities to have a cross sectorial, multi-disciplinary and mutually supportive monitoring tools and practices, which can be further advocated and facilitated in longer term perspectives. This is stipulated because the existing monitoring tools are scattered across sectors and confined within a particular sector-specific goals and mandates and less attention is paid to 'social fabric' and 'people-centered' approaches. In opposite, they heavily focus upon 'infrastructure' elements and components.

Overall, lessons learned have shown that building of 'conflict monitoring' is a long-term development issue that necessitates addressing it within a broader 'governance' frames by focusing upon a 'social fabric' and 'people-centered approaches'.

Output 1.2: Cross-border communities along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border establish/ strengthen mechanisms for dialogue, deliberation, and joint problem-solving.

Six cooperation plans have been agreed upon and signed both inter-governmentally (i.e. between security agencies of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan such as Border Services, Police and Ombudsmen's Offices) and domestically between those

agencies and the local communities. Those plans therefore targeted at further increasing cross-border cooperation between security agencies and build a confidence with population, for example through public awareness raising on border crossing regimes, fostering cross-border economic empowerment opportunities, establishing complaint mechanisms and others.

Based upon results of 'conflict monitoring' as specified under foregoing Output and to underpin the above cooperation plans, the six Kyrgyz-Tajik inter-community dialogues facilitated, which led to agreeing upon 30 mutually beneficial projects (19 Kyrgyz/11 Tajik) aimed at betterment of basic community infrastructure and livelihoods. While implementing such infrastructure and livelihood projects, 53 community members were engaged into low-skilled and labor-intensive works whose 275 family members subsequently raised their food security status by receiving 12,900 kg of food under the 'Food for Work' Programme of WFP. On the other hand, 12 906 community members benefited from the project results and 28 women (14 RT/14 KR) gained a knowledge on mediation of conflicts and disputes over natural resources management. Most importantly, the infrastructure and livelihood projects designed and agreed in an inclusive way from both sides, and by applying 'Do No Harm' approaches and taking into account how the particular project can generate an/or reduce the risks on the other side of the border.

In a nutshell, the Kyrgyz-Tajik inter-community dialogue, complemented by 'conflict monitoring' led that cluster specific causes of conflicts identified and solution packages in the form of infrastructure and livelihood projects agreed.

Despite tangible results achieved under this Output, the uncertainty of boundaries and poor management over natural resources and especially on water resources still remain the most acute risks, which depend on strategic level dialogue and interventions. However, the lessons learned have shown that the level of tensions could be reduced locally, in a certain extent, by engaging inter-community dialogue as it has been evidenced within the frame of afore-mentioned activities.

Expected Outcome 2: Cooperation and trust between communities increased towards mitigating risks of renewed violence

Output 2.1: Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents

First, series of dialogue/consultative meetings with the State Border Guard Service of KR (SBGS), Internal Affairs Service (IAS) of KR, and Office of Special Representative of the Government of KR on Border Issues (OSRGBI) and the Ombudsman Office led to signing of six inter-governmental and intra-governmental Cooperation Plans, two of which agreed through the diplomatic channels (i.e. SBGS and IAS):

- 1) The plan for interaction and implementation of activities aimed at strengthening relationships between State Border Guard Service (SBGS) of the Kyrgyz Republic in Batken district and Local Self-Governance Agencies in Batken district for the period of December 2016 – December 2017. Officially signed in November 25, 2016.
- 2) The plan for interaction and implementation of activities aimed at strengthening relationships between Internal Affairs Services of the Kyrgyz Republic in Batken district and Local Self-Governance Agencies in Batken district for the period of December 2016 – December 2017. Officially signed in November 25, 2016.
- 3) The plan for interaction and implementation of activities aimed at strengthening relationships between Ombudsman office in Batken district and Local Self-Governance Agencies in Batken district for the period of August 2016 – December 2017. Officially signed in July 20, 2016.

Secondly, a joint working level meeting between Border Guard Services of two countries as well as territorial departments of IAS of Sogd and Batken districts led to signing of respective vis-à-vis cooperation plans.

- 4) The plan for interaction and implementation of activities aimed at strengthening relationships between Internal Affairs Services of Kyrgyz Republic in Batken district and Internal Affairs Services of Republic of Tajikistan in Sogd district for the period of November 2016 – December 2017. Officially signed in November 16, 2016.
- 5) The plan for interaction and implementation of activities aimed at strengthening relationships between State Border Guard Service of Kyrgyz Republic in Batken district and Main Department of Border troops of the State Committee of National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of November 2016 – December 2017. Officially signed in November 16, 2016.

Thirdly, the introductory meeting between Ombudsman offices from Sogd district RT and Batken district KR established vis-à-vis partnership and agreements reached to conduct joint information campaign on the rules of border crossing regime and regularly exchange information.

On the other hand, the first round of information meetings facilitated between the Office of Ombudsman in Batken, local self-governments and population of all 6 pilot clusters raised knowledge of the latter two on the rules of submitting complaints and suggestions. The meeting revealed also that 80% out of 236 participants, represented by community members, LSGs, local activists, women and youth organizations, informal leaders, local parliaments and representatives of SBGS have a weak understanding and knowledge on the roles and mandates of the Ombudsman's office.

The meeting identified the most recurrent topics such as complexity of border issues, legal basis for regulation of mutual interaction and joint use of natural resources, the rights of people to pensions (retirement allowance), benefits and additional compensatory payments for living at border areas, role of Ombudsman in getting birth certificates in cases when one of the spouse has a citizenship of another country, human rights violations, procedures of complaints and feedback mechanisms and legal procedures of recruiting labor migrants from RT. All these topics however will serve as a 'food-for-thought' while designing future interventions and/or activities in order to fill in the information gap of population.

Output 2.2: Communities restore cross-border linkages and cooperation by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources.

Inter community (dialogue) meetings:

- Step by step and participatory process organized to jointly discuss the issues associated with social and natural infrastructure, which can lead to conflicts or tensions between bordering communities. Women, youth, LSGs, Security Sector, local activists, religious leaders from both sides (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) of the border were the part of this process (dialogue meetings). As a result, 19 projects were jointly identified, of which 13 related to natural resources and six on community infrastructure. This dialogue contributed to increase of trust and communication between communities from KR and RT as they realized and acknowledged common needs and threats and came to consensus regarding priorities. The 5 inter-community meetings were attended by 123 community members (including 45 women).
- Six projects to address interdependent needs associated with the community infrastructure and 13 projects to address interdependent needs associated with the natural resources were jointly agreed by communities from both sides of the pilot cross-border village clusters.
- Out of 19 agreed infrastructure projects for Kyrgyz side, 2 completed, 13 under implementation and 4 to be implemented.
- The results of the two meetings between the communities, was marked by a special positive shift in the perception of the relationship towards community members from KR and RT. Pre- & Post-meeting evaluation showed that percentage of respondents that assess relations as "complex/difficult" reduced from 12% in the beginning of the meetings to 0% at the end of meetings. In 24% of cases there was a positive shift in the perception of evaluation of the current situation with the neighbors from "neutral" to the "friendly". In turn, the percentage relationship with neighbors who marked as friendly increased from 24 to 69% thereby increasing the number of members evaluating relationships with their neighbors as "friendly" by 37% after the meetings. Overall, 75% of participants assessed the outcomes of these meetings as "successful" or "very successful".

In the most of pilot clusters, there is history of conflicts between communities. This was the reason for mutual distrust and even hostility. Communities from KR and RT had no common vision and priorities related to infrastructure issues. They had a persistent opinion/feeling that they have different goals and they cannot count on support from each other. In this context, it was challenging to conduct meetings and bring communities together from both sides to come to a consensus and make joint list of priority projects. This process was successfully managed and facilitated by project staff and as a result, 19 projects from Kyrgyz side and 12 projects from Tajik side were agreed.

Output 2.3: At-risk youth have increased their level of inter-ethnic tolerance and are less likely to engage in violence.

This output is implemented in two dimensions:

1. *Improvement of relations among youth (Implementing partner – Foundation for Tolerance International)*
2. *Development of income-generating activities among youth (Youth of Osh)*

Youth Contact Groups:

- Sustainable groups of youth are formed – Youth Contact Groups (YCG), including at-risk youth to take the role of focal points and agents of change within the project. These groups will implement activities aimed at building trust and improving relationship between cross-border youth and will serve as sustainable communication channel for the project to reach wider groups of youth. YCGs have been formed in RT side as well. Thus 15 YCGs from KR side were formed with more than 125 members.

Gender balance is observed during formation of groups – more than 45% of members are girls/women. YCG composition – young teachers, entrepreneurs, formal and informal leaders, LSG representatives' at-risk youth, age category 18-35.

First Cross-Border school:

- First Cross-border school has been organized in December 5-9, 2016 with participation of 79 youth including 54 young people from Batken district KR and 25 from Sogd district RT -members of YCGs. During the school, sessions on non-violent conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and tolerance were delivered. Sessions and exercises on team-building and communication strengthening were conducted throughout the school program.
- As practical application of the sessions, Joint Plans were developed and independent evaluation committee considered plans during the 3rd day of School, provided their recommendations and finally approved 10 Joint Plans.

Joint Plans include 3-4 activities, which involve youth from both side of the border and are directed to strengthening communication and building trust between cross-border youth.

Activities planned in Joint Plans are divided into 3 categories:

- 1) Joint sport activities with involvement of youth (including at-risk youth and those who usually involves in conflicts). All sport events will be conducted with participation of mixed Kyrgyz-Tajik teams.
 - 2) Cultural activities, which includes celebration of traditional events as Nooruz, meetings with “Plov”, festivals, excursions. Activities are designed in a way that youth from both sides of the border collaborate and do things together. For example, they will cook together traditional Nooruz food “Sumolok” and jointly distribute among people.
 - 3) Joint activities on improving youth capacity, for example, YCG members from Kok-Tash village (KR) and Somonien village (RT) will have English language courses.
- Needs assessment on the knowledge and skills of youth (YCG) was conducted during the school. Majority of participants expressed their need and interest in training on following topics:
 - Entrepreneurship and business planning - 18 (33.9%)*
 - Leadership - 10 (18.8%)*
 - Conflictology (conflict resolution) - 8 (15%)*
 - Tolerance - 8 (15%)*

Thus, 2 topics for trainings were identified:

- 1) *Youth leadership and conflict management (leadership and team-building, tolerance, conflict prevention, the role of youth in conflict prevention);*
- 2) *Basics of entrepreneurship and business planning.*

YCGs have developed their work plan, which includes implementation of Joint Plans, trainings and regular working meetings.

Other activities with youth:

- Under the initiative of Batken district State Administration and District Education Department in collaboration with colleagues from Isfara district RT a meeting was held for youth from border villages of Batken and Isfara districts on April, 6, 2016. The existing problems concerning youth were discussed during the meeting. Also, the accompanying persons from Local Governments and Education Departments shared the history of relationship between two districts. Participants had a chance to be engaged in Kyrgyz acculturation by the example of etno-complex Manas and Aigul. Previously, students of Batken district had a

study tour to Isfara district at the invitation of Isfara district Administration. 66 people from both sides participated in the event, 43 of them are representatives of youth (23 of them are girls).

- 2 events dedicated to celebration of traditional holiday were conducted which aimed at bringing together youth from both sides of the border. 183 school children took part and 113 were girls.

Research on potential business/entrepreneurship opportunities:

- A study was conducted on an inventory of existing businesses/entrepreneurship in the 21 villages of Batken oblast. The study objective is to identify potential opportunities for young entrepreneurs and assess needs of youth in vocational education. Total number of respondents - 324, 213 from them are male and 111 – female. Full results of the study are available in the form of report.
- Main findings of the study:
 - *The main business platform of Kyrgyz-Tajik relationships are 3 bazars located in the border area – Samarkandek bazar, Kara-Bak bazar and Dostuk bazar. It is important to invest in three bazars to enhance cross-border trade.*
 - *The border villages: Dobo from Karabak AA, Kapchygai from Aksai AA and Min-Oruk from Samarkandek AA are economically less active due to a small amount of population. The most active villages are: Samarkandek from Samarkandek AA, Karabak from Karabak AA, Aksay from Aksay AA with high potential of opening new businesses or develop existing facilities.*
 - *The representatives of youth mostly prefer to master the skills of financial planning and marketing.*
 - *It is important to deliver trainings for representatives of the investment departments of LSGs for effective work to attract investments.*
 - *Roadside business is effectively developing in Ak-Tatyr AA due to the closeness to Batken-Isfana road. Later roadside business can be considered as an additional opportunity for economic growth.*
- Preparatory work to launch small business projects program is done (application forms finalized, announcement has been prepared, etc).

III. LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned 1: *'Building of 'conflict monitoring' is a long-term development issue that necessitates addressing it within a broader 'governance' frames by focusing upon a 'people-centered approaches' and social fabric'.*

Management response: While planning future interventions, 'conflict monitoring' needs to be addressed as a comprehensive dimension by bringing together tools, methodologies and practices of various actors both from central and local levels.

Lesson learned 2: *'Community needs and priorities over critical infrastructure and access to natural resources require to be complemented by vis-à-vis political consensus and well agreed technical parameters'*

Despite the inter-community dialogues identified and prioritized the community needs for critical infrastructure and access to natural resources, the political aspects require a due attention and consultations in order to achieve mutually beneficial solutions and consensus, which in general are of two-fold: i) consensus over the joint natural resources management ii) consensus while construction and/or rehabilitation of critical infrastructure. For example, the water allocation volumes agreed upon at the strategic level need to be strictly followed at the local level and especially while designing the technical parameters of channels. The ambiguity of pastures' borders causes tensions even domestically among municipalities during cattle grazing; construction of other types of critical infrastructure such as drinking water pipelines, electricity lines and/or bridges require also some sort of political negotiations to achieve consensus, so that communities of both sides equally/fairly benefit in long run.

Management response: After inter-community meetings and having prioritized community needs, appropriate follow up consultations need to be undertaken in terms of both political consensus and designing relevant technical parameters of critical infrastructure (e.g. engineering documentation, schedule of implementation and etc.) .

Establish Kyrgyz-Tajik bilateral working groups consisting of both public and municipal authorities from one hand and local communities from the other hand for proper planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and record keeping.

Lessons learned 2: *'Engagement of State Border Guard Service and the State Registration Service into improvement of infrastructure at border areas is key'*

The inter-community meetings were attended by representatives of LSGs, local activists, while representatives of the State Border Guard Service and the State Registration Service were not represented despite invitations made. On its

turn, it affects the quality of project design in terms of political aspects such as whether the planned infrastructure project doesn't contradict to strategic level agreements reached (e.g. water distribution volumes), or whether the projects well consider the disputable areas and etc.

Management response: Ensure broader inclusiveness by involving representatives of SBGS and State Register Service and other parties concerned as appropriate.

Lessons learned 3: *'Cross-border trade should be considered as an important factor in peaceful development, especially among youth'*

Cross-border schools arranged among Kyrgyz-Tajik youth and aimed at increasing joint business choices have shown that trade and joint businesses can further accelerate mutual positive perceptions.

Management response: While planning future interventions, the trade and joint businesses and especially among youth should be well taken into account.

IV. DONOR VISIBILITY

The visibility of the donor contribution to the project achievements is ensured in line with the UNDP communication strategy and through several means:

- SDC and PBF logos feature the events of the project.
- Goods / equipment /assets delivered within the project is tagged by respective logos of donors (SDC and PBF).
- Best practices widely advocated through local mass media, UNDP web resources and regular publications (e.g. newsletters, press releases, press conferences, handover ceremonies, etc.).
- The project activities and progress reports to be uploaded into UNDP global level resource management e-tool "Atlas", so to ensure visibility at the global level.

V. CONTRIBUTION TO GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- 21% of women activists had actively participated and confidentially lead discussions on priority projects/activities during the 5 inter-community meetings attended by 123 community members (including 45 women). The projects related social infrastructure were mainly suggested by women and were included in the final list of projects.
- More than 111 women (34%) contributed to the study on inventory of entrepreneurship in pilot clusters.
- Girls/young women were able to participate at the First Cross-Border School and suggest activities for Joint Plans (29% participants are girls/young women). It is important to note that girls were less active than boys. The project strategy will take this into consideration and work closely with girls to empower them and enable them to participate more actively in Second Cross-Border School and during implementation of Join Plans. Only 2 girls from Tajikistan took part at the School as it was difficult for them to travel to Osh (as they have kids). This raised concern of girls- participants from Kyrgyz side (22 girls participated from Kyrgyzstan) as it was important to establish communication and further jointly work on implementation of Joint Plans. Agreement was reached that girls-YCG members from Tajikistan will actively participate in the preparation phase to implementation of Joint Plans as well as during their implementation.

VI. FUTURE WORK PLAN

- Run community-based conflict monitoring system "TRACTION"
- Discuss "TRACTION" findings and recommendations regularly with local authorities and leaders to jointly agree on follow-actions, thereby also building their analytical and response capacity
- Conduct cross-border dialogue and provide on-the-job training and mentoring to local dialogue facilitators
- Trainings for SBGS, IAS, Ombudsman office representatives, LSGs and population (including youth and women) on: *Dialogue and communication in border communities*
- Trainings for SBGS, IAS, Ombudsman office representatives, LSGs on: *Effective communication and interaction with the public, Conflict-sensitive approach in covering cross-border situation*
- 2 rounds of informational meetings with representatives of LSGs and the local population in 6 project clusters with participation of representatives from (and on the role and functions of):
 - SBGS in Batken district;
 - IAS in Batken district;

- *Ombudsman office in Batken district.*

- Social infrastructure development
- Supporting implementation of Collaboration Plans (Output 2.1.) with LSGs, population and security sector agencies (and Ombudsman Office).
- Organize capacity building trainings for YCGs.
- Organize Second Cross-Border School, ensure design of 5 Joint Plans.
- Support implementation of Joint Plans of YCGs (15 plans).
- Organize exchange visits between Youth Contact Groups from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- Launch of small business-grant program among youth, organize the projects evaluation process and select at least 15 business-projects.
- Organize trainings, consultations, master-classes within small business-grant program.

VII. PROJECT RESOURCES OVERVIEW

Total allocated resources:	\$ 5,859,972
SDC	\$ 2,023,410 (2016-2017, 24 months) \$ 1,011,705 for UNDP Kyrgyzstan \$ 1,011,705 for UNDP Tajikistan
UN PBF	\$ 3,000,000 (2016-2017, 18 months) \$ 725,000 for UNDP Kyrgyzstan \$ 725,000 for UNDP Tajikistan \$ 1,550,000 for other UN agencies
UNDP BPPS	\$ 836,561 (2014, 12 months)

VIII. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

Planned outputs	KYRGYZSTAN				
	SDC	21.25%	37.06%	Expenses + Commitments as of December 31, 2016	Delivery rate against 1st and 2nd Installments
	Total budget	1st Installment allocated	2nd Installment allocated		
Outcome 1. Improved capacity of cross-border communities and authorities to understand local tensions and identify jointly agreed conflict-mitigating measures	169,000	35,910	62,638	72,896	73.97%
Output 1.1: Community leaders/ authorities in Tajik-Kyrgyz cross-border areas have access to reliable and balanced information about local conflict dynamics and trends and how they can be addressed.	129,000	27,411	47,812	68,699	91.33%
Output 1.2: Cross-border communities along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border establish/ strengthen mechanisms for dialogue, deliberation, and joint problem-solving.	40,000	8,500	14,825	4,197	17.99%
Outcome 2: Cooperation and trust increased towards mitigating risks of renewed violence	654,278	139,026	242,499	473,820	124.19%
Output 2.1: Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents	108,000	22,949	40,029	31,826	50.54%
Output 2.2: Communities restore cross-border linkages and cooperation by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources	327,278	69,543	121,301	238,346	124.89%
Output 2.3: At-risk youth have increased their level of inter-ethnic tolerance and are less likely to engage in violence	219,000	46,535	81,169	203,647	159.47%
Output 2.4: Women		0	0		
Programme Evaluation	11,486	2,441	4,257	0	0.00%
Programme Staffing	102,000	21,674	37,805	13,004	21.86%
Indirect cost and bank charges	74,941	15,924	27,776	29,702	67.97%
TOTAL PROJECT	1,011,705	214,975	374,975	589,422	99.91%

IX. RESULTS FRAMEWORK & PROGRESS MADE

Planned Outcomes and Outputs	Planned indicators	Baseline indicators and targets	Progress made
Project Outcome 1: Improved capacity of cross-border communities and authorities to understand local tensions and identify jointly agreed conflict-mitigating measures	1.1 % of local authorities and community leaders (who have discussed or read the 'TRACTION' reports) who indicate that they have used analytical findings and recommendations in their day-to-day work	0% At least 60% of local authorities and community leaders (who have discussed or read the 'TRACTION' reports) indicate that they have used analytical findings and recommendations in their day-to-day work (60 % in 6 village clusters by end of 2016; 60% in 6 village clusters by end of 2017)	About 50 representatives of local authorities and community leaders have been participated at community level discussions based on TRACTION reports
Output 1.1: Community leaders/ authorities in Tajik-Kyrgyz cross-border areas have access to reliable and balanced information about local conflict dynamics and trends and how they can be addressed	1.1.1 Number of recommendations from 'TRACTION' reports that have been implemented by local authorities and community leaders	0 At least 15 recommendations from 'TRACTION' reports have been implemented by local authorities and community leaders (6 by end of 2016; additional 9 by end of 2017)	All 19-infrastructure projects agreed on intercommunity meetings were recommended by TRACTION reports, and voiced by local population
	1.1.2 Number of interventions/ activities/ preventive actions that were implemented by UNDP or other development actors in follow-up of 'TRACTION' reports and related research/ trend analysis	0 At least 25 interventions/ activities/ preventive actions were carried out by UNDP or other development actors in follow-up of 'TRACTION' reports and related research/ trend analysis (10 by end of 2016; additional 15 by end of 2017)	13 infrastructure projects are ongoing and 2 completed
	1.1.3 Level to which information from local women on conflict dynamics is obtained for the 'TRACTION' reports	0 Information from local women on conflict dynamics regularly obtained for the 'TRACTION' reports	Women are pretty active group of respondents who openly share their views and perceptions on local situation
Output 1.2: Cross-border communities along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border establish/strengthen mechanisms for dialogue, deliberation, and joint problem-solving	1.2.1 Number of documented case studies from cross-border village clusters that demonstrate how mechanisms for dialogue, deliberation, and joint problem-solving helped to reduce local tensions and promoted cross-border cooperation	0 At least 8 documented case studies from cross-border village clusters that demonstrate how mechanisms for dialogue, deliberation, and joint problem-solving helped to reduce local tensions and promoted cross-border cooperation (4 case studies by end of 2016; additional 4 by end of 2017)	6 documented case studies obtained

	1.2.2 Number of agreements reached (or project ideas identified) between cross-border communities	0 At least 16 agreements reached (or project ideas identified) between cross-border communities (8 agreements by end of 2016; additional 8 by end of 2017)	30 infrastructural project ideas developed and agreed between appropriate clusters (11 in Tajikistan, 19 in Kyrgyzstan)
	1.2.3. % of women taking part in cross-border and intercommunity dialogue	0% At least 40 % of women are taking part in cross-border and intercommunity dialogue (40 % in 6 village clusters by end of 2016; 40% in 6 village clusters by end of 2017)	45 (36,5%) out of 123 dialog participants were women
Outcome 2: Cooperation and trust between communities increased towards mitigating risks of renewed violence	2.1 % of community members from the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters who indicate an improvement in cross-border relations/ cooperation with community members in the same village cluster on the other side of the border (data disaggregated by gender, age, village cluster, and country)	1. 35% of respondents described their relations with neighbors as bad/open conflict. 2. 60% of respondents think that relations will not be improved (data disaggregated by nationality, gender and age is available) At least 10% of community members from the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters indicate an improvement in cross-border relations/ cooperation with community members in the same village cluster on the other side of the border (data disaggregated by gender, age, village cluster, and country)	On track
	2.2 Number of the border violence incidents reduced in the pilot clusters	9 incidents in 2015 20% decrease over baseline	5 incidents in 2016
	2.3 Outcome Indicator 1c: % of community members from the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters who would be ready to work together with community members in the same village cluster on the other side of the border to improve the lives of cross-border communities on both sides (indicating increased trust as a prerequisite for addressing common problems) (data disaggregated by gender, age, village cluster, and country)	37% of respondents do not want even to work with the neighbors and 74% do not accept keen ship relations (data disaggregated by nationality, gender and age is available) 10% of community members from the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters who indicate that they would be ready to work together with community members in the same village cluster on the other side of the border to improve the lives of cross-border communities on both sides (data disaggregated by gender, age, village cluster, and country)	On track

Output 2.1: Improved linkages and cooperation between security providers, local authorities and communities to reduce violent incidents	2.1.1 Number of interventions/ activities/ preventive actions that were jointly implemented by security providers, local authorities and communities on one side of the border in the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	0 Target: At least 6 interventions/activities/ preventive actions that were jointly implemented by security providers, local authorities and communities on one side of the border in the 4 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	3 collaboration plans are developed and signed in Kyrgyz side of the border: between LSGs, population and SBGS (1), Interior Affairs (2) and Ombudsman office (3).
	2.1.2 Number of interventions/ activities/ preventive actions that were jointly implemented involving security providers, local authorities and communities from both sides of the border in the 6 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	0 Target: At least 6 interventions/ activities/ preventive actions that were jointly implemented involving security providers, local authorities and communities from both sides of the border in the 4 pilot cross-border village clusters to improve information exchange and prevent security incidents (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	2 collaboration plans between border guards and police of KR and RT are developed and signed
	2.1.3 Number of problem solving and complaints mechanisms (either cross-border or on one side of the border) established that bring security providers, local authorities and communities together to address community grievances and reduce the likelihood of security incidents along the border (with information on how many of those include women and youth)	0 Target: At least 4 problem solving and complaints mechanisms (either cross-border or on one side of the border) established that bring security providers, local authorities and communities together to address community grievances and reduce the likelihood of security incidents along the border (with information on how many of those include women and youth)	5 measures on establishment and development complaint mechanisms were included in 5 Cooperation plans

Output 2.2: Communities restore cross-border linkages and cooperation by jointly addressing interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure and natural resources	2.2.1 Number of projects that were jointly agreed and implemented by communities from both sides of the pilot cross-border village clusters to address interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	0 Target: At least 6 projects that were jointly agreed and implemented by communities from both sides of the pilot cross-border village clusters to address interdependent needs/ challenges associated with community infrastructure (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	19 infrastructural project ideas developed and agreed between clusters from Kyrgyz side
	2.2.2 Number of projects that were jointly agreed and implemented by communities from both sides of the pilot cross-border village clusters to address interdependent needs/ challenges associated with natural resources (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	0 Target: At least 4 projects that were jointly agreed and implemented by communities from both sides of the pilot cross-border village clusters to address interdependent needs/ challenges associated with natural resources (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of women and youth)	19 infrastructural project ideas developed and agreed between clusters from Kyrgyz side
Output 2.3: At-risk youth have increased their level of inter-ethnic tolerance and are less likely to engage in violence	2.3.1 Number of trust-building measures that have been implemented involving youth from both sides of pilot cross-border village clusters	0 Target: At least 8 trust-building measures that have been implemented involving youth from both sides of pilot cross-border village clusters (with information on how many of those were implemented with active participation of young women and girls)	2 events for celebration of traditional holiday were conducted which aimed at bringing together youth from both sides of the border . 183 school children took part /113 girls. First cross-border school conducted.
	2.3.2 Number of media outputs (radio, TV, online, print) produced for and by youth that address issues of inter-ethnic tolerance and cooperation of cross-border youth	0 Target: At least 20 media outputs (radio, TV, online, print) produced for and by youth that address issues of inter-ethnic tolerance and cooperation of cross-border youth	On track

	2.3.3 Number of youth (segregated data for young men/ boys and young women/ girls) that benefitted from training/ support or participated in joint cross-border youth events in pilot cross-border village clusters	0 Target: At least 1000 youth (segregated data for young men/ boys and young women/ girls) that benefitted from training/ support or participated in joint cross-border youth events in pilot cross-border village clusters	183 schoolchildren/113 girls. 79 young people took part at the First Cross Border School. 56 boys/men and 23 girls/women.
	2.3.4 % of the youth out of 6 pilot border rural clusters, which indicates positive attitude to the representatives of the other ethnic groups	<u>10% increase over baseline</u>	<u>On track</u>
Output 2.4: Women enhance cooperation and trust between communities through actively participating in the identification and implementation of cross-border initiatives	2.4.1 % of women and girls taking part in cross-border activities under project outputs 1-3	0% Target: At least 35% of participants of cross-border activities under project outputs 1-3 are women	45 (36,5%) out of 123 dialog participants were women
	2.4.2 % of women and girls playing a leadership role in cross-border activities on trust building under project outputs 1-3	0% Target: 2.3 At least 15 % of people playing a leadership role in cross-border activities under project outputs 1-3 are women	24.1% of women activists demonstrated a leadership role by signing the protocols on agreed priority projects/activities during 5 inter-community meetings (21 women's signatures out of overall 87)