

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country (ies): Kyrgyzstan	
Project Title: #JashStan: supporting the next wave of youth peace leaders in Kyrgyzstan Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00104795	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): Search for Common Ground List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Governmental partners: Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education and Science, State Agency on Youth Affairs and Sports, Local governments of 15 target locations ¹ , District Education Administrations, Regional Government Authorities Implementing partners: Public Association "Jash-Niyet" in Osh oblasts, Public fund "Talas Oblast Youth Council" in Talas, Public association "Peace Initiatives" in Batken, Public Association "Step to success" in Isyk -Kol (Kara-Kol), Public Fund "Kochmon-Nomad" in Chui, Public Fund "Abad" in Jalal -Abad.	
Expected project commencement date ² : December 2018 Project duration in months ³ : 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Chui, Naryn, Ysyk-Kol, Talas, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken provinces	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

¹ Kashkar-Kyshatak, Nariman, Gulistan, Halle-Anarov of Osh oblast; Bek-Abad, Arslanbob, Seidikum, Safed-Bulan of Jalal-Abad oblast; Jetti-Oguz, Saruu of Yssyk-Kol oblast; Ming-Kush of Naryn oblast, Iskra of Chui oblast; Manas of Talas oblast; Kyzyl-Kyia, Kara-Bak of Batken oblast

² Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

³ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

SFCG: \$ 950,538

Total: \$ 950,538

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

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

Project total budget:

PBF 1st tranche: SFCG: \$ 475,269	PBF 2nd tranche*: SFCG: \$ 380,215	PBF 3rd tranche*: SFCG: \$ 95,054	
Total: \$ 475,269	Total: \$ 380,215	Total: \$ 95,054	Total: \$950,538

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

Based on the unique breakthrough achieved in the framework of a transformational #JashStan (youth country) "Youth as Agents of Peace and Stability in Kyrgyzstan" UNPBF-funded project, Search proposes an innovative extension (Phase II) of the current project that goes deeper into conflict areas. Given the opportunity gained through the 162 'youth-at-risk' who built a cohesive and genuine relationship with elderly counterparts acquiring trust for collaborative community issue solutions, the project during Phase II targets 15 communities to work with even more vulnerable youth⁴: young females and males aged 14-28, including children of labor migrants under 18; children/young relatives of returnees from combat zones and of detainees on the basis of extremism charges; and youth who are registered at local juvenile police for committing crime. Search will employ three innovative tools: a **tailored mentorship program** that will engage the existing youth leaders, harnessing their coaching skills, yet creating an opportunity for the new cohort of youth to learn from them⁵; entry points and grievances will be sought to engage most-at-risk youth, as well as to equip them with the knowledge and skills to collaborate with state and non-state institutions to **influence constructive policy changes** for the most marginalized. Programs targeting these three most-at-risk categories of youth are non-existent at the state and local governmental levels, meaning this approach would break **new ground in Kyrgyzstan**; a conflict-sensitive approach in psycho-social support aims to **change the police approach structurally** from countering radicalization to prevention opening up more trusted channels of interaction between juvenile police and vulnerable youth. Other key state actors including social pedagogues and social workers will also have an opportunity to reflect on their practices and **adjust service delivery that targets specifically at-risk youth.**

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

Search has conducted extensive consultations with multiple implementing partners (Jash Niet and TOSM), national partners (Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education and Science, State Agency on Youth Affairs and Sports, and Ministry of Education and

⁴ Those who did not join in the previous phase due to suspicion and fear of the project and its stakeholders

⁵ One influential person, for example a youth leader who turned away from violence or a peacebuilding professional, will be selected per target location to provide his/her mentorship to the current Phase I youth leaders, so that they can then coach the new most-at-risk youth in their new peace leadership journey. This cascading methodology will expand critically-needed trust and relationship building.

Science) and local level stakeholders⁶. Intensive consultations have happened during the development of the concept idea, which determined the core issue and identified needs at the national and local levels with each partner's role and larger inter-agency cooperation for promotion at the policy level. Then, during the development of a full proposal, endorsement was gained from the national level stakeholders, the UNPBF Secretariat in the country, including the UN RC, and the Kyrgyz Republic's President's office, who is part of the UNPBF Steering Committee. Respective signatures collected from the main stakeholders cement their endorsement of the proposal.

Project Gender Marker score: 2⁷

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **52.89% - \$502,760**

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁸

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): National reconciliation, democratic governance and conflict prevention/ management and supports the UN Security Council Resolution 2419 (6 June, 2018)⁹

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: **UNDAF Outcome 2: Good Governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality**

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: The project contributes to the SDG goals 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

Type of submission:

- New project
- Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

- Extension of duration:** Additional duration in months: 18 months
- Change of project outcome/ scope:**
- Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:**
- Additional PBF budget:** Additional amount by recipient organization: USD 950,538.00

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the

⁶ Local governments of all target locations, District Education Administrations, Regional Government Authorities

⁷ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

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

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

⁸ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

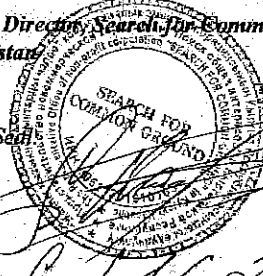
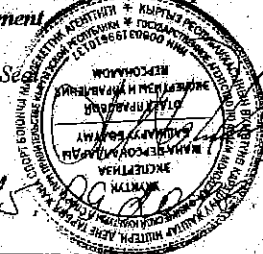







Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁹ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

- (1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
- (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
- (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p><i>document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Mr. Keneshbek Sainazarov</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p><i>Country Director, Search for Common Ground - Kyrgyzstan</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:  <i>Sept. 16, 2018</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Mr. Mirlan Parkhanov</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p><i>Deputy Director of the State Agency for Youth Affairs, Physical Culture and Sports under the Kyrgyz Government</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:  <i>25.09.2018</i></p>
<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Mrs. Nadira Dzhusupbekova</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p><i>Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:  <i>25.09.2018</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p><i>Ministry of Economic and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:  <i>25.09.2018</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Mr. Oscar Hernandez Taranco</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Mrs. Yukie Mokuo</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p><i>UN Resident Coordinator</i></p> <p>Date & Seal:  <i>25.09.2018</i></p>

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

In Kyrgyzstan youth is the promising core of human capital, representing one-third of the population of six million.¹⁰ However, limited opportunities offered to youth by the country and challenges in governance in delivering services, especially to those from highly conflict-prone communities with quite strong vulnerable backgrounds, turn them into a resource for tension, destabilization and a tool for insecurity. Search considers **radicalization of religious views, unaddressed labor migration trends, and ethnic intolerance** as key driving factors that cause grievances among specific groups of youth and put them into conflicting behaviour making them vulnerable to radical views and becoming involved in violent acts. In turn, the above-named driving factors of youth grievances are caused by structural weaknesses in addressing radicalization, labor migration, and support for interethnic tolerance at the local and national levels. Poor regulatory frameworks for re-integration of those who have been charged with radicalism and extremism and an overly reactionary position of law enforcement bodies at the localities towards family members of the convicted create stigmatization of their family members, marginalizing both the convicted and their family members further. A lack of job opportunities and possibilities to create a decent life in Kyrgyzstan, especially for rural citizens, and the ineffectiveness of the government's policy to fight unemployment lead to mass labor migration in the country: 80% of labor migrants are rural citizens.¹¹

Radicalization of religious views: There is a growing influence of increasing religious groups with radical elements that have been successful in enticing young people, both male and female, to follow their radical views. "Violent extremist groups, like ISIL, Jaishul Magdi, and Hizb ut-Tahrir, increased their recruitment efforts in Central Asia after 2010 and encouraged Kyrgyz citizens, particularly ethnically Uzbek and women, to join jihadis in Afghanistan and Syria".¹² According to Kyrgyz officials 23.8% or 188 of 863 people who travelled to combat zones between 2010 and 2016 were women.¹³ In this process, there is an increasing number of people who are detained on the basis of extremism charges¹⁴ and people who return from combat zones. Law enforcement representatives in Kyrgyzstan report that number of female returnees is lower in relation to male returnees, because of challenges in escaping war zones for women: not being able to travel alone, no cash, and risk of being raped.¹⁵ The results of the mid-term reflection meetings of Phase I reveal that boys and girls of detainees families' stay highly vulnerable to violence when keeping their own 'feelings of injustice' to themselves and when their families are stigmatized and marginalized for being 'extremist' and a 'danger for

¹⁰ The population of Kyrgyzstan is getting younger <http://knews.kg/2016/04/naselenie-kyrgyzstana-molodeet/>

¹¹ https://www.unecf.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.10/2017/mtg2/Item_04_Presentation_7_UNECE_Migration_Kyrgyzstan.pdf

¹² USIP, 2014, *Special Report: Preventing Violent Extremism in Kyrgyzstan*, p5

¹³ UN Women, *Extremism in Europe and Central Asia: The roles of women in supporting, joining, intervening in, and preventing violent extremism in Kyrgyzstan*, p.6

¹⁴ The amount of detainees for extremism is increasing in Kyrgyzstan: <http://knews.kg/2018/03/-kyrgyzstane-uvlichilos-kolichestvo-osuzhdennyh-za-terrorizm-i-ekstremizm/>

¹⁵ UN Women, *Extremism in Europe and Central Asia: The roles of women in supporting, joining, intervening in, and preventing violent extremism in Kyrgyzstan*, p.6

society'. Thus, injustice is the most important factor contributing to vulnerability of these youth. From Search's consultations with local authorities in the 15 target communities at the proposed work, it is evident that there is fear and insecurity about effectively addressing radicalization among youth in many communities. In Gulistan, the number of youth (male and female) joining forbidden extremist groups like Akramyi, Akhmadyi and Hizbut-Tahrir is rising, with police data showing 89 local youth (male and female) registering for membership with such groups, while in Bek-Abad approximately 30 children are living with relatives, abandoned by parents who left to fight with extremists in Syria.

Labor migration: According to official data 735,000 citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic are labor migrants. As of early 2018, there are 640,000 in Russia, 35,000 in Kazakhstan, 5,000 in South Korea, 30,000 in Turkey, and many in other countries.¹⁶ Although labour migration brings economic benefits for the families, it creates different forms of grievances for young boys and girls due to lack of parental care and a push to fill some kind of void with risky relationships (e.g. criminal and radical groups) as a short-term consequence which leads to violent action drivers in the longer term.¹⁷ According to the results of the mid-term reflection meetings of Phase I and based on consultations with partners focused on developing strategy for this proposal, it became evident that the adolescents whose both parents left for Russia and Kazakhstan experience general neglect, high dropout rates at schools, fights between youth groups often around ethnic/regional divides, depression and anger. While these are the indirect implications of labor migration, there is a direct consequence when young people obtain more radical views from their own labor migration experience abroad. Young people, mostly in the ages of 16-18, who grow up with no parental care, migrate to replace their parents when they prefer to come back home. According to recent Search research on Motives of Radicalization among Central Asian Labor Migrants in the Russian Federation¹⁸, in 2018, young people under the age of 20 who are not burdened by families and have a low level of general and religious education strive to have everything immediately and all at once without giving much thought to moral norms and principles. These most often become the objects of recruitment. Besides, minors left without direct parental care and with weak family ties are more prone to committing crimes in their localities. According to Ministry of Internal Affairs data, about 60% of crimes committed by minors are by children of labor migrants. On the other hand, close family ties with a healthy communication culture ensure healthy information exchange and discussion around a wide range of issues, including topics related to radicalization.

Ethnic intolerance: Kyrgyzstan is home to about one hundred ethnic groups, where Kyrgyz and Uzbeks represent the majority of the ethnic composition. According to the 2009 census more than 70% of the population are ethnic Kyrgyz; 14% are Uzbeks, 7% are Russian, and close to 2% are Dhungans and others.¹⁹ Since 1990 Kyrgyzstan experienced two ethnic conflicts - between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks - in the southern part of the country: in 1990 in Osh oblast; and in 2010 in Osh and Jalalabat oblasts. Neither the 1990, nor the 2010 ethnic conflict were given a solid political assessment or provided the population of the country with a strategic reconciliation program. This has caused interethnic disengagement and intolerance between ethnic groups in the country. After violent events in Osh in 2010, the number of schools with Uzbek language of instruction were decreased and Uzbek language media outlets

¹⁶ <http://ssm.gov.kg/полезная-информация/статистика/> (<http://ssm.gov.kg/useful-information-statistics>)

¹⁷ Gender in society perception study, UN Women. 2016

¹⁸ <https://www.sfcg.org/violent-extremism-central-asian-migrant-workers-russia/>

¹⁹ <http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/naselemie/>

were shut down right after the conflict.²⁰ This has catalyzed grievances among the Uzbek community.

Interethnic clashes in the southern part of the country fueled destructive nationalist ideology among Kyrgyz youth and spread throughout the country affecting other ethnic groups like Dughans as well. This version of history has not been proven; it is privately doubted even by some senior Kyrgyz politicians, but hardly ever challenged by them. According to experts' opinion results from the GIZ Peace and Conflict Analysis in the south of the country "...marginalisation of Uzbeks (and possibly other minorities in the South) will not cause violence in the near future but can ensure that radical forces have a more welcoming operational environment".²¹

Dughan youth feel less advantaged and more excluded in relation to Kyrgyz youth, who are perceived to be more privileged in being heard. In general, exclusion of ethnic minorities "from all walks of life creat[es] a dangerous predisposition to violence" without leaving them a choice except means of violence. The possibility of violence in the proposed target areas cannot be underestimated. Search's consultations with local authorities in the 15 target communities highlight systemic mistrust issues between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks as well as Kyrgyz and Dughans, including high rates of youth criminality and an absence of intercultural experience in Kashkar-Kyshtak and in Gulistan of Osh oblast, where local authorities warned that the community, especially youth, will be at risk of further marginalization threatening more violent actions without strategic intervention. Youth in target communities in Iskra at Chui oblast are subject to intimidations and at risk of falling under the negative influence of criminal groups.

Gender is the cross-cutting determinant of grievances voiced out by youth and is traced among all three above mentioned key drivers. As the analysis shows, women also join militant groups. Experts report on the lack of available justification for why women join extremists groups. However, Kyrgyz law enforcement bodies state that the vast majority of women joined ISIS influenced by their husbands or men to be wed.²² Women come after their spouses without having personal agency, but following traditional norms of obedience to husbands.²³ Women are also vulnerable, especially Uzbek women, because of strict patriarchal traditions: limited education opportunities, such as quitting school after the mandatory 9th grade, not being given a priority by the family to be enrolled in university, teenage marriages, being forced to stay at home after marriage without being able to earn money, giving birth and serving the husband's family.²⁴ Besides, domestic abuse from in-laws and total financial dependence on the husband's family make young women vulnerable and push them to follow their husbands to militant zones.

Thus, based on direct engagement with some of the vulnerable youth through different Search programs in the country, including Phase I of the UNPBF project, Search identified three groups of "youth-in-high-risk", who are more likely to support radical ideas and become involved in violent acts; 1) those who are affected by direct and indirect implications of labor migration, especially the ones left behind by their parents that are missing parental care (age 14-18), 2) those youth, who are boys and girls/young relatives of returnees from combat zones

²⁰ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Babak_Rezvani/publication/264245116_Understanding_and_Explaining_the_Kyrgyz-Uzbek_Interethnic_Conflict_in_Southern_Kyrgyzstan/links/54159eb60cf2bb7347db3f6c/Understanding-and-Explaining-the-Kyrgyz-Uzbek-Interethnic-Conflict-in-Southern-Kyrgyzstan.pdf

²¹ GIZ, 2015, Peace and Conflict Analysis

²² UN Women, Extremism in Europe and Central Asia: The roles of women in supporting, joining, intervening in, and preventing violent extremism in Kyrgyzstan, p.11

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

and imprisoned on the basis of extremism charges, especially from deeply secular-religiously divided communities; and 3) and youth under age of 18 who are registered at local juvenile police for committing crime.

The project engages state and non-state stakeholders based on their level of impact in addressing drivers of youth's grievances in the country. The State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and Science, and the Juvenile Crimes department of the Ministry of Interior Affairs are identified as key state stakeholders at the national level to promote policy-oriented interventions. Social pedagogs, social workers, local juvenile police officers, and selected youth leaders from Phase I of the project at the community level for project-based interventions are involved as mentors for at-most-risk-youth. Mentors' engagement at the grass-root level with at-most-risk-youth is directed to build capacity of youth on leadership, advocacy, and peacebuilding to constructively handle grievances.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

The project is in line with the PBF's Priority Area 2²⁵ specifically the identified areas of national reconciliation, democratic governance and conflict prevention/ management and supports the UN Security Council Resolution 2419 (6 June, 2018)²⁶ that calls on all relevant actors to consider ways to increase the inclusive representation of youth for the prevention and resolution of conflict, to take into account the meaningful participation and views of youth, recognizing that their marginalization is detrimental to building sustainable peace and countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism. Moreover, it supports **current PBF and Kyrgyz Government peacebuilding initiatives** on the ground, and supports Outcome 3 of the PPP²⁷ adopted by the PBF steering committee in December 2017 in how it aims to build youth cohesion and prevent radicalization to violence in vulnerable and conflict-prone communities in Kyrgyzstan. By empowering the most-at-risk youth the project generates new ideas for disengagement from radicalization and youth are empowered as youth ambassadors to their peers from similar marginalized backgrounds. The proposed project will add value by utilizing a youth-led approach to tackling issues like civic engagement,²⁸ while also targeting activities to youth radicalization²⁹ and high levels of youth violence. Moreover, special focus on empowering girls and young women at risk through implementing gender choices activities and strengthening sisterhood and women solidarity supports the idea of increasing access to peace and security for women in target communities.

In addition, the State Agency on Youth Affairs, Sports and Physical Culture has drafted the National Strategy of Youth Development in Kyrgyzstan 2030³⁰ that aims to work with vulnerable youth. Phase II of the project supports the National Strategy by developing and piloting evidence-based approaches working with highly vulnerable groups of youth which can

²⁵ Kyrgyzstan Peacebuilding Priority Plan - <http://www.unpbf.org/wp-content/uploads/Kyrgyzstan-Priority-Plan-2013-2016-and-PBSO-approval-letter.pdf>

²⁶ Adopting Resolution 2419 (2018), Security Council Calls for Increasing Role of Youth in Negotiating, Implementing Peace Agreements - <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13368.doc.htm>

²⁷ Peacebuilding Priority Plan for December 17, 2017 - March 14, 2020

²⁸ The Kyrgyz Government's Concept of National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations, <http://enews.fergananews.com/news.php?id=2519>

²⁹ National Program of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic on countering Extremism and Terrorism for 2017-2022, <http://cbd.miniust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/100104?cl=ru-ru>

³⁰ <http://cso.central.asia/molodezh-kyrgyzstana-razrabotaet-koncepciju-razvitiya-molodezhi-na-2020-2030-godv/>

be replicated across the country, ensuring **national ownership** of evidence-based policy making on addressing youth grievances.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The project aims to reach **most-at-risk** youth with a specific focus on vulnerable women in the 15 target communities (out of which 13 were selected out of the 27 existing communities, and 2 were newly added from Batken oblast – Kara Bak and Kyzyl-Kiya). The direct engagement with the three target group categories of most-at-risk youth (*see the document – Selection of communities*) will leave the foundations for long-term youth engagement in society for enduring change towards peace. In particular, the project will capacitate the three targeted categories of youth and the extent of the relationship between vulnerability of each of these groups to radicalization leading to extremism will be identified. Thus, the empowerment of the next wave³¹ of vulnerable youth leaders (both the participants of the current phase and youth from Phase I who will act as mentors) will widen and strengthen youth networks and influence structural changes, such as shifts in policy from countering to preventing radicalization leading to violence and the institutionalization of targeted services of social pedagogues and social workers of local administrations.

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). **Annex B** is attached
- c) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

The underlying theory of change is *that IF most-at-risk youth in target communities are engaged in collaborative initiatives together with existing youth leaders³², key state and non-state stakeholders for a more inclusive and supportive environment for marginalized youth THEN the most-at-risk youth will gain agency and skills to become more resilient to radicalization leading to violence BECAUSE key community stakeholders and government actors will better understand the real needs and grievances of marginalized youth as well as create an opportunity for their positive contribution towards preventing radicalization and violent extremism in Kyrgyz society.*

To test this theory of change Search and local implementing partner organizations will implement two complementary activity streams, described in the Project Implementation Strategy below to achieve the results (outcomes and outputs) the project seeks. The project ensures that the activities will build on each other and lead to expected results and potential risks will be properly mitigated as described in the Risk Management section.

³¹ The first wave of vulnerable youth was empowered by the Phase I of the project

³² youth participated in Phase I of the project

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

Outcome 1: The target most-at-risk youth³³ are empowered to influence the decision-making process for more inclusive policies around marginalized youth issues.

Activity Stream 1

Search will identify the most-at-risk youth in the 15 target communities (13 communities were selected out of the existing target communities, and 2 communities were added from a new province), and analyze the extent of correlations between vulnerability and the susceptibility of marginalized youth to radicalization. The evidence-based approaches will be used to understand entry points and grievances for engaging most-at-risk youth, as well as equipping them with the knowledge and skills to then engage state and non-state institutions to influence constructive policy changes for the most marginalized.

Activity 1.1:

Search will first design and conduct a *conflict analysis* to understand the extent of correlation between vulnerability and susceptibility of marginalized youth to radicalization leading to violence, which will provide an in-depth analysis of driving forces of radicalization. The study will explore in a greater depth the push and pull factors specific for young men and women. It will support gender-sensitive evidence-based programming and inform policy-making. This allows a feedback-loop to set the foundation for further actions to be tailored to the specific needs and grievances of the targeted youth from three cohorts while considering gender differences.

Activity 1.2

Based on this critical feedback (where to start, what changes took place, how they inspire others, what women do to empower other women), Search will develop *evidence-based gender and conflict sensitive approaches* designed to give a clear picture of the needs and grievances of the most-at-risk youth, strategic entry points to engage them, as well as approaches to empower them to be peacebuilders. These recommended approaches, *such as arts-based peacebuilding*, will then be piloted in two locations to gain best practices and lessons learned to then feed into and refine an updated Youth Peacebuilders Toolkit in local languages which will be disseminated among state and non-state stakeholders dealing with issues of most-at-risk youth and rolled out in other target communities.

Activity 1.3

The coaches (social pedagogues, juvenile policemen and social workers) in close cooperation with the 15 mentors (youth leaders from Phase I) will **train the new most-at-risk youth** using the refined Youth Leadership Development Module from Phase 1 and the newly developed Constructive Advocacy Skills module. The newly trained youth will develop advocacy and

³³ Most at risk youth are: 1. those young men and women affected by direct and indirect implications of labor migration, especially the ones left behind by their parents, who miss parental care; 2. boys and girls and young relatives of returnees from combat zones and imprisoned on extremism charges, especially from secular-religious divided communities, and 3. under the age of 18 young people who are at local juvenile police list for committing crime.

communication strategies and plans to address key priorities and grievances of all three different groups of target youth.

Activity 1.4

Search will create a dialogue platform between target youth and stakeholders from education, law enforcement, local government, and religious institutions. A series of the *national level dialogues* will be facilitated to create systemic changes integrating the needs and grievances of the most-at-risk youth in policy making and documents. In coordination with PBF Secretariat in Bishkek, Search will go beyond its target groups within the frame of this activity and involve youth trained by other initiatives of UN agencies. In particular, the broader range of youth will use this dialogue platform as an opportunity to voice out their concerns. These will enable youth to put their advocacy and leadership skills to practice and showcase the positive impact of youth engaging on policy and community issues.

Throughout the national dialogue forums the participants will also discuss and contribute to the development of *Youth Grievance Mechanism Roadmap (Matrix)*. The Matrix will be finalized at a National Dialogue Forum and piloted. The results of tested Matrix will be shared at the *National Close-out Forum* (see 2.3.).

Outcome 2: The target youth are engaged and supported by a more enabling environment of key stakeholders that are responsive to the issues and grievances that most-at-risk youth face.

Activity Stream 2

During Phase II, the project aims to build a more solid community safety net for youth by empowering the most-at-risk youth to engage with important community stakeholders (youth leaders from Phase I who will act as mentors during the current phase, local-level social workers, social pedagogues, juvenile police and local and national policy makers) who will play a pivotal mentorship role for the new youth. The mentors, social workers, social pedagogues and juvenile police will be capacitated in gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive coaching and will be equipped with Coaching and Mentorship Techniques Guideline that will a) highlight the specific needs and grievances of the most-at-risk youth, b) inform practical tools to engage them in prevention work, and c) unpack gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive coaching for the most-at-risk youth.

Activity 2.1

Search, in collaboration with its implementing partners, the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare, Internal Affairs and Youth Affairs, will develop a *Youth Coaching and Mentorship Techniques Guideline* that will target local-level social workers, social pedagogues, juvenile police and Phase I youth mentors. Further, Search will build the capacity of 15 Mentors (Phase I youth leaders) through *ToT in Leadership and Constructive Advocacy Skills*, so they will further be able to train the most-at-risk youth in leadership, preparing them for local government engagement. The Youth Leadership Development Module, developed from Phase I, will be tailored to Phase II while considering particular needs of the target groups.

Activity 2.2

The most-at-risk young women and men (6 from each 15 target communities) will undergo specially tailored *capacity building training* to constructively engage with key stakeholders for practical solutions for reducing radicalization amongst youth. They will be trained on peacebuilding tools that can be used in communities, as well as develop short "peacebuilder diary notes" (written or video on their cell phones) about ongoing project activities twice a

month, to be disseminated to the public using existing Phase I media platforms, including the JashStan Facebook, Youtube and Instagram pages.

Young women participants will also take part in ***Girls Sisterhood Winter and Summer Schools*** that focus on women empowerment and building strong women solidarity, including topics around women's rights, the importance of education and negative consequences of early marriages, amongst others. Finally, Search will conduct 6 workshops on positive gender norms and challenging negative machismo stereotypes, contributing to an improved understanding of women's empowerment and fighting all forms of violence against women and girls, mostly involving male speakers.

Activity 2.3.

To deepen stakeholder engagement even further, Search, implementing partners with the Phase I youth leaders will facilitate regular ***round-tables*** to discuss integration issues for the most-at-risk-youth into community affairs. Discussion topics at each target community will be selected based on local context and needs, focusing on developing collaborative practical solutions to ensure joint responsibility and sustainability. The key stakeholders i.e. youth leaders, social workers, social pedagogues, juvenile police, families and local governments will collaborate to put the most-at-risk youth initiatives (reducing radicalization to violence) into action on the ground. The round-tables will also be attended by other trained youth in these locations. In coordination with PBF Secretariat in Bishkek, Search will bring in young men and women supported by other UN agencies. This enables them to discuss the needs of vulnerable youth in regions and establish the network or capacitated young people. The identified at the round-tables priority needs of youth at-most-risk will be raised on a quarterly basis at the ***National Dialogue Forums*** (see also 1.4). The priorities will be submitted to the National Dialogue Forums in the form of action plans. Based on those priorities, participants of the ***National Dialogue Forums*** will develop and agree upon a ***Youth Grievance Mechanism Roadmap*** (Matrix) that will include a stakeholder mapping and a set of actions establishing a functioning grievance mechanism for the most-at-risk youth.

At the end, a ***National Close-out Forum*** will bring in the most active youth leaders, mentors, state and non-state stakeholders to share project experiences in working with the most-at-risk-youth. Experts on youth engagement and youth development practitioners will be invited to share Kyrgyzstan's experience. The ***National Close-out Forum*** will produce a set of recommendations for promoting evidence-based policy changes and will discuss the results of the ***Youth Grievance Mechanism Roadmap*** (Matrix).

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

Project partners	Functional areas in the project
Search for Common Ground - recipient	Search for Common Ground's office in Kyrgyzstan plays the role of a convening organization in this project. It serves as a primary contractor to UNPBF and is responsible for overall coordination of the activities. This

organization	choice is made based on Search's rich experience of managing such highly complex and sensitive projects around the world and in the region. By its mandate as a peacebuilding organization, Search involves a wide range of actors in its programming ensuring the voices of all parties are heard in the program intervention. The organization also operates in line with the international financial and human resource management standards for reporting purposes.
Public Fund Jash Niet	Jash Niet demonstrated high commitment to a peace-building agenda with its involvement of the most at-risk youth. Based on the experience of cooperation with Search during Phase I, Jash Niet succeeded in building and maintaining close collaboration with local government. As a result, youth initiatives were able to fundraise additional support equal to around 30% of the initial pool of grants. Due to solid experience working with the most marginalized youth, such as those suffering from physical injuries and the poor and underprivileged, Jash Niet was successful in engaging youth from the project with little drop-out rates. In this regard, the organization will be invited to partner in the framework of Phase II for the same scope of work, as it excelled in Phase I. The organization will cover target communities in Osh oblast.
Public Association TOSM Talas Oblast Youth Council	Along with Jash-Niet, the youth center "TOSM" demonstrated high commitment to a peace-building agenda with its involvement of the most at-risk youth. Based on the experience of cooperation with Search during Phase I, the TOSM maintains a close collaboration with the local governments and other stakeholders in the project target communities. Also, the TOSM was able to strengthen capacity in implementing projects on leadership, business planning, social entrepreneurship, youth deradicalisation, peacebuilding and conflict management. These results obtained the financial support of the donor-organisation, such as GIZ, International Alert, DVV International. The TOSM is only one youth organisation in Talas, who demonstrated an ability to work with most marginalized youth by using the conflict and gender sensitive approaches. In this regard, the youth organisation will be invited to partner within Phase II and cover the target communities in Talas oblast.
Peace Initiatives (PI) Public Association	<p>The Peace Initiatives has been operating for 12 years as the first youth-lead local NGO in Batken. PI has extensive expertise of the local context in Batken. It focuses on youth activism development through organizing debates, leadership exercises, running and charity campaigns. The National Endowment for Democracy, Foundation for Tolerance International, and other International organizations were partners of PI in project interventions throughout their working experience. Though the support of partners PI implements up to four project initiatives annually.</p> <p>The PI is selected as an implementing partner to support Phase II of the project interventions in Kara Bak and Kyzyl Kiya target communities in Batken to improve youth engagement and to build and maintain partnerships with local stakeholders, including government, media and influential people.</p>
Public Fund Abad	The Abad has been operating for 16 years as one of the first non-governmental local organisation in Jalal Abad and implemented around 15 youth-oriented projects with the support of different donor organisations including UNPBF. The Abad was able to maintain close collaboration with the local government, state and non-state institutions. The Organisation focuses on building partnerships and trust between CSOs and local government. The organisation was selected to partner within the project. The Abad supports Phase II of the

	project via coordinating 4 target communities in Jalal Abad oblast.
Step to Success Public Association	<p>Step to Success PA is a youth-lead organization operating in Kara-Kol, Ysyk-Kol oblast since 2005. Step to Success promotes youth activism and leadership through conducting capacity building and motivation trainings. Besides, Step to Success encourages youth for volunteership and social responsibility. Throughout the years, the organisation has built trustful relationships with local self-governance bodies and maintained mutual understanding between state and non-state institutions, international organizations and individual opinion makers. Working with donors, such as the Soros Foundation in Kyrgyzstan, the US Embassy in Kyrgyzstan and others, Step to Success has built a credible profile.</p> <p>Step to Success was selected as an implementing partner for activities in Saruu and Jeti -Oguz communities in Yssyk-Kul.</p>
Public Fund Kochmon-Nomad	<p>PF Kochmon Nomad is a youth-lead organization implementing nationwide projects since 2014. The Organisation's activities focus on youth participation and civic activism through employing culture and art approaches in peacebuilding initiatives. PF Kochmon Nomad has experience in implementing projects of UN Agencies in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>The organisation is selected as an implementing partner to cover project interventions at Iskra community in Chui oblast.</p>

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

The Project Management Team (PMT) will be ultimately accountable for ensuring effective and efficient implementation. Its primary functions include coordination and management of the project implementation and being sensitive to internal regular monitoring results to introduce timely corrections. The PMT is also responsible for quality control, reporting, finance and procurement, and communications in accordance with the UN procedures and national standards. The PMT is comprised of: Search – Country Director, Finance Manager (co-funded around 30%), Project Manager, Project Coordinators and the implementing partner NGOs' focal points/project coordinators (100% funded by UNPBF), and national level partners from state institutions (funding contributed by the Kyrgyz Government). In addition to that, Asia Regional Support Team (ARST) will provide on-the-job project management mentoring and will backstop the project team in Kyrgyzstan in terms of the grant management, financial management and project compliance. The project team will involve the UNPBF Secretariat to the extent possible for advice and recommendation, synergy with other UNPBF-funded projects in the country (UNICEF, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA) and cross-learning. Project oversight will be handled by the Search Asia Regional Support team, Institutional Learning team and the implementing partners senior management.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risks for project success	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
The political situation in Kyrgyzstan deteriorates, preventing the project from continuing.	Low	High	We have established good relationships with the key state and non-state actors in this field since 2013. We will ensure continued engagement and transparent communication with all of them, and bring in their participation to the national level policy discussions. UNPBF Secretariat will be updated on the risk factors and mitigation measures for necessary response.
Youth at-risk from three cohorts are not open and willing to participate in the project activities, and engage with authorities and diverse group of youth from other ethnic or religious backgrounds.	Low	Medium	Search has been working with its local partners in the target locations under Phase I and maintains a network of youth peacebuilders from each target community. Youth at-risk will be approached through these peacebuilders on the ground. Besides that, a wide-range of engagement activities will be enacted to reach out to at-risk youth.
Key stakeholders at the local level, such as social pedagogs, social workers, political and religious leaders, community leaders and police are unwilling to engage in project activities.	Low	Medium	Search has built a good relationship with the key state partners at the national level. Local representatives of these state institutions will be approached with a support letter and through the established contacts. Potential spoilers will be invited for dialogues, if necessary support from national level partners will be brought in.
Project's participants become targeted as a result of their participation in the project's activities.	Low	Low	Search is committed to ensuring the security of the participants at all times. Search has strong relationships and communication patterns with local and national authorities for added security. Depending on the security risk at each target location, activities will be adjusted.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and endline data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

Search is committed to reflective learning by conducting thorough monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project in order to reflect on the project implementation process, identify lessons learned and develop further action plans to ensure smooth project implementation and improve project efficiency and effectiveness. To support this commitment, the Institutional Learning Team (ILT) was established to integrate meaningful learning at all levels and to better understand how changes occur. Search will ensure total adherence to “Do No Harm” principles to all monitoring systems.

Search will conduct a **baseline study** during the inception period to generate baseline data against the logframe indicators and other data related to the Theory of Change. The baseline study will consist of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Selection of respondents for the qualitative methods will be based on inclusivity and conflict sensitivity of all relevant stakeholders. The baseline study will include non-target population as a control group to demonstrate the project contribution and analyze the causality of the activities to outcomes in a greater depth. The baseline study will generate data on (but not limited to) with sex disaggregation: the extent of engagement of youth, especially those at high risk, in community affairs, youth involvement in local level decision making, youth empowerment on leadership and development, existing collaboration between (at-most-risk) youth and other stakeholders and existing mechanisms for addressing (at-most-risk) youth grievances, youth involvement in radicalization and push and pull factors for radicalization in target communities, among others. The study will be carried out based on a statistically valid sample size that ensures inclusivity of all target stakeholders, especially the ‘at risk and hard-to-reach’ youth.

Monitoring: Search will pay special attention in monitoring the outputs and outcomes generated by the project activities on a regular basis. The activities are monitored using carefully developed monitoring tools, and the data will be entered and analysed in an online monitoring database developed by Search in the MySQL system. The collected data will be disaggregated for relevant variables and graphic data visualization will be generated through the system. All activity deliverables will be monitored regularly and recorded to ensure they are integrated into project management and generate good practices and lessons learned to adapt to necessary changes. Means of verification can serve an up-to-date database of the project participants disaggregated by age, sex, location, ethnicity and religion. Data collection tools include pre- and post-tests for training activities, post-evaluation questionnaires, periodic reflection sessions, case studies and success stories and interviews with project participants and other concerned stakeholders. The field observation and quarterly reflection meetings will take place to review the monitoring results and drawing out of challenges and lessons learned to inform further program methodologies and implementation. All the monitoring results and reflections are channeled to UNPBF and other stakeholders through the reports.

At the end of the project, Search will procure a **final evaluation** (\$30,000) to measure the changes contributed by the project in reducing the vulnerability of most-at-risk youth to

radicalization leading to violence. The external evaluation will be carried out based on selected OECD DAC Criteria of evaluating conflict prevention and peacebuilding (including the application of a control group sampling method) such as **relevance** of the project to the current conflict dynamics affecting youth involvement in radicalization and violent extremism, **effectiveness** of the project against the set theory of change and project objectives, and the mechanisms and processes ensured for sustainability of the project results after the life of the project.

Roles and responsibilities: Search's locally-based DM&E Specialist will be responsible for leading the project's monitoring and evaluation efforts. She will be supported with technical assistance in methodology, analysis and reporting by the Senior Regional DM&E Specialist for Asia.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

Committing to long-term impact from our programming is one of Search's organisational principles. Sustainability is rooted into every element of this project, as it is designed to mobilize resources necessary for partners and key stakeholders involved to sustain the project's gains beyond the project implementation period. The project prepares a foundation for youth leaders to be capacitated in leadership skills and stakeholder-engagement skills, as well as for the community to be more aware and responsive to support youth and reflect youth needs in their policies and work.

Institutional sustainability: The project builds on the existing institutional relationships between and among the key stakeholders, strengthening their relationship vertically (between local level actors and national level policy decision makers) and horizontally among the key actors - local authorities, social workers, social pedagogs working in local government offices, juvenile police, active youth and vulnerable youth. Since one of the outcomes aims at structural changes of police approaches from countering to preventing radicalization, opening of more trusted channels of interaction with youth at-risk, and a social pedagogs and social workers approach to adjusting their services specifically for at-risk youth, the project will leave a strong footprint on the state institutions' service delivery that addresses the issues and grievances of vulnerable youth cohorts.

Strengthened capacity of vulnerable youth and created platform to apply their gained knowledge and skills: 'Most-at-risk' youth will learn invaluable constructive advocacy and leadership skills that will create an opportunity for them to bring their voices to the decision makers' attention effectively. In addition, the youth leaders from Phase I of the project will receive more in-depth leadership coaching from professional peacebuilders (e.g. mentors and youth center staff) that will be transformed into a mentorship program between a new group of youth and youth leaders from Phase I. This innovative mentorship program will be integrated into the operational procedures of the implementing partners, who work with youth in the regions.

Strengthened capacity of key community stakeholders: The capacity building of the key stakeholders (local authorities, social workers, social pedagogues working in local government

office, juvenile police) and beneficiaries (youth most-at-risk) through joint implementation of the project will advance the possibility to play a role in a joint and shared promotion of community cohesion and policy advocacy. Local multi-stakeholder forums will allow youth to raise awareness of key issues they face among the stakeholders and propose practical solutions, like improving SOPs³⁴ for schools dealing with hard-to-reach youth, and integrating the most-at-risk youth grievances in social workers' TORs³⁵.

Policy level sustainability: The proposed project places specific emphasis on creating space for dialogue on long-lasting policy improvements that address the grievances and needs of the most-at-risk youth from three specific categories. This will not only set the policy making into a new level of abridging the communication gap between the beneficiaries and policy makers in the short-term, but also leave a strong foundation for lasting inclusive, conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive policy mechanisms. The endurance of the proposed project will be furthered by the additional focus on improving communication channels between youth groups, civil society and the policy making institutions. The framework of the project collaboration mechanisms between schools, families, juvenile police service and local government in integrating vulnerable youth into public affairs at the local level and the national policy dialogues will serve this purpose.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

³⁴ Standard Operational Procedures

³⁵ Terms of Reference

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals

or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project³⁶
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

³⁶ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	nment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	ye	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	ye	
3. Have project sites been identified?	ye	
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/sensitized on the existence of the project?	ye	
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned from existing activities been done?	ye	
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	ye	
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches and Government contribution?	ye	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementation approach between project recipient organizations?	ye	
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A	

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)