Peacebuilding
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

TEMPLATE 4.2 – JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PEACEBUILDING PRIORITY PLAN

Purpose: Strategic review of the implementation status of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE IN Kyrgyzstan **(country)**
Year of reporting: -20132016

Start date of PPP (PBSO approval letter): 01.10.2013
Original end date of PPP: 30.09.2013
Current end date of PPP: 31.12.2016
Date of reporting: 30.11.2016
Approved by JSC Co-Chairs (names/positions): Ms. Mira Karybayeva, Deputy Head of the President`s Office of the Kyrgyz Republic; Mr. Alexander Avanessov, UN Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Signature Co-Chairs: _____

Date: _December 5, 2016_

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<u>*NB: Note character restrictions within the fields in this report*</u>

PART 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1.1 Status of budget allocation and expenditure of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Date of this financial estimate: 30.11.2016

PPP Outcomes	PPP approved funds by outcome	PPP transferred funds by outcome (from MPTF to RUNOs)	PPP expended funds by outcome (RUNO financial delivery)[1]
Outcome 1...Critical laws, policies, reforms and recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including UPR , are implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice and respect, protect and fulfill human rights.	$3,904,412.00	$3,904,412.00	$2,913,590.00
Outcome 2...Local self-government bodies , in partnership with related state institutions, and civil society , bridge divisions and reduce local tensions.	$5,832,259.00	$5,832,259.00	$5,567,099.34
Outcome 3...Policies, pilot initiatives and approaches are developed and implemented	$4,605,329.00	$4,605,329.00	$4,969,741.51

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[1] Preliminary figures only

that enable the further development of a common civic identity, multilingual education and respect for diversity and minority rights.			
Outcome 4...Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the Priority Plan results and the projects that support it.-PBF Secretariat	$863,645.00	$863,645.00 ($5445-UNICEF contribution)	$863,645.00
Outcome 5...			
Outcome 6...			

1.2 Comments on the state of financial allocation and expenditure

Please comment on whether the rates of PPP financial allocation and expenditure are satisfactory. If they are not, provide reasons and rectifying measures.

Current financial figures don't reflect the actual situation as some of the projects will be closed on December 31, 2016 and final financial report will be submitted by HQs of UN agencies to PBSO and MPTFO after financial closure, by April 2017.

PART 2 – RESULTS PROGRESS

2.1 Assessment of progress with regards to the PBF governance and oversight mechanisms in the country (including the Joint Steering Committee and the PBF Secretariat) and the set-up of the PBF support in the country
(1000 characters max.)

The Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility`s design helped Kyrgyzstan follow a well-structured peacebuilding process, which allowed to ensure quality by making processes inclusive, transparent, effective and oriented towards achieving PPP Outcomes. Achievements include a significant number of stakeholder involvement at all stages, set-up of JSC, PBNA, PPP, review of project concepts. It increased national ownership,

enhanced country's peacebuilding capacity and strengthen results. Over the course of PPP implementation, 11 JSC meetings and 13 Outcome group meetings were conducted. Oversight group was created to ensure effective feedback mechanism and assist JSC in strategic management. JSC approved by the President allowed multiple synergies between PBF interventions and other organizations. Secretariat's coordination and communication efforts contributed to transparency and provided space for direct, honest and timely feedback. PBF PRF design is being discussed as a model for UNDAF.

2.2 Assessment of the current implementation status and results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan

PPP Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Indicator baseline (B), target (T), progress (P)	Progress score: 1, 2 or 3[2]	Key results	Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures
Peacebuilding situation in the country and PPP Overall Vision				What is the overall peacebuilding situation in the country? What are the major developments since the previous year? How well is the PPP positioned to address the current critical conflict factors? What is the overall progress of the PPP? Is the PPP theory of change working and how? If there was no PPP and PBF support, how would the situation be different now? What is the evidence for this assessment? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)? (2000 characters max.) Overall peacebuilding situation	If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1500 characters max.) Despite the work done under PPP, there is a lack of a common civic identity that unites all citizens of Kyrgyzstan. It's a long process and 3 years under PPP just wasn't enough. Government is planning to continue working in this

[2] Provide a score for the overall progress under each Priority Plan outcome area as follows: (1) off-track; (2) on-track, with all outputs progressing as expected; (3) on-track with evidence of significant contribution to peacebuilding

is stable. Kyrgyzstan is a politically active country; as a result, political processes are often accompanied by temporary turbulence. Despite its conflict potential, this has become somewhat of a norm for the country. Although inter- and intra-country issues (see examples in "Reasons for Low Achievement…" section) continue to challenge project implementation and peaceful development, the PPP developed in 2013 that focused on internal issues shows good results overall.

According to UNHCR, the country has an increased level of public confidence in authorities. In 2014, only 30% of respondents believed that local authorities could resolve conflicts; in 2015, this figure increased to 82% in target communities. In communities where projects were implemented, the number of conflicts declined: in 2014, 82 were recorded, while in 2016

direction. Elements related to common civic identity will be incorporated in the next National Strategy on Sustainable Development. Ongoing intra-country obstacles to peacebuilding include local political agendas, lack of critical thinking, deteriorating quality of education, socio-economic causes of conflict tied to economic development, lack of resources, high unemployment, and LSG corruption. Inter-country obstacles include water and energy use, regional dynamics, and uncompleted demarcation of the borders with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan which cause cross-border incidents.

Kyrgyzstan's openness increases its vulnerability to growth of religious radicalization and violent extremism. As evinced by different surveys, recent incidents, and flare-up conflicts, the role of religious values, identity, factions, and division is an increasingly urgent conflict trigger that cannot be ignored.

| | | there were only 10. In 2015, parliament elections proceeded peacefully and in compliance with democratic standards. Mobilization mechanisms of youth and women in community development, resolving infrastructure projects via cost-share, are among good practices being used by village heads and local leaders for further development. Today, teachers and parents, especially members of ethnic minorities, actively support the need for further development of multilingual education. Measures were taken to increase representation of ethnic minorities in state and municipal service. State Personnel Department has initiated amendments to the Law on Civil Service. Indeed, the perception of ethnic relations in the country seem to be improving. According to end-line survey results, 98% of respondents believe that ethnic relations are improving overall. When the PPP was developed in | |

				2013, the issue regarding State and official languages was severe, especially for ethnic minorities, but today this issue is less severe due to PPP efforts and improved peacebuilding environment.	
PPP Outcome 1 (250 characters max.) Critical laws, policies, reforms and recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including UPR , are implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice and respect, protect and fulfill human rights.	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) 1.1 Proport ion of cases brought to human rights and justice institutions which are satisfactorily resolved Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) 1.2 Numbe r of key	(250 characters max per entry) B: 530 preventive visits of NPM T: 20% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P: • 2015 – 867 visits (64% increase over baseline) • 2016 – 557 visits (Jan. – June); 1114 (adjusted for 12 months) (110% increase over baseline) B: 0 T: 10 P: 10	select one	Which results have been achieved under this outcome, beyond the individual project outputs? How are they contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers identified under this outcome? What is the evidence for this? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)? (1500 characters max.) According to the Oversight Group, substantial achievements at the national and local levels were noted in Outcome 1, specifically regarding synergy of interventions and activities producing results. Projects affected a multi-pronged approach that reached partners and beneficiaries sequentially, building capacity in lockstep fashion and creating a fertile	If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1000 characters max.) Due to an announced constitutional reform, adoption of the aforementioned laws is currently pending a third reading in Parliament. This third reading is considered a formality, as laws are introduced, discussed, and agreed upon during the second reading. Moreover, while 3 years allowed creation of a more positive environment and practices, it is not enough time to ensure routine and sustainable processes moving forward. In order to achieve

	policies and laws adopted or amended		environment for practical and sustainable change.	sustainability, it is advised that UN agencies be able to continue facilitation and monitoring in cooperation with state organizations.
	Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) 1.4 Citizens' trust in national state institutions is increased	B: • Mean of weighted responses to 6 questions on trust: 1.18 T: 10% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P: •Mean of weighted responses to 6 questions on trust: 1.26 •% change over all 6 questions on trust: 6% increase in level of trust Some specific results: •Resolving cases: 1.10 (2% decrease) •Facilitating complaints/dialogue: 1.16 (20% increase)	According to public authorities, the accountability and quality of work at state organizations improved because of strengthened capacity from PPP projects. Specifically, UNDP organized a coordination platform between institutions (president, parliament, NGOs, etc.) to close information gaps and start elaboration of legal frameworks. In addition, project trainings increased the capacity of observation councils. Crucially, this has created an environment in which practical and critical judicial reform can take place. Due to development of a National Preventive Mechanism for registering cases of torture and spreading awareness of this mechanism among legal entities and vulnerable populations, there has been an increase in the number of registrations of torture, including 13 cases sent to court. Similarly, projects	

				fostered new policies for police accountability, which led to a significant increase in the number of police officers sanctioned for misconduct (up by 65% over a 2 year period).	
List of Outcome 1 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page):	KGZ-B1-UNHCR project 'Building trust and confidence among people, communities and authorities' KGZ-B2-UNDP project 'Improving the rule of law and access to justice for sustainable peace' KGZ-B3-UNODC project 'Peace and Trust: Equale Access to Law Enforcement and Justice' KGZ-B4-OHCHR project 'Peace and reconciliation through strengthening the rule of law and human rights protection'				
PPP Outcome 2 (250 characters max.) Local self-government bodies , in partnership with related state institutions, and civil society , bridge divisions and reduce local tensions.	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) 2.1 Numbe r of disputes taken up and documented by formal or informal local institutions increased	(250 characters max per entry) B: PBF Target: 3215 Control: 2164 T: 15% increase in number over baseline by end of 2016 P: PBF Target: 4554 (increase of 1339 cases; increase of 42%) Control: 2829 (increase of 665 cases; increase of 31%)	select one	(1500 characters max.) The efforts to strengthen LSG capacity improved the quality of LSG work. Examples include: joint identification of local problems; involving LSGs, civil society organizations (e.g. women's councils), and agents of change (e.g. teachers or elders) in the development of resolution plans; creating dialog platforms; and providing technical assistance and equipment. According to the End-Line Survey, 70% of target LSG improved their capacity, the role of local institutions increased,	(1000 characters max.)
	Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) 2.2	B: Average number of conflicts registrated by Public Receptions			

	Number of violent disputes decreases within targeted LSGs	of State Agency of LSG and interethnic relationship: 6.8 applications per Rayon in 2014 T: 10% decrease in number over baseline by end of 2016 P: 2016: Average number of applications to Public Reception for registered interethnic conflict: 1.1 applications per Rayon (adjusted for full 12 months) - 83% decrease		their work became more visible, and there are signs that LSG knows how to deal with local problems and prevent them from becoming conflicts. More than 120 local infrastructure products (water, electricity, youth leisure activity) connected to conflict triggers were built in more than 40 municipalities. According to community opinion, these decrease tensions between populations. PPP contributed to implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (2013-2017) and National Concepts, thus improving the link between national-level State Organizations and local authorities. For example, an early warning / conflict-prevention system was established in 2013 and significantly improved in 2015-2016, facilitating monitoring in 20 of the most conflict-prone districts.	
	Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) 2.3 Citizens' trust in targeted LSGs increased	B: • Baseline is 0% (since we are measuring a percentage increase as compared to a specific time. It is not possible to calculate an average of results for all 7 questions because the scales		

		used in each question are different. However, specific average T: 20% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P: • Percent change over all 7 questions on trust: 8% increase in level of trust.		These interventions have already yielded positive changes. Official data show a significant decrease in the number of social conflicts in pilot communities, from 82 cases (2014) to 10 (2016).	
List of Outcome 2 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::	KGZ-A1-UNICEF/UNDP project 'Strengthening capacitiesof LSGs for peacebuilding' KGZ-A2-UN Women project 'Building a constituency for peace' KGZ-A3-UNHCR project ' Building trust and confidence among people, communities and authorities' KGZ-A4-UNFPA project 'Multi-sectorial Cooperation for inter-ethnic peacebuilding in Kyrgyzstan' KGZ-A5-UNICEF/UNDP project ' Youth for peaceful change'				
PPP Outcome 3 (250 characters max.) Policies, pilot initiatives and approaches are developed and implemented that enable the further development of a common civic identity,	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Percentage of students, teachers, administrators and parents connected to MLE schools who increasingly	(250 characters max per entry) B: % of students who want to study several languages: 78% % of parents who support MLE: 18% T: 15% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P: % of students who	select one	(1500 characters max.) According to the Deputy Head of the Office of President, more than 80% of planned activities under the Concept for National Unity and Inter-Ethnic Relations were implemented thanks to the PPP. Linguistic and cultural diversity are two of the most	(1000 characters max.) Efforts to increase minority representation in civil service within the "Unity in Diversity" project framework was slow due to sensitive nature of this issue. OHCHR made extra efforts to consult with authorities to ensure project success. During these

multilingual education and respect for diversity and minority rights.	value diversity Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Percentage of citizens in targeted communities who have positive disposition toward "others" Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)	want to study several languages: 87% % of parents who support MLE: 85% B: • Mean of weighted responses to four factors (language, gender, ethnicity, religion): 0.87 T: 10% increase over baseline by end of 2016 P: • Mean of weighted responses to four factors (language, gender, ethnicity, religion): 0.62 • Percent change over all questions on acceptance of others: 26% decrease in importance of four factors (language, gender, ethnicity, religion) in relationship		important components of this Concept and the National Sustainable Development Strategy. PPP helped develop a multilingual environment through policies, pilot initiatives, and approaches adopted by national partners. These included Kyrgyz language courses for civil servants; over 300 multilingual pilot classes for 9,000 children; textbooks and learning materials; and linguistic and methodological support for 1,000 teachers. Surveys indicate that the positive perception of multilingual education has increased dramatically among students, teachers, and parents. Number of Uzbek minorities admitted to universities increased during year 3 of PPP. In order to improve minority representation in State organizations, OHCHR negotiated five measures with the State Personnel Agency to increase minority representation in civil service. More than 5,000 youth	consultations, OHCHR noted that authorities were cautious to support project implementation, which continued when project measures were presented and discussed at a national conference. Even measures that authorities initially supported were ultimately not implemented due to this reluctance. Civil society and minority representatives expressed concern that project measures may arouse tensions between majority and minority populations and advised that extra care be taken. In the end, OCHCR successfully implemented measures considered "less controversial" by authorities.

		B: T: P:		participated in different activities aimed at promoting common civic identity, respect for diversity, and human rights. The projects' initiatives were adopted by national universities and other educational organizations. Additionally, following mechanisms for increased employment and youth-LSG interaction, the number of conflicts involving young people dropped from 44 (2014) to 5 (2016).	
List of Outcome 3 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::	KGZ-D1-UNICEF/OHCHR project 'Unity in Diversity' KGZ-D2-UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA project 'Youth for Peaceful Change' UNDP project Media for Peace				
PPP Outcome 4 (250 characters max.)	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)	(250 characters max per entry) B: T: P: B: T: P: B: T: P:	select one	(1500 characters max.)	(1000 characters max.)

List of Outcome 4 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::					
PPP Outcome 5 (250 characters max.)	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)	(250 characters max per entry) B: T: P: B: T: P: B: T: P:	select one	(1500 characters max.)	(1000 characters max.)
List of Outcome 5 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::					
PPP Outcome 6 (250 characters max.)	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)	(250 characters max per entry) B: T: P: B: T: P:	select one	(1500 characters max.)	(1000 characters max.)

	Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)	B: T: P:			
List of Outcome 6 projects (and in brackets the date of funding transfer to the project as per the MPTF-O Gateway page)::					

2.3 Assessment of Priority Plan coherence, risk, catalytic effects, value for money and other cross-cutting questions

Coherence/ coordination: Did the PPP contribute to better coherence and coordination of UN and/or Development Partner support in peacebuilding in the country? How? (1000 characters max.)	Regular interactions at JSC and Outcome group meetings between UN, Government, Development partners and CSOs helped raise awareness of each other`s work, increase trust which resulted in better cooperation at national and local level in order to strengthen their work and avoid overlaps. In addition, the PPP activities were presented at the Development Partners Coordination Council which helped create various synergies. Swiss Development Cooperation Office, DFID are among strong partners in peacebuilding related activities with the focus on cross-border communities and working with children and youth. Oversight group visits revealed necessity for better coordination of peacebuilding activities on grassroots level among implementing partners from NGO sector and other international organizations such as Safer World. PPP Outcomes were integrated into National Stratety on Sustainable Development for 2013-2017, which in turn is used a basis for many development organizations` work.
Value for money: Did the PPP provide value for money, that is, is the level of outcomes proportionate to the level of investment? What is the evidence? (1000 characters max.)	Wider PB intervention: It was initially planned that PRF projects will focus on 12 pilot districts and 2 cities, but in the course of implementation it became clear that projects cover 23 districts and 6 cities of the national/oblast level and it's implementing in more than 80 municipalities: 67 covered municipalities are in priority districts and 40 municipalities have strong intervention (2 and more projects). The # of schools covered multilingual education is also more than planned (56 vs 30). OG is a good example of external evaluation of projects' implementation and results. Expenditures on OG work are relatively low while the findings and recommendations are worth. In particular, OG reports

	contribute to mitigation of risks related to projects' implementation and achievement of PPP outcomes, creation of evidence base, strengthening coordination between projects at the local level and etc.
Catalytic effects: Did the PPP achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? How? (1000 characters max.)	International bodies, local organizations, and municipalities contributed a significant amount of additional funding for several projects. For example, the "Peace and Reconciliation" project (UN OHCHR) incurred funding from GIZ and other donors to train lawyers. In several instances, state organizations institutionalized new policies and approaches from PBF projects, such as three policies resulting from the "Peace and Trust" project (UNODC), working groups established by the "Peace and Reconciliation" project (UN OHCHR), and new curricular materials for madrasas introduced by the "Multi-Sectoral Cooperation" project (UNFPA). Additionally, several barriers to rights, justice, and empowerment were dissolved by projects such as UNDP/UNICEF's "Strengthening Capacities of LSGs," which implemented a mechanism for identifying and helping families in need, and UNHCR's "Building Trust and Confidence," which made it easier for beneficiaries to access key documents and register land ownership.
Risk taking/ innovation: Did the PPP support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? (1000 characters max.)	The PPP supported the creation and infusion of several innovative approaches that yielded compelling and significant results. One excellent example is the promotion of women and ethnic minorities in law enforcement within the framework of the "Peace and Trust" program (UNODC). This multi-pronged approach included piloting a highly successful mentorship program for women and ethnic minorities to attract and prepare applicants for law enforcement. The project also managed to collect and disseminate information about gender and minority representation among police, which had previously been classified in Kyrgyzstan. The project also piloted gender-balanced street patrols and saw the appointment of female inspectors in PBF priority districts. As a result of these efforts, target areas saw a noticeable increase (from 0% to 7%) in the number of female police officers in target areas, even as the number of female police officers declined (from 13% to 11.9%) at the national level.
Gender sensitivity and responsiveness: How is the PPP taking into account gender considerations and promoting gender equity/women's empowerment? What is the estimate of the proportion of	In addition to having several project initiatives focusing specifically on gender (e.g. gender-sensitivity trainings, establishing gender centers, facilitating women's voting and candidacy, media projects focused on gender issues), the PPP has woven gender considerations into the fabric of every project, such as mainstreaming gender topics and ensuring gender balance in all activities. Two projects ("Building Constituency for Peace" and "Multi-Sectoral Cooperation") promoted a zero-tolerance policy on violence against women and girls. The "Improving Rule of Law" project pushed legal and judicial reform that considers gender asymmetry, maternal protection, bride kidnapping, and bigamy. A landmark recruitment

funds being spent directly on gender equity and women's empowerment? Are any measures being taken to strengthen the gender focus of the Priority Plan? (1000 characters max.)	policy, giving competitive preference to female applicants, was instituted by local law enforcement as a result of the "Peace and Trust" project.
PBF/PBC synergy: For countries on the PBC agenda, how did the PPP promote the synergy between PBF support and PBC engagement? Did the PPP support the PBC to achieve its commitments in the country? (1000 characters max.)	Kyrgyzstan delegation consisting of co-chairs of the JSC and UNCT members presented at PBC meeting on October 10, 2016.
Any additional comments: (1000 characters max.)	Another catalytic effect is that introduction of multilingual education which was initally focused on the south of Kyrgyzstan revealed that there are similar issues related to language in the capital of Bishkek. As a result the Ministry of Education started working on this issue in Bishkek as well as in other parts of Kyrgyzstan.

PART 3: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

3.1 Lessons learned
Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the PPP. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the PPP or the PPP processes and management.

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Lesson 1 (1000 characters max.)	All PPP projects evince a clear need for comprehensive approaches, synergy, and joint initiatives that involve coordination and cooperation among donors, partners, NGOs, and LSGs. This is crucial for preventing problems such as performance issues, redundancy in project activities, and training fatigue of beneficiaries. This manner of unified, orchestrated approach is a novel and unique contribution of the PPP to Kyrgyzstan, and it is needed at all stages of project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, with all partners—especially state organizations and parliament—taking an active role. Especially important is the early and consistent involvement of LSGs and NGOs, whose political will and insight are crucial for achieving results.
Lesson 2 (1000 characters max.)	Capacitating LSGs and enabling them to take a lead role in project implementation remains a crucial element of the PPP approach. Compared to other partners, LSGs demonstrate strong capacity and potential for continuing PPP activities beyond the timeline of UN involvement as well as initiating community-based problem solving. Challenges to this include high staff turnover in LSGs and elections of LSG heads, which show potential for dividing administrations and communities. One notable advantage is LSG's relationship and sustainable contact with religious/secular entities and different ethnic factions, which can help ease tension between these groups and facilitate across-the-board cooperation on project activities. Failure to realize this principle could perpetuate aid dependency, deteriorate relations between peoples, and undermine local authorities' credibility.
Lesson 3 (1000 characters max.)	More consistent, sustainable, and considerable engagement of religious leaders and organizations must be a priority. Over the course of PPP involvement, religious leaders have emerged as a bridge between LSGs and local communities, especially in the South. Involving religious leaders improves access to closed religious communities, helps ease tensions between conflicting factions, and furthers awareness of state policies on religion, inter-ethnic and gender equality. As one project clearly shows, religious radicalization is on the rise in Kyrgyzstan, posing a pernicious threat to PPP efforts and making engagement with religious leaders of the utmost importance and urgency.
Lesson 4 (1000 characters max.)	Language issues present ongoing challenges and considerations for PPP efforts, especially regarding dissemination of information, education, and promoting a common civil identity. Documentation and communication activities must be available in local languages since Russian language skills can be limited, particularly among youth. Achieving this goal necessitates identification of qualified translators, without whom publication and distribution of materials can be delayed, as well as further training of teachers, many (60%, according to one study) of whom possess minimal or elementary language literacy. According to a youth forum conducted in February 2016, mid- and long-term measures to help ethnic minorities learn Kyrgyz language can help foster a common civic identity.
Lesson 5 (1000 characters max.)	Significantly greater impact has been noted in target districts where UN Agencies managed to coordinate their interventions

	implementing different complementary activities such as: capacity building, activities to improve the population's relations with LSGs, and promoting the engagement and participation of local citizens. Ensuring this type of coordination from the project design phase would help achieve a greater impact in terms of peacebuilding in the selected target districts. To enable UN Agencies to identify areas of intervention, mapping of existing projects and other relevant ongoing projects in the country is needed. Nonetheless, the majority of target districts are close to big cities, while few/none of projects are implemented in remote areas. Since these remote areas have mono-ethnic communities that are more likely to be involved in inter-ethnic conflict, peacebuilding activities should

3.2 Success story

Provide one success story from the PPP implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter. Please include key facts and figures and any citations.

(3000 characters max.)

Sakhiba Abdullaeva looks around at the four-year-olds sitting in a half circle in front of her, and she can tell that some of them did not understand what she just explained in Russian. The teacher promptly picks up a green scarf and puts it on. It's not just any scarf – it's the one that tells the children she's now an Uzbek speaker.

She repeats her explanation, now in their native tongue, before taking off the scarf and once again repeating it in Russian – and the faces light up in comprehension.

Language learning is visual and fun at the Kelechek kindergarten, located in Nariman village in Kyrgyzstan's southern Osh province, which is home to a relatively large proportion of Kyrgyzstan's Uzbek ethnic minority.

Kyrgyz is the state language in Kyrgyzstan, while Russian has the status of official language. Not knowing either of these two languages puts children at a disadvantage.

Up until 2015, Uzbek was the language of instruction for all children at Kelechek kindergarten. But that year, a pilot project of multilingual instruction was started for one of its nine groups. The pilot is a success, and this year the kindergarten has decided to make two more classes multilingual.

Nowadays, when students arrive in the morning and see a kalpak – a traditional high-crowned hat – on the door, they know that today they will speak only in Kyrgyz. When they enter, they greet their teacher with a 'salamatsyzby' – the polite 'hello' in Kyrgyz. On other days, the children will find a matryoshka on the door – the nesting doll means it's Russian language day. Or a topu skull cap – which tells them they will be speaking in Uzbek.

Kelechek is one of five preschools, 56 schools, and two universities in Kyrgyzstan where the Ministry of Education and Science is piloting multilingual education. The project aims to promote multilingualism, foster an environment enabling broader integration, especially of minorities, while promoting protection of their rights. By gaining multilingual skills, children from ethnic minorities have better opportunities to access jobs and higher education later in life.

Social and economic inequality in Kyrgyzstan often coincides with ethnic fault lines. Osh, which borders both Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, scores low compared to other regions on many development indicators.

In 2010, Osh province was at the center of a violent conflict between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks, in which several hundred people were killed and some 400,000 displaced. Although a successful peace recovery has lead to relative political stability, the situation remains precarious.

Dilnoz Nabieva, a volunteer at the kindergarten, firmly believes in multilingualism as a means to build trust and harmony: 'I know four languages – I speak Russian, Uzbek, Kyrgyz and a little English. I know from personal experience that knowing languages improves understanding between people of different nationalities. And when there is understanding, any question can be resolved.'