SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Kyrgyz Republic	
Project Title: Women of Ferghana Valley at the Frontlines of Climate Resilience, Adaptation and Peace **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):**	
PBF project modality: ☐ IRF ☒ PRF	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):** ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Development Programme and BIOM Ecological Movement (national CSO) **List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):** Government: Presidential Administration; Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration; Water Resources Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Audit; State Agency on Public Service and Local Self-Governance; (Sub)Province governments and local councils. Academia: Osh State University Local CSOs/NGOs: Aarhus Center in Osh; Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan; Public Association "Alga"; Public Foundation "Women's Peace Bank"; Federation of Girls of Kyrgyzstan; Public Association "Alliance of Women's Legislative Initiatives"; Public Foundation "Roza Otunbayeva Initiative"; Public Association "Central Asian Alliance on Water and Ecology"; Development Policy Institute; Public Foundation "DIA"; "UNiTE" Alliance of CSOs advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment; Public Association "MoveGreen". International CSOs/NGOs: International Alert; Foundation for Tolerance International; PeaceNexus; Search for Common Ground; SaferWorld	
Project duration in months[1] [2]: 24 months **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:** Ferghana Valley area of Kyrgyz Republic covering three provinces (Batken, Osh and Jalal-Abad)	

[1] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.
[2] The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:

☒ Gender promotion initiative[3]
☐ Youth promotion initiative[4]
☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

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

UNDP**:** $ 1,599,799.80
BIOM: $ 399,998.10
Total: $ 1,999,797.90

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

PBF 1st tranche (70%):	**PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):**	**PBF 3rd tranche*:**
UNDP: $ 1,119,859.86 BIOM: $ 279,998.67 Total: $ 1,399,858.53	UNDP: $ 479,939.94 BIOM: $ 119,999.43 Total: $ 599,939.37	

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The proposed project will address the nexus between gender, climate and sustaining peace, specifically low capacities of local communities in Ferghana Valley to prevent and manage climate-induced conflicts, focusing on mitigating irrigation water conflicts in a gender-transformative way. The project will focus on the interplay and linkages between climate change, gender, and conflict in irrigation water use, capturing the negative feedback loop between climate change and conflict and unleash women's transformation potential for effective and efficient local governance for climate-induced conflict mediation and resolution. Overall programme strategy is to mitigate main climate-induced water sector related conflict factors and strengthen resilience factors, building on women's leadership and capacity at both community and institutional levels. Proposed project's theory of change is focused on strengthening role of women as peace mediators and enhancing their role in assisting to anticipate and resolve climate-induced water related conflicts, specifically related to irrigation. Proposed interventions, aligned with Resolution 1325 NAP, will help promote women's meaningful participation, leadership and agency to mainstream a gender perspective into envisaged peacebuilding, conflict prevention and climate adaptation efforts in targeted local institutions and platforms for peacebuilding and climate resilience.

Through focused transformative capacity building and institutional strengthening, supported by innovative, locally led solutions and engagement of key local actors, proposed interventions will decrease climate-induced conflicts in irrigation, and lead to better use of natural resources for the benefit of entire communities. From a transformational change perspective, replicable and scalable models will be created in targeted geographic areas for future replication in overall Ferghana Valley.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth

[3] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative
[4] Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

A 2 day long regional consultation was organized in Osh province covering 70+ representatives from the government (both national and regional level), CSOs including women-led CSOs, NGOs, academia, women groups and practitioners on 7–8 August 2023 with a core focus on exploring the conflict-gender-climate nexus in Kyrgyzstan with a particular focus to Ferghana Valley area. The project design is informed by the outcomes of the workshop. Participating CSOs noted the challenges of water distribution at local level and frustrations over the interaction of rural women with the work of the Water Users' Associations (WUAs) and their share of responsibility with LSGs within the upcoming local governance reform. The Ministry of Agriculture, who is in charge of irrigation water, noted their readiness to implement is gender equality action plan and promote rural women's participation in water management, irrigation and farming. A follow up workshop was organized with more than 20 experts from leading CSOs and NGOs based on the draft proposal on 6 October 2023. The expert recommendations focused on access to resources like water as the key driving factor for conflicts in the Ferghana Valley and highlighted patriarchal norms and stereotypes, poor knowledge and low awareness on opportunities to participate in decision-making and low level of self-assurance and leadership skills of women as key factors for women's effective engagement in resource and peace governance at local level. Effective support to enhance women's role in local decision making bodies including WUAs, LSGs and local councils were focused by the experts to trigger changes in local resource and peace governance mechanisms.

Key Informant Interviews were conducted with male/female experts on local level institutional issues (LSGs, WUAs), peace and conflict, irrigation water, climate change and gender experts to seek insights on programming priorities. Local level discussions with women-led CSOs and women representatives from LSGs and WUAs are planned prior to final submission of the project proposal in mid-October 2023.

The project drafting team also participated in a multi-stakeholder session on environmental peacebuilding during the Yntymak (Peace) Week in Bishkek on 20 September 2023 where it consulted key peacebuilding stakeholders and future implementing partners on the applicability of general project ideas. All stakeholders noted the challenge of finding reliable and thorough data on climate-change induced conflicts in the Ferghana Valley.

Project Gender Marker score[5]: 3
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

A total of 79.53% (USD 1,590,484.92) of the project budget is allocated to activities pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Briefly **explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment [6]:**

[5] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
[6] Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding.**

The proposed project interventions will address five broad categories of interventions to strengthen conflict-gender-climate nexus in targeted areas. Firstly, addressing barriers to inclusion - interventions will be informed by an intersectional climate security analysis with gender and social lens to ensure that women, including young, middle-aged and elderly ones, have equal access to participation in these initiatives. Secondly, ensuring that women have access to information and have capacity to build institutions at local level for better water management for addressing climate hazards and conflict resolution. Interventions will focus on gendered needs by providing appropriate knowledge and resources, including access to technology and information and support transition towards more sustainable practices and approaches. Thirdly, through building leadership - women have an influential role to play as leaders, decision-makers, and influencers in intervention planning, design and implementation at local level. Fourthly, filling knowledge gaps – women's explicit vulnerability, their respective capability and opportunities for climate and conflict sensitive programming lacks data and evidence at global to national level. Proposed interventions will create necessary data and evidence using innovative approaches and technologies to contribute towards the knowledge gap and inform potential scale up at national, regional and global level. Finally, by leveraging existing frameworks, such as the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda that provides a framework for centering women in peace and security efforts and accounting for the unique impacts of conflict and crises on women. Integrating climate security into WPS efforts is a critical step to successfully address the security threats posed by climate change and bolster women's meaningful participation in solutions.

Project Risk Marker score[7]: 1

Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes ☒ No ☐
Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations: Yes ☒ No ☐

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)* [8]:

2.3 Conflict Prevention and Management

If applicable, SDCF/**UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

The proposed project will contribute to the following strategic outputs of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023 – 2027:

Strategic Output 3: The Kyrgyz Republic will have developed national solutions to promote inclusive and gender transformative approaches to climate action, disaster risk management and environmental protection for sustainable human development.

Strategic Output 4: The Kyrgyz Republic will have developed national solutions to promote just, accountable, and inclusive institutions and a civil society that fosters peace, cohesion, and human

[7] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

[8] **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)

rights for all.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

SDG 13 (Climate action)
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation for all)
Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
Target 6b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

SDG 5 (Gender equality)
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Type of submission:	**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**
☒ **New project** ☐ **Project amendment**	**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): **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 XXXXX **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 document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization	Representative of National Authorities
Alexandra Solovieva *Resident Representative,* *United Nations Development Programme* *Date & Seal* 09.10.2023	
Recipient Organization *Vladimir Korotenko* 06.10.2023 *Chair of the Council* *Environmental Movement "BIOM"* *Date & Seal*	
Head of UN Country Team *Antje Grawe* *UN Resident Coordinator* *Date & Seal* 10/10/2023	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)** *Elizabeth Spehar* Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support *Date & Seal*

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

a) A brief summary of gender-responsive **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-responsive.

The Ferghana Valley in Central Asia covers over 100,000 km2 area shared by the Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan – is a densely populated agricultural powerhouse with an ethnically diverse population and has long been a source of tensions and grievances. The valley features a confluence of fragility factors, including ill-defined borders with undelimited stretches, lack of economic opportunity (especially among women, youth, and vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities), challenges sustaining social cohesion, poverty, competition over natural resources, weak governance capacity, and corruption. The risks of violent extremism, combined with the legacies of violent conflict, including cross-border conflicts, unique geography, and lack of inclusive development pathways that facilitate social, economic, and political participation of youth present risks to sustainable development.[10]

In the Ferghana Valley temperatures are increasing faster than the global average, driving changes to the environment and natural resource base that have a range of implications for human systems and security. The region is subject to desertification, glacier retreat, and changes in the flows of major rivers. Climate change presents a particular threat to rural populations, who are dependent on agriculture and pastoralism, as they rely on vulnerable and depleting land resources. Agricultural techniques are generally water intensive, furthering contributing to land degradation and water shortages. In the long run, the Ferghana Valley is expected to become a large climate outmigration hotspot due to projected decreases in water availability and crop productivity.[11]

Climate change is disrupting the hydrological cycles of the valley's key river basins – Karadaria and Syrdaria, resulting in reduced water availability. Reduced river flow challenges local water managers as availability of irrigation water in the valley largely depends on that of the surface water. This leads to reduction in agricultural productivity - main source of livelihood, food security and jobs to 27,5 percent of economically active Ferghana Valley citizens. Climate change also brought increased risks of natural disasters in the Syrdaria basin, including droughts, floods, mudslides, and avalanches, putting many houses and essential service infrastructures at risk of destruction, with thousands of houses already prescribed for replacement.

Localized conflicts due to environmental stressors and population pressures have become increasingly frequent in the Ferghana Valley[12]. The environment and security dynamic in the Ferghana Valley has resulted in local skirmishes in which trade or access to roads, land, water, or pastures in the context of undelimited borders, was an underlying cause. Though local in scale, these disputes and grievance can reach beyond communities as they become amplified on social media, influencing national political dynamics. Perceptions of uneven distribution of

[10] Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (UN, FCDO and World Bank, 2021)
[11] ibid.
[12] Here and below "Ferghana Valley" is meant as the Kyrgyzstani part of the valley.

natural resources can influence tensions and rivalries as much as actual changes or inequalities in resource-sharing.[13] Conflicts are also caused by poor management of natural resources (not least due to poor infrastructure), including mismanagement and loss of irrigation water. Declining land productivity because of climate and water issues has a major impact on rural livelihoods and food security. UNDP's recent baseline study revealed that 89 percent of decision-makers in the Ferghana Valley perceive a significant risk of increased social tension and conflict both within and across the borders due to climate change, environmental degradation and pollution.[14]

Division of responsibilities over irrigation water locally is not clearly defined and is currently being contested. The main agents of irrigation water management and distribution, responsible also for the maintenance of local irrigation infrastructure, are the WUAs, which also have an official water dispute resolution mechanism within their mandate. WUAs consist of multiple people who take charge of a particular irrigation water distribution unit and its maintenance. Over the past years, water users and other stakeholders have been disappointed with the effectiveness of the WUAs system[15], which led to national-level discussions on reforming the WUAs' mandates and amendments to the Law on WUAs in 2021 that extended some irrigation water responsibilities to the LSGs with little clarity on their practical implementation[16]. Local Self-governance (LSGs) which has evolved as part of Kyrgytzstan's decentralization process are responsible for local development and service delivery. LSGs also play an important role in local peace building. However, inadequate resource availability and uneven transformation has affected LSGs role in effective local development. Currently, a territorial-administrative reform is ongoing in the Kyrgyz Republic, optimizing the number of LSGs and LSG staff, that is creating local-level tension and uncertainty and may also affect LSG's action on irrigation water management.

Irrigation water allocation disputes can easily trigger conflicts between upstream and downstream countries and communities, ethnicities, water users, users of pastures and agricultural lands. This is true for both immediate disputes and latent conflict with grievances over persistent water scarcity and poor management of irrigation water being accumulated for years. Local conflicts over irrigation water usually occur between water users competing for the same water source and between water users and WUAs who manage and distribute water locally, when water allocation practices by WUAs are perceived as unfair. Though such disputes do not often escalate to violent conflict, they still have a negative impact on social cohesion and peace at community level, increase tension and may potentially trigger other conflicts. For example, conflict over shared water resources during the irrigation season was one of the major triggers that contributed to the violent cross-border events in April 2021 and September 2022 on the Kyrgyz Republic-Tajikistan border around Batken-Isfara.

Women in the Ferghana Valley have limited opportunities for education, skills training, and employment and are increasingly influenced by patriarchal gender norms and stereotypes. The Ferghana Valley is home to 66 percent of registered unemployed women[17]; women there are twice as much unemployed as men. Harmful practices, such as forced and early and child marriages remain prevalent, placing women in economic dependence on their husbands, restricting their life choices and making them refrain from taking up active

[13] ibid.
[14] Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (UN, FCDO and World Bank, 2021)
[15] Based on UNDP's interview with the Head of the Central Asian Alliance on Water and Ecology, August 2023
[16] ibid.
[17] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2020

community leadership roles. Life choices of women are further limited by persisting poverty - population in nearly all districts of Kyrgyzstan's southern provinces is multidimensionally poor (38-50 percent), with women's poverty reaching 34,3 and 39 percent in Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces respectively. Poverty, in turn, is a key driver for low adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations, in particular women and girls with very little or no control and access over resources and institutions.[18] There is also a big gender gap in leadership, technological and entrepreneurial skills for agriculture in the Ferghana Valley: only 20 percent of peasant farms and 27 percent of business entities are women-owned, though women compose 42% of skilled workers in agriculture and forestry.

Across the Ferghana Valley, labor outmigration is an established adaptation strategy for income diversification, including in response to progressive and sudden-onset climatic stressors and affects many women and children. In a 2016 survey of Kyrgyzstan's respondents, drought (11 percent), landslides (12 percent), floods (9 percent), and climate change (3 percent) were cited as motivators for the decision to migrate, closely related to unemployment and low income from farming. Although migration has fueled economic growth, it has been disrupting social cohesion in migrant families and exacted an enormous social toll. The majority of migrants are men, leaving women to take care of their household and children on their own and having to take up more responsibilities, including agricultural work. This also makes women exposed to potential exclusion from key local decision-making on water distribution in the absence of men regarded as key decision-makers. [19]

Women in the Ferghana Valley, particularly in rural women-led households, face heightened vulnerability and increased poverty in the context of climate-induced risks and conflicts. They bear triple work burden: reproductive, productive, and community work. Besides household responsibilities, many are engaged in agriculture, typically doing physically demanding tasks like crop watering, weeding, harvesting, primary crop processing, and small-scale sales of agricultural produce that provide less income and less skills compared to activities traditionally performed by men. Women and girls in the Ferghana Valley are most affected by water shortages, using water for multiple household chores like gardening, cooking, clearing and bathing children and spending 4.5 times more time on housekeeping than men, including on water collection.

Despite having the potential for being agents of change, women in the Ferghana Valley face obstacles in accessing local-level decision-making on irrigation water and taking active part in local conflict resolution mechanisms. Women comprise only 8,7 percent of province water management departments[20], 9,1 percent of staff in WUAs[21] despite an official 30 percent quota, 38 percent of local council deputies[22] and 28,7 percent of public servants[23] in the three southern provinces. Local decision-making on irrigation water is primarily done by men and creates barriers for women – irrigation water is stereotypically considered a 'men's issue'; discussions often take place in mosques where women are not allowed; women do not have time to engage because of the time they spent on household care. Exclusion of women from such platforms leads to further inconveniences – irrigation water is often distributed in evenings when women are busy with household chores and childcare; water distribution

[18] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2020, 2021, 2022
[19] Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (UN, FCDO and World Bank, 2021)
[20] Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, May 2023
[21] Central Asian Alliance on Water and Ecology, July 2023
[22] Central Electoral Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, May 2023
[23] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2020

schedule is not communicated to all de facto water users, so there is evidence of some women sleeping in irrigation canals in order not to miss the arrival of water. Many feel insecure to do watering at nighttime, feared of violence and wild animals.[24]

Women's participation in local self-governance is low but women's civil society movement is strong. Local governance is also stereotypically considered a men's issue and many women do not feel they have enough education and knowledge, skills and courage to take up local decision-making positions. During women's *kurultai* (national congress) at provincial level, conducted with support of UNDP in 2021, women leaders voiced many concerns on women's current political participation in the Kyrgyz Republic and persistent stereotypes. These women called for due execution of the gender quota at all decision-making levels, creation of platforms for women to exchange experiences and capacitate women leaders to run for decision-making positions. The issue of poor state of irrigation water infrastructure was amongst the most frequent discussed at women's *kurultai* meetings. However, there are gender champions at local level – active women in LSGs, local councils and CSOs, including women-led CSOs, who actively promote gender equality, including gender in relation to climate change and management of natural resources. Existing local women's groups and CSOs are often the most reliable support network when it comes to provision of services to conflict-affected women.

In summary, the disproportionate vulnerabilities induced by both climate extremes and localized conflicts; further exacerbated by limited scope, knowledge and skills in local level resilience building and conflict resolution mechanisms which limits to use the untapped potential of women to serve as a change agent in the Ferghana Valley area of Kyrgyzstan. Despite the adverse impacts they face, women have the potential to be part of the solution by driving gender-responsive and intersectional approaches to address climate and conflict insecurity. Irrigation water governance and management in the context of Ferghana Valley offers a major opportunity to address the conflict-gender-climate nexus in a comprehensive way to build gender-responsive climate resilient Ferghana Valley while yielding even more peace dividends and improve social cohesion.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks,** how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process. Elaborate on the catalytic nature of the project and how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

The project will support implementation of the multiple **national** frameworks in the fields of social cohesion, gender equality and climate change.

This project aligns with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027**, in particular its Priority Area 4 'Support national efforts to promote just, accountable, and inclusive institution and a civil society that fosters peace, cohesion, and human rights for all' and its two outputs focused on effective governance, social cohesion, and gender-transformative systems of relations, and empowerment of the civil society. The project will also contribute to the Priority 3 'Inclusive approaches to climate action, disaster risk management and environmental protection'.

[24] Based on UNDP's interview with the Head of the Central Asian Alliance on Water and Ecology, August 2023.

The project will contribute to Strategic Outcome 1 of the **PBF Strategic Results Framework (2021-2026)**: 'Horizontal and vertical trust are enhanced due to improved government mechanisms for inter-group dialogue, inclusivity and accountability' by strengthening the capacities of civil society at local level, including WCSOs and informal women's groups, to understand and actively participate in local-level decision making on irrigation water resources.

The Concept of Civic Identity Development "Kyrgyz Zharany" for 2021-2026 in the Kyrgyz Republic formulates the country's strategic goals on social cohesion and equal access of citizens to civic and political participation. One of its priorities is ensuring equal conditions in accessing government and decision-making for all citizens, regardless of gender, age, ethnic, religious, and other differences.

The **National Strategy on Gender Equality until 2030** promotes gender parity in decision-making and development of women's political participation. It also targets introduction of special measures to ensure gender representation in political, administrative state, municipal positions; expansion of political participation of women from underrepresented groups; improvement of the Parliament's and the local councils' gender competencies; support to networks of female politicians and women's leadership and mentorship programmes.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the **National Action Plan (NAP) on Gender Equality 2022-2024**: implementing gender quotas in LSGs and WUAs; supporting women's political participation and improving capacities of female deputies of local councils; improving women farmers' capacity for climate-smart agriculture; mainstreaming gender into climate adaptation policy; improving evidence base and statistical system on the linkages of women and climate.

The National Action Plan (NAP) on the UN SC Resolution 1325 for 2021-2023 targets strengthening the capacity and joint efforts of authorized bodies with women's organisations in the field to maintain peace, security and prevent gender-based violence. It aims to engage women and strengthen their role in maintaining peace and security including through local-level dialogue platforms and including women's organizations in local peace and security monitoring.

The project aligns with the **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)** on climate action. Among its relevant measures in the water sector – formulation of water sector development policy taking into account adaptation to climate change, gender aspects and interests of vulnerable groups; improving climate resilience of irrigation infrastructure; stimulating more efficient use of water resources; in the agriculture sector – raising climate awareness and adaptive knowledge of employees of state bodies, LSGs and land users and improving land use practices in the face of climate change.

National ownership will be ensured through continuous consultation with the Government and the Presidential Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic being the highest-level government body engaged in this project in their capacity of the co-chair of the PBF Steering Committee in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the body leading the implementation of the Concept of Civic Identity Development "Kyrgyz Zharany" for 2021-2026 in the Kyrgyz Republic. As the project is focused on the women-peace-security-climate nexus, the project team will strive to engage all relevant national partners in a coherent and coordinated manner, creating more platforms for their interaction. As such, the project will engage the Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare

and Migration as the leading ministry behind the gender agenda; the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Audit leading the national climate policies; Ministry of Agriculture and its Water Services Agency responsible for irrigation water management; and the Ministry of Internal Affairs that leads the national work on the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The project's intended interventions are very well aligned with the national strategic frameworks and plans and are very timely considering the current government's efforts in improving its security and climate policies, and developing the southern provinces, which lays a great ground for national ownership.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

While there are notable engagements of the government and different development partners on peace building, conflict resolution, gender equality and climate actions based on global discourse and national priorities; holistically addressing the conflict-gender-climate nexus as well as overall gender responsive peace building and conflict resolution and gender responsive climate change adaptation specifically at local level is still missing. The proposed project will be instrumental in addressing this critical gap. Globally (and Kyrgyz Republic is no exception) decisions around climate induced risks and vulnerabilities are often addressed more through a top-down approach from the national level. The overall share of climate finance reaching to local level is evidence to that discourse. So, local level relevant institutions with specific mandates of managing irrigation water (WUAs) and local level planning and administration bodies (LSGs) have been identified as key entry points to bring local level transformation which have the potential for national to regional level scaling up and replication.

The proposed project will align, inform, complement, and leverage the following initiatives in Kyrgyzstan:

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Inclusive Governance and Shared Identity for Sustainable Peace and Development (2022-2023, UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF)	PBF / USD 3,000,000	Strengthening social cohesion through greater state-society (vertical) and inter-group (horizontal) trust and cooperation by promoting an inclusive, tolerant and equal civic identity, inclusive and accountable governance, that fosters dialogue and respect for the rights and interests of Kyrgyzstan's different identity groups, as well as enhanced early warning systems for preventing action.	The project is strengthening local Infrastructure for Peace by supporting local peace mechanisms consisting of self-governments, civil society, community, religious, youth and women leaders, frontline service providers. Expectedly, it will lead to strengthened understanding of peace and social cohesion locally which lays good ground for some interventions, especially the ones targeted at LSGs. The project is also introducing amendments to the Law on LSGs by providing LSGs more mandates and functions on local peacebuilding and conflict resolution, which are highly relevant for this project as LSGs' functions are also being transformed through an ongoing administrative-territorial reform in Kyrgyzstan.

Shared Prosperity Through Cooperation in Border Regions of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (2022-2023, FAO-UNFPA)	PBF / USD 3,000,000	Enhancing cross-border environmental and socio-economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan through building confidence and trust between local governments, communities and CSOs through the empowerment of women and youth, as important peacebuilding agents, including through climate-smart agricultural practices.	The project also addresses women as peace agents, and uses climate-smart agricultural practices as tools for improving livelihoods. The following experiences from the project will serve as major references: 1) implementing *MenEngage* approach will be used and integrated into activities on promoting GEWE; 2) introducing water-saving technologies including artificial glaciers and drip irrigation for farmers in this project will also be used as a reference; 3) cooperating with and building capacity of Water Users' Associations, LSG and Ministry of Agriculture; 4) needs assessment on efficient use of natural resources and review of existing practices, especially in relation to irrigation water. Two target provinces (Jalal-Abad and Osh) are the same in this project.
Blossoming Aigul - Capacitated Women Civil Society Organizations sustaining peace in Kyrgyzstan (2023-2025, FAO, UN Women, Roza Otunbayeva Initiative)	PBF / USD 1,900,000	The project focuses on strengthening institutional capacities of WCSOs engaged in peacebuilding especially in the south of the country; supporting central and local government in creating sustainable and inclusive mechanisms and practices for partnering with WSCOs; and creating opportunities to test new ways of collaboration between WSCOs and the Government towards mitigating climate-related security risks and thus contributing to sustaining peace. The interventions include combining knowledge with testing of digital and climate-smart technologies as entry points of mitigating climate-related security risks towards sustaining peace.	The project's focus on WCSOs in the south and climate-security is highly relevant for planning a major number of interventions. WCSOs trained by the project can act as this project's partners and leaders. It is expected that the project will be able to share new evidence and experience on working with local-level WSCOs in the south, especially on introducing climate-smart technologies. It is also expected that some of the activities in the project can be conducted together or in synergy.

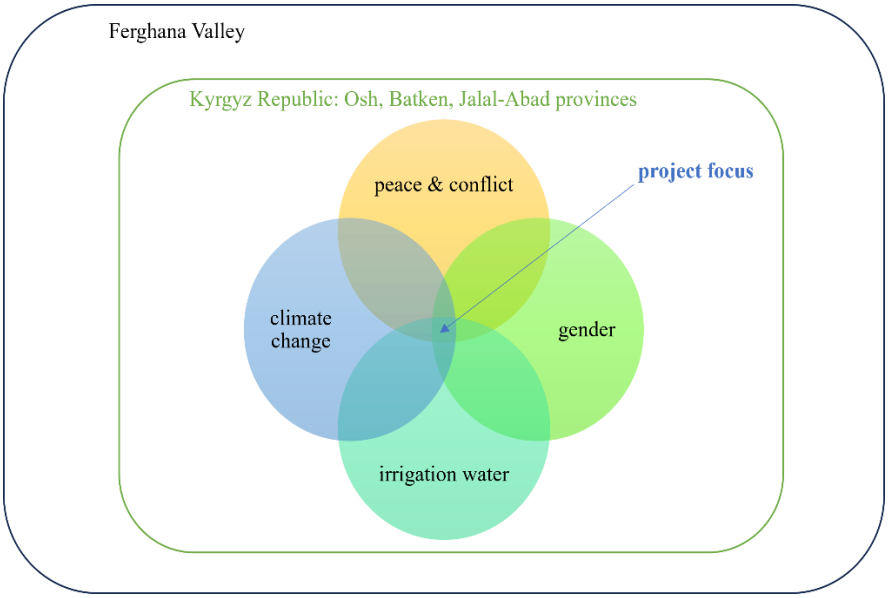
Advancing development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium and long-term adaptation planning and implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic (2020-2024, UNDP-GCF)	GCF / USD 2,406,405	Strengthening national coordination and institutional arrangements for climate adaptation planning, developing NAP and sectoral adaptation plans for priority sectors, and strengthening provincial and sub-national climate change adaptation capacities.	The project may potentially integrate new evidence on women's participation in adaptation and irrigation issues at local level, as well as new evidence on the climate security, women and peace nexus as important for climate adaptation planning and implementation in Kyrgyzstan, into the provincial and national level adaptation policies as the key deliverables of this major project.
Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia (2021-2024, UNDP)	European Union / USD 995,335	Promoting climate resilience, policy and regional cooperation in Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan) with the overall objective to support stability and climate-resilient development in Ferghana Valley.	The project, through its key deliverables, will likely provide a lot of new evidence base and experience on climate vulnerability and resilience in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley, risk-informed policy-making, water policies and river basin management plans that will be relevant to planned interventions on irrigation water management. In particular, it is planned that the project's climate risk hotspot assessment will feed into the overall conflict analysis and identification of multi-risk hotspots in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley as the major new evidence base for this and future projects on climate security.
Strengthening climate resilience of the Batken Province through the introduction of climate-smart irrigation and mudflow protection measures (2019-2022, UNDP)	UNDP-Russia Trust Fund / USD 900,000	Strengthening the resilience of Batken communities through promoting best practices in climate-smart agriculture among vulnerable communities with low adaptive capacity, and protection of water infrastructure against hydrological disasters.	The project was conducted without major gender and conflict sensitivity perspectives, which there is now a good opportunity to integrate. The methodology for vulnerability assessment of target beneficiaries based on climate risks will inform the conflict analysis methodology and selection of beneficiaries. The project's experience in delivering drip irrigation solutions at community and household level will inform the design of sub-granting mechanisms for innovative adaptation solutions on water irrigation, amplifying the gender aspects based on the lessons learnt in the project.
Cross-Border and Cross-Sector Dialogue for Tolerance and Peace in	European Union, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung /	Facilitating multi-stakeholder and cross-border dialogues and cooperation between Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and	The project did not highlight gender issues and conflicts related to natural resources in the context of climate change. At the same time, the project developed a network of interactions with a wide range of players in the Ferghana Valley. A range of

Central Asia (2020-2023, EU, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung)	EUR 1,230,265	Tajikistan for the promotion of tolerance and mutual understanding and for prevention of radicalization.	information materials on peacebuilding was developed, including a study on the causes of conflicts and positive examples of conflict resolution in border areas. A resource center for tolerance and peacebuilding for the southern regions of the Kyrgyz Republic was created as part of the project and has been functioning steadily, that will be used as one of the platforms in this project.

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

a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The project will address the **triple nexus of peace and conflict, gender and climate change issues** with the specific focus on irrigation water in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley. Irrigation water is selected as a focus as one of the strongest manifestations of climate change impacts and one of the important conflict factors in the southern Kyrgyz Republic.



The main **goal** of the project is to improve capacities of local communities to address climate-induced conflict, with the focus on water conflict, through enhanced engagement of women in decision-making and conflict resolution mechanisms, in line with the WPS agenda. To achieve that goal, the project pursues the following **major objectives**:

1) improving the evidence base on gender differences in addressing climate-induced conflicts;
2) enhancing women's capacities to adapt to climate change as a local community peace factor;

3) strengthening engagement of women into local governance mechanisms as part of the local infrastructure for peace;
4) amplifying the leadership of civil society and women-led organisations as one of the key resilience factors.

It is also expected that the project will improve overall local level governance mechanisms, civic participation, collective action, delivery of public service (such as irrigation water distribution), further strengthening local peace infrastructure. Gender-responsive climate and peacebuilding interventions of the project will serve as a "benefit multiplier", bolstering women's economic empowerment and role in decision-making in many spheres.

The overall **project strategy** is to mitigate the main factors of climate-induced irrigation-water related conflict and strengthen resilience factors, building on women's leadership capacity at individual, community and institutional levels. **Poor management of irrigation water as a major cause of conflict** will be addressed through targeted work on capacitating WUAs and water users, LSG and local councils, with specific focus on further capacitating their women staff. **Exclusion of women from key decision-making processes as an intersecting major cause of conflict** will be addressed through capacitating vulnerable women-led households in using small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions, training women leaders and CSOs on climate-induced conflict mediation and establishing platforms for peer learning. Existing patriarchal norms and stereotypes, social norms and structures and women's lack of awareness and capacity constraints are the key factors driving exclusion in decision making processes. Building effective leadership skills, access to resources and information and ability to participate in the decision-making processes will reduce the barriers to women in local governance structures. The project will thereby address three key structural **drivers of insecurity** – governance structures that exclude women, inefficient irrigation water and land use patterns, and patriarchal norms preventing women from exercising agency on irrigation water decision-making. To a maximum extent possible, the triple nexus of peace and conflict, gender and climate change issues will be mainstreamed into all project activities, linking the three issues together for target beneficiaries and audiences.

While the project will **target 10 LSGs** for its main activities, wider audiences beyond these geographic areas will be covered in some of the activities to increase impact. While recognizing the existence of cross-border conflict and specific tensions associated with those, the project will not target cross-border areas.

The project's activities will be strategically sequenced in the following logic: first, improved evidence on climate security and its gendered aspects will be gathered to better inform design of further activities. Second, women will be empowered with training and practical climate-smart irrigation solutions for climate adaptation, preparing them to take on active roles as agents of change and take part in local decision-making and addressing local conflicts. Finally, formal leaders in the key local governance bodies together with informal women leaders and CSOs will be capacitated together in addressing climate-induced conflict.

The project will extensively build on the existing wealth of knowledge and legacy of PBF and other actors' projects in the area. Moreover, as one of its **innovative components**, the project will employ empathy-driven design thinking tools to ensure that beneficiaries' views are taken into account when defining key problems, as well as to co-design project

activities and solutions. The project will purposefully build on existing local capacities and knowledge, including established conflict resolution practices, valuing local women's unique knowledge and capacities in resilience-building, risk reduction and climate action.

As another innovative aspect, the project will employ **futures thinking and scenario planning** to test a futures outlook to peacebuilding programming in the Kyrgyz Republic, to introduce a futures perspective on climate security, given the existing knowledge of anticipated climate trends in the country and transforming young women from being the most vulnerable to climate change from being the most vulnerable in the future to being agents of change already now.

The project will be **gender transformative**, pursuing an overall goal of positively transforming women's role in addressing climate-induced conflicts and putting women forward as actors with agency and as agents of change in peacebuilding, not just victims of conflict. Gender considerations will be holistically mainstreamed in all project activities, including M&E and knowledge products.

CSOs will play a major part in the implementation of the project with an overall goal to transform local CSOs, especially women-led ones, into local resource centers for addressing climate-induced conflicts. The project will specifically connect CSOs that work on peacebuilding, gender and climate/environment issues to establish horizontal linkages and improve their capacity to address climate security issues through a nexus approach.

The project comes as a timely integration of peacebuilding, climate adaptation and gender equality programming efforts in the Kyrgyz Republic, given the recently emerging climate trends and irrigation water issues in the Kyrgyz Republic, and the ongoing reforms of local self-governance.

b) Provide a **project-level** '**theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

The project will address security-gender-climate nexus with a specific focus on climate induced risks in irrigation water sector, specifically low capacities of local communities in the Ferghana Valley to prevent and manage climate-induced conflicts, focusing on mitigating climate induced irrigation water conflicts in a gender-transformative way. The overall programme strategy is to **mitigate main climate-induced water sector related conflict factors and strengthen resilience factors**, building on women's leadership and capacity at both community and institutional levels. The proposed project's theory of change is focused on strengthening the role of women as peace mediators and enhancing their role in assisting to anticipate and resolve climate-induced irrigation water related conflicts. Proposed interventions, aligned with the NAP on UN SC Resolution 1325, will help promote women's

meaningful participation, leadership and agency to mainstream a gender perspective into envisaged peacebuilding, conflict prevention and climate adaptation efforts.

Through focused gender-responsive and transformative capacity building and institutional strengthening, supported by innovative, locally led solutions and engagement of key local actors, proposed interventions will enhance the capacities and roles of women in addressing climate-induced conflicts in irrigation, and lead to better use of natural resources for the benefit of entire communities. From a transformational change perspective, replicable and scalable models will be created in targeted geographic areas for future replication in the overall Ferghana Valley.

Identified **change pathways** to gender-responsive climate-induced water and peacebuilding:

1. Changes in knowledge, attitudes, practices and perceptions on climate vulnerability, water management, conflict resolution, trust and acceptance of the rights of others;
2. Changes in community relations and strengthening local governance and peacebuilding mechanisms through participatory and inclusive engagement of women;
3. Building capacities and strengthening skills and practices of women to transform them to change agents;
4. Allowing community members to take a more organized, collective and strategic approach towards resolution of water-based conflicts in a changing climate.

The project's theory of change is based on the following **core assumptions**:

1. Assumption 1: Climate change will amplify existing threats to peace and security related to irrigation water governance.
2. Assumption 2: Conflict and other forms of crisis will weaken communities' capacities to adapt to changes in water resource availability which, in turn, can reinforce key drivers of conflict associated with irrigation water use.
3. Assumption 3: Climate induced security risks has disproportionate impacts on different groups (men, women, boys, girls, elders, disadvantaged population and most vulnerable) resulting in distinct vulnerability which needs to be addressed from an intersectional perspective,
4. Assumption 4: Addressing climate induced security risks using a gender transformative approach will create a new entry point for sustaining peace and security while coping with impacts of climatic extreme, and
5. Assumption 5: Local level institutions (LSGs and WUAs) relevant to conflict mediation, development planning and addressing climate induced impacts will be best suited to provide space for effective women's participation and build institutions to address localized risks and conflicts in a gender-responsive way.

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities. Ensure that where relevant UN's Community Engagement Guidelines are adhered to.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

Outcome: **The capacities and roles of women as agents of peace at local level are strengthened to improve communities' ability to anticipate, prevent and manage climate-induced irrigation water-related conflicts.**

Output 1: **Improved data and evidence on gender differences in addressing internal climate-induced conflicts and disputes related to irrigation water, is available to key decision-makers.**

This output will primarily focus on addressing the existing knowledge gaps on women-peace-security-climate nexus in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley and will lay the evidence ground for other activities in the project, as well as in other relevant projects with similar focus.

First, building on the existing wealth of knowledge from other projects in the area, **an integrated climate security analysis** will be done, for the first time describing climate-security risks and their gendered manifestations in the Ferghana Valley in a detailed and focused manner. The analysis will take intersectionality into account, and highlight the differences within gender groups as regards to age, ethnicity, class, occupation, livelihood groups and etc. This analysis will be human-centered, targeted at defining the problems and their root causes bottom-up, instead of top-down, utilizing design-thinking tools to empathize with local populations and their perceptions, focusing on the needs of women in irrigation water issues, as defined by themselves in the first place. It will be further complemented by a social network analysis deployed as the key tool to comprehensively map the interconnectedness of local stakeholders engaged in women-peace-security-climate-water issues and ensure their inclusion in relevant project activities.

Integrating the results of the integrated climate security analysis with the mapping of climate risk hotspots done by UNDP within a current project on climate resilience in the Ferghana Valley, a **multi-risk hotspot mapping** will be conducted for the three provinces of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Ferghana Valley, showing areas where climate (including water), security, economic and social risks overlap and exacerbate each other. A dedicated methodology for such multi-risk mapping will be developed. This mapping will serve as the key basis for a **participatory vulnerability assessment** to identify target beneficiaries – women-led farming households – for implementing small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions under Output 2.

As a major innovation, this project seeks to introduce a future perspective on climate security and peace in the Ferghana Valley, through a collective **multi-stakeholder future foresight and scenario planning** exercise to address the growing climate insecurity and water scarcity, and jointly elaborate possible ways forward for key actors to anticipate and address irrigation-water induced conflicts. This activity will be conducted as the final project activity and is expected to spark conversation about the future of climate security in the Ferghana Valley among policymakers beyond local level and generate knowledge that will be useful beyond this project's timeline.

Planned activities under Output 1 include:

Activity 1.1 Integrated gender-responsive climate security analysis for improved evidence on the linkages of gender, peace, and climate security in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley

This analysis[25] will consist of three major components: 1) gender equality and social inclusion – understanding and unpacking social dynamics such as access, use and control of irrigation water not only to assess specific risks, but also to identify opportunities to build resilient, peaceful and inclusive societies; 2) peace and security – identifying potential drivers of

[25] Based on the DPPA-UNDP-UNEP Climate Security Toolkit

irrigation water-induced conflict and insecurity, assessing how different actors and stakeholders are involved or impacted by such conflicts, and unpacking the consequences of such conflict or insecurity on society; and 3) climate change, environment and water – identifying relevant climate stressors or shocks, who or what is exposed to these climate impacts including where and when, and the vulnerability and coping capacity of those exposed. Such analysis will help to not only identify potential risks and how they exacerbate each other, but also identify new opportunities for conflict prevention, climate action, and gender and social inclusion, provide improved evidence on climate- and irrigation water-induced conflicts and the role of women in such conflicts, putting women forward as more visible agents of peace. Part of this activity will be integrated with Activity 4.3 that will also use empathy-driven design-thinking tools to identify irrigation water-based issues and conflicts and possible solutions to those.

Activity 1.2 Development of a methodology for identification of multi-risk hotspots in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley and mapping of multi-risk hotspots

Building on existing mappings of climate and water risks, Ferghana Valley river basin profiles and other existing thematic risk assessments, a specific methodology will be developed to identify areas where multiple risks intersect and exacerbate each other. The methodology will be then operationalized to identify such multi-risk hotspot areas[26], from which 10[27] target LSGs (*ayil okmotu*) will be selected to serve as target areas for most of the activities in the project. The methodology will be developed as a major knowledge product in the project targeted at other development actors working on peace-climate-gender access.

Activity 1.3 Participatory vulnerability assessment for identification of target beneficiaries for deployment of climate-smart irrigation solutions

This assessment will be done with the goal to identify key target beneficiaries – women-led farming households - in the 10 LSGs in the multi-risk hotspots areas selected as a result of the previous activity. The process will be based on methodologies utilized in similar projects in the past and will be participatory, including opinions of the local population and irrigation experts, and based on collection of population data in target LSGs.

Activity 1.4 Multi-stakeholder future foresight and scenario planning exercise on the futures of climate security in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley

A series of facilitated targeted discussions, including a variety of stakeholders identified through the social network analysis in Activity 1.1, will be conducted using the future foresight methodology as the participatory exercise that will integrate the results of all project activities, especially Activity 1.1. As the key result of this activity, multiple future scenarios on irrigation-water related trajectories in the Ferghana Valley articulated by community members, policymakers and other stakeholders will be developed. The exercise will help understand how societal and conflict dynamics might unfold and see the potential futures in which future peacebuilding interventions might be operating in. As part of the project's sustainability strategy, these scenarios will be taken further to policy dialogues and other events engaging

[26] While recognizing the specifics of border areas in the Ferghana Valley and their conflict factors, the project will refrain from working on cross-border issues due to their sensitivity, and concentrate on internal conflicts, selecting target LSGs whose territory does not border Tajikistan or Uzbekistan.

[27] 10 LSGs is the target number of LSGs envisioned at the project design stage, that seems to be realistic to comprehensively work with given the project's resources and timelines. As good quality data on climate security of target geographic areas does not currently exist, the exact number of target LSGs might slightly change, depending on the results of the integrated climate security analysis and multi-risk hotspots mapping.

province-level and national-level policymakers to generate discussion on the future perspectives and the use of foresight in national policymaking on peacebuilding, social cohesion, irrigation water management and climate adaptation.

Output 2: Targeted women-led farming households are equipped with small-scale climate-smart irrigation practices and skills.

This output is focused on empowering women farmers in the target 10 LSGs with knowledge and practice on climate change adaptation, specifically on small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions. The output's activities are meant as three major consecutive steps – first **educating** women on climate change and its potential impact on their households and livelihoods, second – **training** them to use adaptation solutions, and third – funding or co-funding for **implementing small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions** in their households within the project's timeline.

The purpose of this output is to empower women as agents of change and successful champions of climate adaptation at local level. Through the capacity building and training activities, a **community of practice** will be established with the facilitation of UNDP, BIOM and LSGs to serve as a platform for women to collaboratively share insights and practices of irrigation water management and climate adaptation, fostering peer learning, knowledge exchange and innovation beyond just the group of project's target beneficiaries.

By fostering collaboration, knowledge exchange, innovation, and capacity-building, the project will contribute to the resilience and sustainable development of these households and their communities. It is also expected that through the activities under this output that local women gain knowledge and confidence to not only use climate adaptation measures, but actively promote and manage such issues at community level, through engaging in informal and formal local governance mechanisms.

Planned activities under Output 2 include:

Activity 2.1 Capacity building and establishment of community of practice for women-led households on climate change, climate adaptation and climate security
This activity will include a series of trainings provided by local facilitators and targeted at all women-led households in the target 10 LGS for a wider reach. Beyond a thorough coverage climate change adaptation issues at local level, the trainings will include a strong climate security and gender lens, educating participants on the linkages between climate change, peace and security and the role women can play in mediating related conflicts. To facilitate knowledge exchange between participants and between women who already champion climate adaptation locally, a facilitated community of practice will be established, and its facilitators will search for **positive deviants**[28] to enhance peer-to-peer learning. The community of practice will be meant as a safe space for its members to identify positive deviant practices, discuss their adaptation and encourage further dissemination of innovative solutions. This community of practice will be part of the peer-to-peer learning network foreseen in Activity 3.2.

[28] Women who already use practices that may deviate from the norms or conventional approaches in their communities, but are effective in the context of climate change adaptation and irrigation water management.

Activity 2.2 Deployment (through sub-granting) of innovative small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions at local level

The purpose of this activity is to demonstrate how irrigation water can be managed more efficiently and with climate adaptation considerations at household level, and with time, what benefits it brings to the wellbeing of the household and its community, also in terms of lessening the tension over water resources and in the long run, enabling communities to avoid small-scale irrigation water-induced conflict, thus making them more resilient and peaceful. The activity will be targeted at the selected beneficiaries – the most vulnerable women-led farming households (as identified in Activity 1.3). The most appropriate innovative small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions[29] will be deployed to these households via sub-grants to CSOs who will operate the grants (there will be no direct cash transfer to beneficiaries). Co-funding opportunities whereby beneficiaries would like to cover parts of the costs of the irrigation equipment, will also be considered (based on the good practice of a similar UNDP project in the past). As part of this activity, a dedicated training on managing irrigation solutions will be organized for all beneficiaries. As irrigation water is one of the most contested natural resources in the target locations and new irrigation equipment may affect other water users nearby, deployment of solutions will be done with 'do no harm' considerations and through properly informing all affected parties.

Output 3: Local governance and peacebuilding mechanisms are strengthened through participatory and inclusive engagement of women in climate-induced conflict management processes in targeted areas.

This output is focused on strengthening local governance and climate-induced dispute resolution mechanisms, which are central to conflict prevention and peacebuilding, with more inclusive and effective tools of women's engagement. Based on the overall project focus, the activity will target three key types of local governance organisations in the 10 target administrative areas – LSGs (*ayil okmotu*, formal executive unit of local governance), local councils (*ayil kenesh*, formal legislative unit of local governance) and Water User Associations (WUAs, union-type organisations managing irrigation water distribution), in all which women are currently underrepresented.

The **capacity building for target LSGs, local councils and WUAs** will focus on strengthening their skills and processes in addressing local-level climate-induced conflicts through a gender lens. Given the ongoing administrative-territorial reform, recent changes in the mandates of WUAs with some of the responsibilities over irrigation water transferred to LSGs and given the anticipated changes in the mandates of LSGs on conflict resolution[30], there is a good timing and a good window of opportunity to refresh local-level approaches to joint and inclusive conflict resolution and mediation with engagement of local governance actors.

The other two activities will be targeted specifically at women in governance. A **peer learning network for women leaders in LSGs, local councils and WUAs** in the Ferghana Valley will be established to facilitate knowledge exchange on policy and practice on climate security and climate-induced conflict resolution and mediation with. To take local-level issues forward, a dedicated **policy dialogues between women deputies in local councils and women members of the Parliament** (Jogorku Kenesh) will be supported.

[29] Such solutions could be, for example: drip irrigation systems, hydraulic ram pumps, nature-based solutions to strengthen river banks, strengthening the culverts, building micro-level irrigation canals, etc.

[30] Amendments to the Law on local self-governance are suggested as part of the current PBF project "Inclusive Governance and Shared Identity for Sustainable Peace and Development" (UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF / 2022-2023)

Strengthening women's participation in local governance processes will demonstrate their leadership capacity and generate gains for achieving their participation in decision-making processes in other areas. Through activities in this output the project will claim and strengthen women's agency as leaders of peace process in local governance bodies.

Output 3 will focus on the following activities:

Activity 3.1 Capacity building for LSGs, local councils and WUAs on integrating women in addressing local-level climate-induced conflicts
This activity will focus on providing staff in the target 10 areas' LSGs, local councils and WUAs with knowledge and skills for addressing climate-induced local conflicts and disputes (with focus on the ones related to irrigation) in a gender-responsive and a gender-empowering way. The process will be conducted with equal participation of not only female staff, but also male staff, whose participation is essential for contributing to shifting women's leadership capabilities as well as for ensuring women's meaningful participation in decision-making is mainstreamed across existing governance structures and processes.

Activity 3.2 Establishment of a peer learning network for knowledge exchange on climate adaptation, irrigation water, gender and peace between women leaders in LSGs, local councils and WUAs
A series of policy dialogue events, round tables and conferences will be conducted to support peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between women in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces (beyond 10 target LSGs) to spread knowledge and practices across the southern Kyrgyz Republic. This network will be established with the future outlook of linking it to other relevant projects [31] and scaling it to the whole Ferghana Valley to include women leaders from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, as one of the project's sustainability considerations. The thematic of such events will be generated from the research conducted under Output 1 activities. Key insights generated from this network will be further taken to inform national level discourse as part of Activity 1.3.

Activity 3.3. Policy dialogues on climate security, peace, and the role of women between women deputies in local councils and women deputies in the Parliament
The dialogues will link local-level and national-level decision-making processes on gender equality and women's empowerment, climate adaptation, peace and security and help inform national-level legislative and decision-making processes. Local-level women leaders will be invited to participate in the parliamentary events and the members of the Parliament, including members of the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament will be invited for field visits to the Ferghana Valley to elaborate a joint and evidence-based view on the key issues around climate-induced conflicts and women's role in mediating and resolving them. Likewise, this activity will largely be based on the outcomes of climate security analysis in Output 1 and will integrate results of positive practices under Output 2 as inputs for potential policy considerations by the Parliament.

Output 4: Women's community and civil society leadership on climate security and peace at local level is strengthened.

[31] This activity will build on the initial working sessions with women leaders on the role of women in climate resilience in the southern Kyrgyz Republic, already being organized under UNDP's project "Climate Change and Resilience in Central Asia" (2021-2024)

This output is aimed at addressing barriers to women's access to an inclusive civic space by capacitating women leaders in civil society and informal governance structures as change agents for improved climate security at community level through providing them with essential tools and resources to promote and lead gender-responsive resolution of climate-induced conflict and disputes. It will strongly build on the results of previous and ongoing PBF projects in the Ferghana Valley, purposefully connecting engaged CSOs to ensure institutional memory, sustainability and multiplier effect of PBF interventions.

As the first major activity under this output, **capacities of CSOs** as the major peace and resilience factor (with major attention to local women-led CSOs in the three target provinces) **to jointly address climate-induced conflicts and disputes**, will be strengthened. More specifically, local informal women leaders in the target LSGs will receive **tailored training on mediating climate-induced conflicts** related to irrigation water with the focus on. To put learning in practice, the final activity in this output will include **co-creation of solutions** for addressing local climate-induced conflicts and disputes and **implementation of the best innovative solutions on conflict mediation** in the target LSGs through a dedicated sub-granting mechanism.

The following activities are envisioned to be included in Output 4:

Activity 4.1 Joint capacity building on addressing climate-induced conflicts for local CSOs in the fields of peacebuilding, environment and gender
The CSOs will be trained jointly with the purpose of encouraging and developing a joint understanding of their role in addressing conflicts at local level and systematizing their knowledge on the nexus of peace-gender-climate security issues. A training-of-trainers component will be included as part of this capacity building to transform these CSOs to local expertise and resource centers for working directly with local communities and beneficiaries. This activity will cover CSOs working in all three provinces of the Ferghana Valley, with special focus to women and youth CSOs, to ensure wide coverage beyond the 10 target LSGs. Experience from the current PBF project on capacitating women CSOs[32] will largely inform the implementation of this activity.

Activity 4.2 Training on irrigation-water conflict mediation for informal women leaders in target areas
A tailored training will be delivered for informal leaders at local level – community leaders and women in local informal women's councils on addressing irrigation-water related conflicts and disputes, taking into account local specifics analysed as part of the integrated climate security analysis and multi-risk hotspot mapping conducted under Output 1. Informal women leaders residing in neighbouring LSGs in the same river basins will also be included in this training.

Activity 4.3 Piloting women-led local initiatives on climate-induced conflict resolution
As part of this activity, it is envisioned that the CSOs trained in Activity 4.1, using empathy-driven design thinking tools will facilitate local-level participatory multi-stakeholder dialogues to identify the most pressing climate-related conflict issues and brainstorm possible solutions. Based on that, the most promising solutions (1-2 initiatives per province, 3-6 total) will be selected and supported for implementation within the project timeline by local CSOs. The

[32] Project "Blossoming Aigul – Capacitated Women Civil Society Organizations sustaining peace in Kyrgyzstan" (2023-2025, FAO, UN Women, Roza Otunbayeva Initiative)

deployment of these solutions will be supported by further tailored trainings delivered by the CSOs. Such participatory approaches will enhance local ownership and empower communities to address challenges in a collective way.

d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

Due to current unavailability of high quality local-level data (disaggregated at least by province) on climate security, gender and peace in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley, it is not possible to select target locations and beneficiaries until the full gender-responsive analysis, multi-risk hotspots mapping and vulnerability assessment (under Output 1) are completed. Therefore, below the major criteria for geographic and demographic targeting are presented, which will be based on the research under Output 1.

Geographic targeting using a conflict-climate risk analysis:10 target LSGs (*ayil okmotu*) situated in the Kyrgyz Republic's part of the Ferghana Valley[33] (Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces) will be selected through a rigorous multi-risk hotspot mapping (Activity 1.2). The climate resilience mapping of the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley conducted within UNDP's project "Climate Resilience in Central Asia" will be used as a baseline to conduct the multi-risk hotspot mapping based on the following major criteria:

- degree of climate vulnerability and risks;
- # of precedents of climate-induced water-related conflicts at local level;
- % of women in local decision-making positions, including local councils, LSGs and WUAs;
- # of women-led households;
- poverty rate among women, including multidimensional poverty;
- women unemployment rates;
- % of agricultural employment, including women employed in agriculture;
- population size of the administrative areas.

Demographic targeting

Total direct beneficiaries from the project activities are approximately 3370 and indirect beneficiaries are estimated to be 90,000 people in targeted LSGs. For the major project activity – deploying small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions (Output 2) the project will target at least the most vulnerable 100 women-led households engaged in farming (i.e. using irrigation water), identified through a dedicated vulnerability assessment, that will, inter alia, include the following criteria:

- household size
- level of income
- employment status of household members
- disability of household members
- condition of current irrigation infrastructure
- farming land plot size
- distance to irrigation water infrastructure
- willingness to participate in the project and deploy new irrigation solutions

[33] Not all districts in the Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces belong geographically to the Ferghana Valley as such; some districts are located high in the mountains – such districts will not be considered for targeting in this project.

For the activities aimed at capacitating target LSGs, the following groups of people will be targeted:

- female and male deputies of local councils (*keneshes*), especially young ones (aged below 35)
- female and male staff of LSGs (*ayil okmotu*), especially young ones
- female and male staff of WUAs, especially young ones

For the activities aimed at multi-stakeholder dialogues, research, future foresight and scenario planning, communities of practice, dialogues and peer learning networks, the project will also work with (with the focus on women but also including men as relevant):

- female members of the Parliament and members of the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament
- female members of associations of pasture users
- female heads of districts
- female staff of province-level governments
- female staff of province- and district-level water management departments
- female and male staff of relevant line ministries' policy planning and gender units
- members of WUAs
- informal female and male community leaders, including village heads (*ayil bashi*)
- members of local women councils[34]
- community elders (*aksakals*)
- grassroots women's and feminist organizations in the southern provinces
- women leading and working for local CSOs in the fields of peace and security, climate and environment, and women's issues
- women policymakers in key government bodies with official mandates related to water management, climate change, peace and conflict;
- active local women leaders seeking decision-making positions in organizations as above;
- female and male leaders in ethnic Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Tajik communities;
- young women not in education, employment or training (NEET) residing in target LSGs;
- women researchers in the fields of climate, peace, security and gender studies in universities located in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces
- Women innovators and women-led startup and/or small medium businesses in target LSGs

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners – list all 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 knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	**Total budget in previous calendar year**	**Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)**	**Location of in-country offices**	**No. of existing staff, of which in project zones**	**Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project**
Convening Organization: UNDP	USD 29,859,797 (2022)	GFATM, MPTFs, GCF, GEF,	Bishkek, Osh	142 total staff in Kyrgyzstan, of which 12	Chief Technical Adviser on Climate Change, Environment and

[34] Local-level informal groups consisting of women, promoting GEWE and other issues (including peace) on community level and working in cooperation with LSGs

Implementing partners:		Korea, Finland		in project zones (7 in Osh, 2 in Batken, 3 in Jalal-Abad)	Energy; Senior Adviser on Social Cohesion; Gender Specialist
Recipient Organization: Ecological Movement "BIOM"	USD 334,726 (2022)	EU, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung	Bishkek	10 total personnel, 20 experts,1 in Osh + 10 volunteers in Osh	Ecologist, Climate Change and Gender Specialist (Executive Director), Environmental Management Specialist, Peacebuilding Project Manager

UNDP has been successfully operating in the Kyrgyz Republic for 30 years and is the largest UN development agency in the country. UNDP has become the government's leading partner on supporting governance, peace and justice efforts and has successfully implemented multiple PBF projects, including the ones focused on the Ferghana Valley, with other UN agencies recently. UNDP is also the UN agency with the largest climate portfolio in the Kyrgyz Republic, currently working on targeted projects on climate resilience in the Ferghana Valley and leading efforts on supporting the Government in the national climate adaptation planning. Gender equality and women's empowerment are cross-cutting in all UNDP projects and given the large governance and social cohesion portfolio, strongly position UNDP Country Office to deliver projects on the WPS agenda. UNDP has implemented multiple targeted projects on local development of the Osh and Batken provinces, and has had an office in Osh for over 10 years and has multiple staff based in the Ferghana Valley. UNDP's big workforce and diverse expertise in the country make it a great implementor for this project that is targeted simultaneously at peace, climate adaptation and gender issues.

The Ecological Movement "BIOM", established in 1997, is one of the largest and oldest national NGOs that unites specialists, scientists and leaders dealing with environmental problems of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Central Asian region. BIOM works on the climate and environment agenda comprehensively, delivering projects on various aspects together with a variety of stakeholders, including education for sustainable development, sustainable development policies, resolution of socio-environmental conflicts, youth capacity building, peacebuilding, climate change, biodiversity conservation, public environmental safety and environmental management. Specifically, BIOM has partnered with Osh State University to create "Center for Tolerance" aimed as a local platform to promote dialogues between local groups, which will be used as one of the key platforms in this project. BIOM's staff is well-capacitated on the gender issues and gender mainstreaming into climate and environmental policies.

b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The project will be jointly implemented by UNDP and BIOM. The overall management of project will be undertaken by UNDP as the convening organization, under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Under DIM, each component will be governed by UNDP Project and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). UNDP based on its long standing engagement in Kyrgyzstan on climate resilience, gender transformation and peace building will exclusively lead Output 1(improved data and evidence on gender differences in addressing climate induced conflicts in irrigation water management) and Output 2 (gender-responsive climate resilient solution demonstrations) and will be jointly implementing Output 3 (Strengthening local governance and peace building mechanisms) and Output 4 (women's leadership building at local level) with BIOM. BIOM's capacity at local level and ability to explore partnerships with local CSOs will be utilized to strengthen local level institutional changes and community and CSO's leadership development. The project implementation team hired by UNDP and BIOM will be closely guided by the UNDP and BIOM senior management team and the project board.

The project will be strategically guided by the **PBF Joint Steering Committee** (JSC) established by order of the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers (dd. March 22, 2022, with ref # 228). The Committee meets at least once every six months, guides and oversees overall project implementation and is responsible for providing advice and guidance to the Project, including making, endorsing, and/or approving recommendations (for project work plans, revisions, etc.) to ensure a coherent and timely project implementation. The JSC consists of representatives of the Presidential Administration, central and local authorities, civil society, the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs). The JSC will is co-chaired by the Representative of the Presidential Office, and the UN Resident Coordinator. Members consist of representatives of UNDP and other agencies. The Committee may decide to invite other participants as observers.

The synergy and coherence are ensured both at both strategic and operational levels through i) PBF Joint Steering Committee ii) PBF Secretariat and UN Peace and Development Advisers team under the UN Resident Coordinator and iii) synergizing with peacebuilding projects of both UN agencies and other development partners.

The project will be jointly implemented and monitored with the government with an aim to strengthen national ownership and leadership, as well as sustainability and introduction within all relevant national and UN frameworks and plans, of activities and results. This will include due investment into developing the capacity of national counterparts to sustain results beyond project lifecycle and application of Low Value Grants and the UN harmonized approach to cash transfers where appropriate.

A **project board** will be established to make decisions and providing guidance on project implementation which will be implemented by UNDP, BIOM and other selected implementing partners. The board will include government representatives (Presidential Administration, Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration; Water Resources Agency; State Agency on

Public Service and Local Self-Governance), UNDP, BIOM and UN RCO (country-level PBF Secretariat and UN Peace and Development Advisers). The board will meet at least bi-annually to ensure coherence, review progress, adjust programming to remain conflict-sensitive and review and approve annual work plans. UNDP and BIOM will coordinate with local self-governance bodies, CSO/NGO implementing partners and targeted beneficiaries primarily through the project management unit.

A dedicated **project implementation team** will be established for implementation of the project which will include both full time and part time expertise (based on available expertise at UNDP and BIOM). The project implementation team will consist of the following positions –

Project Coordinator (UNDP, NPSA-9, New Contract, Full Time): The project coordinator will be responsible for overall planning, implementing, and monitoring of the project within specified scope, timeline and budget. The project coordinator will be under direct supervision of UNDP CO Team Leader of Climate, Environment and Energy Cluster and will be advised by the Team Leader on Governance and Social Cohesion.

Climate Change and Gender Analyst (UNDP, NPSA-8, New Contract, Full Time): The Climate Change and Gender Analyst will support the project implementation team with integrating climate and gender issues into the WPS agenda for the project and provide technical advisory services for climate change adaptive technologies, approaches and innovations through a gender-responsive approach. The analyst will work closely with UNDP's existing Gender Unit and ensure gender mainstreaming and gender sensitivity across all project activities and knowledge products and provide technical backstopping and support to conduct relevant research, analysis and capacity building activities.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Analyst (UNDP, NPSA-8, New Contract, Full Time): The M&E and KM associate under overall guidance of the project coordinator and in collaboration with UNDP CO M&E Analyst and the Kyrgyz Republic's PBF Secretariat's M&E Specialist will be responsible for preparing and implementing M&E Framework and plan of the project. S/he will be responsible for but not limited to indicator targeting, tracking and reporting, managing data collection systems, leading baseline and endline data collections, supporting evaluations and managing knowledge management of the project.

Chief Technical Advisor on Climate Change (UNDP, P4, Existing Capacity, Part Time, 25%): the Chief Technical Adviser will provide overall strategic project oversight and technical guidance on the adaptation and gender aspects of the project, and lead in linking the project to UNDP's overall climate change and gender portfolio, additional resource mobilization and ensuring project's sustainability. The adviser will guide the project implementation team on all outputs with specific focus on output 1, 2 and 4. The Advisor will also provide quality assurance on the project's major knowledge products.

Senior Advisor on Social Cohesion (UNDP, NPSA-11, Existing Capacity, Part Time, 20%): this Advisor will provide overall project oversight and technical guidance on the peacebuilding, conflict prevention and social cohesion aspects of the project and ensure strong linkages with other PBF projects in UNDP's portfolio. The Advisor will also provide quality assurance on the project's major knowledge products and specific guidance on engaging local self-governments and state bodies leading on the social cohesion agenda. This existing capacity

will not be charged against the project budget and is UNDP's in-kind contribution to the project.

Communication and Outreach Analyst (UNDP, NPSA-8, Existing Capacity, Part Time, 20%): Communication and outreach analyst under the overall guidance of the project coordinator and in close collaboration with UNDP CO Communication Officer and project's M&E and KM associate will ensure project's communication strategy is implemented in line with project's goals and objectives and based on the needs of the local to national level targeted stakeholders and partners. This existing capacity will not be charged against the project budget and is UNDP's in-kind contribution to the project.

Admin and Finance Associate (UNDP, NPSA-6, New Contract, Full Time): An admin and finance assistant will be responsible to support the project implementation team on all aspects of administration and finance including budgeting, procurement, logistics and administration, and sub-granting.

Field Operation Manager(s) (BIOM, New Contract, Full Time): BIOM will recruit field operation manager(s) based on the selected sites for coordinating implementation of field level activities.

c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	**Risk level (low, medium, high)**	**Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)**
Political: The project's focus on women's empowerment and gender equality is not accepted by the community and sparks potential backlash.	Medium	To ensure buy-in, all stages of project design and implementation will be carried out in close collaboration with community members and key stakeholders, including community leaders and government officials. The inclusion of men and boys in relevant project activities will ensure the project does not alienate key segments of society. The project will adopt sequenced interventions, beginning first with livelihoods activities to sensitize the community to women's capacity to lead and build trust with the community, before moving to activities centered on enhancing women's participation in governance. Women's safety will be the first priority – a specific focus on enhancing women's safety (e.g. through a specific training on conflict and gender-sensitive language for target beneficiaries) will ensure women have reliable channels for reporting concerns related to their safety and well-being.
Political: Escalation of cross-border conflict in the Ferghana Valley between the Kyrgyz	Medium	Project sites will be selected considering potential for cross-border conflicts, in particular with Tajikistan to ensure that project activities are not impacted by potential cross-border conflicts. The project implementation team will be ensuring close coordination under the guidance of the PBF Joint

Republic, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan		Steering Committee for anticipation of any potential risk from cross-border conflict.
Operational: Ongoing administrative-territorial reform may affect targeting and implementing project activities with LSGs	Medium	The administrative-territorial reform is planned to be finalized by the end of 2023, and have very limited implications on selection of target LSGs. Based on the piloting experience on administrative-territorial reform, the LSGs with smaller geographic coverage are impacted more compared to larger geographic coverages. If the administrative-territorial reform continues during the period of targeting of LSGs in 2024, larger LSGs with no to little probability of reform will be selected for project activities.
Operations: The quality of data collected is poor and/or does not allow for successful implementation of activities and identification of best practices or lessons learned.	Low	Provide targeted technical and capacity-building support to the project implementation team and implementing partners for the establishment of a rigorous data collection mechanism, including the design of comprehensive monitoring and reporting plans, training etc.
Operational: Lack of communication and collaboration among partners and stakeholders results in delays, duplications or poor results.	Low	Establish and enforce a schedule of regular partner meetings at the working level to ensure frequent information exchange, address any emerging issues and foster a collaborative and mutually supportive atmosphere; establish specific roles and responsibilities for communication and collaboration with different stakeholder groups.
Operational: Heightened, unrealistic expectations among the collaborating partners contributes to disappointment or breaks trust between project team and communities.	Medium	A robust public awareness and sensitization campaigns at the national, state and local levels on the objectives of the Project and capacity in terms of resources; dissemination of public information materials, meetings, and regular updates made at meetings etc.
Operational: Weak capacity of implementing partners will affect efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.	Medium	Capacity building support will be provided to implementing partners as part of programme activities to ensure sustainability; selection of implementing partners will be based on relevant past experience and experiences working in project area. Regular project implementation and coordination meetings will be organized to keep track of project progress against the logical framework goals and targets.
Environmental: Occurrence of natural hazards (e.g., drought, flood, landslide,	High	As the geographic coverage will strongly coincide with climate hot-spots, proactive review and adaptive implementation framework will be integral part of project implementation in close consultation with implementing

mudflow) affecting any or all of the targeted provinces as the area is most disaster-prone area of the Kyrgyz Republic.		partners and target beneficiaries. Adaptive management in line with the project's theory of change and associated results framework will be applied in consultation with the PBF Secretariat.
Fiduciary: Financial mismanagement by implementing partners	Low	UNDP will utilize funds following UNDP's operational guideline of the internal control framework (ICF). Participating non-UN organization – BIOM will go through HACT Micro Assessment and assessment recommendations will be strictly and periodically followed. UNDP Country Office's internal SOPs and controls will be deployed for all partnerships and agreements/contracts for other potential partners.
Safeguards: Beneficiaries subject to abuse and sexual exploitation and	Low	Training of project personnel on sexual exploitation and abuse will be mandatory. All potential partners and contractors will need to adhere to UN principles of sexual exploitation and abuse. A Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to address any grievances.

The **'Do No Harm' (DNH) approach** will be applied to all activities to ensure conflict sensitivity throughout the project. The project team and implementing partners will receive extensive DNH trainings before designing project activities. DNH field assessments will be done to understand and minimize potential conflict factors at project and community levels, with engagement of local leaders, women's led organisations and other key local stakeholders. Particular attention with regards to the application of DNH will be given during design and implementation of project interventions related to the use of irrigation water as a key natural resource and a potential source of dispute. The project team will ensure that all project activities are thoroughly planned with DNH in mind and updated to the context in case of unintended negative impacts.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe 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 budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from existing Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks should be included. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

The project will be monitored in accordance with the project results framework outlined in Annex D. During the inception phase of the project, UNDP and BIOM jointly will develop a detailed gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan that will allow establishment of a rigorous M&E system for the project. The M&E plan will be based on the project's TOC and Results Framework and will include indicators matrix, measurement plan, list of M&E activities to be undertaken with associated tools and techniques to be deployed.

Community-based monitoring and evaluation tools will be integrated into the project and will be part of the project M&E plan. Such tools will be aimed at continuously validating TOC and activities design to allow possible adjustments, ensuring continuous engagement of stakeholders and incorporating voices of women, young people and community members to the project processes, and assessing the effectiveness of the project from its partners' point of view. Community-based M&E will include regular collections of feedback on each of the major project activities, evaluations upon their completion and a joint multi-stakeholder community-based evaluation upon the project's end.

The project will employ a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods – including household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and perception surveys – to collect data against a set of "hard" and "soft" indicators, measuring changes in irrigation water security or agricultural productivity; perceptions related to gender, peace, and security; trust between/among groups; language in law, policies and plans; access to information of different groups; access to/control over resources etc. A full set of indicators can be found in Annex C.

All M&E practices will employ gender and conflict-sensitive methods to ensure a "do-no-harm" approach is applied throughout all M&E activities, putting the safety and well-being of the community first. This includes collecting sex and age disaggregated data and ensuring data is representative of the community recognizing the range of identify factors that can shape people's experience (ethnicity, socio-economic status, political status, race, ability etc.). During community interaction, discussions will take place in safe, neutral spaces, separated by sex (as relevant) and facilitated by people who are familiar with local customs and practices.

UNDP and BIOM will be primarily accountable for regular joint monitoring of their project activities. Quarterly joint meetings with implementing partners to review monitoring results will be held through the project implementation cycle. The project team members will jointly directly and regularly monitor day-to-day project activities in the field to support project's progress, efficiency, and effectiveness. This will include regular joint monitoring by field staff and/or local implementing partners, in addition to semi-regular field visits from members of the joint implementing team, including the project coordinator.

The M&E plan will include five key components:

1. Collection of baseline data: A baseline study will be conducted during the inception phase of the project. In addition to providing information for project indicators, the baseline study will help shape project activities, assess target groups, and already start the process of sensitization to project interventions. The baseline will also measure communities' perceptions on key issues relevant to the project outcomes and may include issues such as: women's perception on their own roles, community perceptions of women's roles, irrigation water use dynamics at local level, conflict dynamics, tensions and discrimination etc.; these elements will be quantified as per the key areas as identified during community consultations. The baseline data collection will apply a conflict sensitive approach to inform the M&E framework and plan for implementation period.

2. Regular monitoring of project activities and annual narrative/financial reporting: The Progress and Financial reports will be in accordance with required guidelines. UNDP will take the lead for progress and financial reporting in line with the results framework and annual workplans as per the agreed reporting schedule in Annex B1.

3. Community-based Monitoring (CBM): Assisted by a CSO/NGO partner, the project will deploy CBM with specific objectives of the monitoring of project interventions to direct project beneficiaries through both quantitative and qualitative data and observations to assess the availability, accessibility, acceptability, equity, and quality of services received and uses that information to hold service providers and decision makers accountable and to shape the advocacy activities of the project.

4. Collection of end line data: A final round of data collection will be conducted at the end of the project to measure progress against the baseline indicators.

5. Independent evaluation: An independent evaluation team will be contracted to review and evaluate the Outcomes of this project following its completion. The evaluation team will be comprised of national and/or international experts with proven experience on gender and climate resilience programming in conflict settings. All members of the team will be independent with absolutely no connections to the design, formulation or implementation of this project. The evaluation will be facilitated by the convening agency UNDP and will include a desk study, a review of programme documentation and outputs, in-person interviews with key stakeholders and beneficiaries, field visits as needed, and other data collection.

M&E Activity	**Schedule**	**Budget (USD)**
Baseline data collection	Project inception phase (Q1/2024)	30,000
Regular monitoring of project activities by UNDP and BIOM	TBD (Periodic throughout project implementation period, i.e. Q1/2024-Q4/2025)	40,000
Community Based Monitoring	Project Implementation Phase	20,000
End line data collection	Q4/2025	40,000
Independent evaluation	Project closure phase (Q4/2025)	50,000
	Total M&E budget:	180,000

Knowledge management will be a cross-cutting project component. The project implementation team will strive to document all project experiences in a proper and structured way. On all activities, as relevant, dedicated knowledge products targeted mainly at implementing agencies, implementing partners, other development agencies and government bodies, will be produced (including practice notes, commissioned papers, analytical notes and etc.) to disseminate lessons learned and best practices from the project. As the project touches upon sensitive issues, due consideration will be given to such sensitivities and 'do no harm' approach will be used when considering what information from the project can be made public for knowledge sharing purposes. All project data will be properly archived and linked within UNDP and BIOM respectively, to ensure institutional memory and sustainability of future relevant projects.

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 concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The proposed project envisions sustainability through applied approaches, potential for scaling up at national level and greater Ferghana Valley as well as synergizing with other initiatives and contribution to global knowledge on climate-gender-security nexus. Key elements of this project's sustainability strategy can be summarized as follows:

Bottom-up approach: The project's implementation is centered around a bottom up, community led and community driven approach. Community ownership based on community demands will be the key to ensure long-term sustainability of the project interventions. Lowest administrative tier of Kyrgyz Republic's administrative function will be the key target for potential transformation for effective irrigation water governance through a gender sensitive and conflict sensitive in the realm of enhanced climate vulnerability. Existing local structures, including local water management (WUAs) and governance structures (LSGs), as well as conflict resolution or peacebuilding mechanisms, with the aim of mainstreaming gender considerations and accelerating the meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making, to live on beyond the project's lifespan.

Capacity Enhancement: The project will invest in capacity development of communities particularly women, authorities (LSGs, WUAs) and relevant civil society organizations and platforms, at the local and provincial level to strengthen local level capacity for conflict mitigation for water governance for most climate vulnerable population.

Technology and Innovation: Climate resilient efficient water use technology demonstration, promotion of local solutions to address local level climate impacts, innovative approaches for community engagement (design thinking, future foresight) will generate local level know how for future threat multipliers for community peace and security affected by current approaches and practices.

Gendered Transformation: Despite a growing evidence base that inclusive approaches generate better outcomes, gender-responsive climate interventions remain significantly under-resourced. Efforts to address the climate crisis and the forms of insecurity it creates will not reach their full potential without women. Gender-responsive climate interventions can serve as a "benefit multiplier" that bolster women's economic empowerment and role in decision-making, which has the potential to positively impact not only the climate crisis, but also strengthen efforts to advance the WPS Agenda.

Knowledge Dissemination: All knowledge products produced within the project will be disseminated among relevant parties, ensuring transfer of knowledge at the minimum on the level of project results and key best practices and lessons learned.

Synergy and Potential for Scaling Up: While there are notable experiences in gender-natural resources-peace nexus, still climate-gender-peace nexus remains an area with very limited data and evidence. Proposed interventions will generate required data and evidence in the most climate vulnerable geographic area of the country with similar risks and impacts at the larger Ferghana Valley area. UNDP's future climate change programming in the Kyrgyz Republic is targeted towards locally led climate adaptation and gender-responsive climate adaptation, both of which will be instrumentally beneficial based on the project interventions. This will create opportunities for larger programming using climate-gender-peace nexus at national and regional level. Capacities of local CSOs/NGOs as well as local institutions will be instrumental to scale up future programming using the nexus approach. UNDP recognizes that transformational results cannot be achieved in two years. Impact is much longer terms for

peacebuilding as well as climate programming. UNDP is already in discussion with FCDO on a sustained engagement and further scale up of a USD 2.5 million concept, aligned with this project. FCDO knows that this project is being prepared with the PBF funds, and is interested in a joined up effort.

Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, 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 sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

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

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

The project budget breakdown follows all applicable guidelines and instructions. The overall project budget is USD 1,999,797.90 out of which USD 1,599,799.80 is requested for UNDP and USD 399,998.10 (20% of overall project budget) is budgeted for BIOM – a national CSO. In addition, USD 703,640 is budgeted from UNDP for potential transfers to local NGO/CSOs for implementing project activities. Hence, a total of **USD 1,103,638.10 (55.19% of total budget) will be implemented through national NGO/CSOs**. This budgeted proportion for CSOs will ensure higher value for money (exceeds targeted minimum 40% benchmark).

Overall staffing cost is USD 326,200 (16.31% of the total project budget) which is below the threshold of 20% of total project budget. UNDP has also leveraged existing staff time for

this project to ensure synergy with its existing portfolio as well as to enhance value for money of the project.

Overall costs of supplies and commodities, equipment and furniture and general operating and other costs are budgeted at USD 167,725 (8.38% of overall budget).

In terms of **GEWE allocation, total USD 1,590,484.925 (79.53% of project budget)** is allocated to activities pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment which is also significantly higher than the required threshold.

Overall budget allocations are specified in the Table below:

Budget Category	RO 1 (UNDP)	RO 2 (BIOM)	Total
Staff and Other Personnel	247,600	78,600	326,200
Supplies, Commodities & Materials	55,000	12,675	67,675
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	29,000	7,800	36,800
Contractual Services	355,900	160,470	516,370
Travel	71,000	24,035	95,035
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	703,640	60,000	763,640
General Operating and Other Costs	33,000	30,250	63,250
Sub-Total	1,495,140	373,830	1,868,970
7% Indirect Cost	104,659.80	26,168.10	130,827.90
Total	**1,599,799.80**	**399,998.10**	**1,999,797.90**

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		Local level implementing partners will be selected through UNDP's standard partnership and contracting processes and will be completed as soon as possible, considering the strategic sequencing of activities. The implementing partners for Output 1 activities will be selected within first three months of project inception.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Key project personnel ToRs are attached.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		X	Specific project interventions sites will be selected based on the gender-responsive conflict analysis of multi-risk hotspots in Q1 of 2024.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.		X	Partially yes, local NGOs, CSOs and government stakeholders were consulted Between August to October 2023. Local community level consultations which will also facilitate specific geographic targetin will be conducted in January – February 2024.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		UNDP has carried out analysis of climate risk and resilience, as well as various analyses on water security and conflict analyses in the Ferghana Valley.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Beneficiary selection criteria are included in Section II (d).
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation site approaches, Government contribution?		X	Agreements will be finalized upon confirmation of the project approval.

8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		UNDP and BIOM agreed on the project implementation approach.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		UNDP gender experts were part of the core project development team.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		A regional consultation was organized with women led organizations and experts in August 2023. A national level consultation with relevant experts of CSO and NGOs was organized on 6 October 2023.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		All indicators and targets are disaggregated by age and sex.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		Yes, GEWE allocations are included.

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		Project's budgeting remains within the guideline.
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		Comparable unit costs and standard unit costs used UNDP and BIOM is used for budgeting purpose.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		

4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		Staffing costs remain within 20% threshold.
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		Existing UNDP expertise on climate change specialist (international) on a part-time basis is planned to be used to strengthen climate security aspect of the interventions.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		In-kind contribution from UNDP with relevant expertise will support project oversight and implementation.

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

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 closed 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 cost 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)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

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 been 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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.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 Receipt 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 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 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)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (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 project.[35]
- 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.

[35] 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: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome: The capacities and roles of women as agents of peace at local level are strengthened to improve communities' ability to anticipate, prevent and manage climate-induced irrigation water-related conflicts. (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels) *16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels* *16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels* *5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life* *6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity*		Outcome Indicator A: Proportion of women in targeted local institutions who enjoy (have opportunities and possibilities) to contribute/participate to climate induced conflicts mitigation by age and ethnicity Baseline: TBD Target: 50%	- Baseline Assessment - Endline assessment	TBC
		Outcome Indicator B: Percentage of irrigation water users who feel that irrigation water usage decisions are made in an inclusive manner, disaggregated by sex, geographic location, and ethnicity cohort Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	- Community perception survey - Project monitoring reports	TBC
		Outcome Indicator C: Perception of women that local authorities (LSGs and local councils) and WUAs are effective in preventing irrigation water conflicts (disaggregated by age, occupation and geographic location) Baseline: TBD Target: At least 20% higher	- Baseline Assessment - Perception Survey - Endline Assessment	TBC
		Outcome Indicator D: % of community members who report increased awareness on the role of women and girls in community development and peacebuilding (disaggregated by sex, age and geographic location) Baseline: TBD Target: At least 40% perception change	- Baseline Assessment - Endline Assessment	TBC

6b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management *13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries* (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)	**Output 1. Improved data and evidence on gender differences in addressing internal climate-induced conflicts and disputes related to irrigation water, is available to key decision-makers.** ***Activity 1.1 Integrated gender-responsive climate security analysis for improved evidence on the linkages of gender, peace and climate security in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley*** ***Activity 1.2 Development of a methodology for identification of multi-risk hotspots in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley and mapping of multi-risk hotspots*** ***Activity 1.3 Participatory vulnerability assessment for identification of target beneficiaries for deployment of climate-smart irrigation solutions*** ***Activity 1.4 Multi-stakeholder future foresight and scenario planning exercise on the futures of climate security in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley***	Output Indicator 1.1 # of gender-responsive conflict analysis on Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad provinces Baseline: 0 Target: 3	- Assessment reports	TBC
		Output Indicator 1.2: # of people trained locally on using future foresight and scenario planning for joint understanding of climate-water-security-gender nexus (disaggregated by sex, gender, geographic location) Baseline: 0 Target: 150	- Training reports	TBC
		Output Indicator 1.3: Methodology for defining multi-risk hotspots in the Kyrgyzstani part of the Ferghana Valley is established and operational Baseline:0 Target:1	- Multi-risk hotspot identification methodology report	TBC
	Output 2 Targeted women-led farming households are equipped with small-scale climate-smart irrigation practices and skills. ***Activity 2.1 Capacity building and establishment of***	Output Indicator 2.1: # of women farmers in target locations applying new skills to influence irrigation water decision-making at local level (disaggregated by occupation, age and geographic location) Baseline: TBD	- Monitoring and progress reports	TBC

	community of practice for women-led households on climate change, climate adaptation and climate security ***Activity 2.2 Deployment (through sub-granting) of innovative small-scale climate-smart irrigation solutions at local level***	Target: Minimum 100 higher than baseline		
		Output Indicator 2.2: # of innovative solutions/initiatives for climate adaptation in irrigation water management supported at local level (disaggregated by geographic location) Baseline: TBD Target: At least 3	- monitoring and progress reports	
		Output Indicator 2.3: # of women-led households sensitized on the issues of climate change, adaptation and irrigation water management (disaggregated by age and geographic location) Baseline: TBD Target: At least 50% higher	- Baseline assessment - Endline assessment	
	Output 3. Local governance and peacebuilding mechanisms are strengthened through participatory and inclusive engagement of women in climate-induced conflict management processes in targeted areas. ***Activity 3.1 Capacity building for LSGs, local councils and WUAs on integrating women in addressing local-level climate-induced conflicts*** ***Activity 3.2 Establishment of a peer learning network for knowledge exchange on climate adaptation, irrigation water, gender and peace between women leaders in LSGs, local councils and WUAs*** ***Activity 3.3 Policy dialogues on climate security, peace, and the role of women between women deputies in local councils and***	Output Indicator 3.1: # of peer learning network for women in local councils is established and is operational Baseline:0 Target: 5	- Monitoring and progress reports	TBC
		Output Indicator 3.2: % of target communities' members who indicate an improvement in local level resolution of irrigation water-induced conflicts in the past 2 years Baseline: TBD Target: At least 50%	- Baseline Assessment - Endline Assessment	TBC
		Output Indicator 3.3: Number of local council and LSG staff trained on conflict mediation and climate-peace-security-women nexus (disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location) Baseline: 0 Target: 120	- Monitoring and progress reports - Training reports	TBC

	women deputies in the Parliament			
	Output 4. Women's community and civil society leadership on climate security and peace at local level is strengthened. ***Activity 4.1 Joint capacity building on addressing climate-induced conflicts for local CSOs in the fields of peacebuilding, environment and gender*** ***Activity 4.2 Training on irrigation-water conflict mitigation for informal leaders in target areas*** ***Activity 4.3 Piloting women-led local initiatives on climate-induced conflict resolution***	Output Indicator 4.1: # of women leaders trained at local level on irrigation-water related conflict mediation (OR who apply new skills in irrigation-water related conflict mediation), disaggregated by age, occupation and geographic location Baseline:0 Target: 60	- Monitoring and progress reports	TBC
		Output Indicator 4.2: # of CSOs applying new skills to influence decision-making on irrigation water, climate adaptation, GEWE and peace at local level (disaggregated by geographic locations) Baseline:0 Target: 5	- Progress report	TBC
		Output Indicator 4.3: # of peacebuilding mechanisms or initiatives established\introduced\implemented within the project Baseline: 0 Target: 3	- Monitoring and progress reports	TBC

Annex E. Key statistics on the Ferghana Valley

Indicator	Batken province	Osh province (including City of Osh)	Jalal-Abad province	Ferghana Valley average (3 provinces together)	Kyrgyz Republic
Population[36] (2023)	570,900	1,821,700	1,311,000	3,703,600	7,037,000
Population in extreme poverty (2022)[37]	94,032 (16.5%)	32,572 (1.8%)	119,681 (9.1%)	246,285 (6,7%)	419,978 (6%)
Poverty rate (2020)	34.7%	Osh province: 18.8% City of Osh:14.7%	37.2%	26.4%	25.3%
General unemployment rate of women and men aged over 15[38] (2020)	w: 10.9% m: 5.9%	Osh province: w: 4.1% m: 1.5% City of Osh: w: 3.7% m: 2.3%	w: 13.2% m: 5.9%	w: 8% m: 4.85%	w: 6.7% m: 5.2%
Women's to men's salary ratio[39] (2021)	89.4%	Osh province: 84.8% City of Osh: 84.8%	58.5%	81.1%	75.1%
Women in the Parliament (*Zhogorku Kenesh*)[40] (2020)	-	-	-	-	20 (16.7%)
Women deputies in local councils[41] (2023)	305 (36%)	794 (39.2%)	626 (36.9%)	1725 (38%)	3429 (37.8%)
Women members of Water User Associations[42] (2023)	4,267 (10.3%)	6,867 (8.6%)	6,412 (9.7%)	17,546 (9.1%)	24,439 (7.9%)
Women in Water Management Department of the Ministry of Agriculture[43] (2023)	20 (5%)	57 (13%)	71 (9%)	148 (8.7%)	-
Number of *ayil aimak* (lowest LSG unit, excluding city LSGs)[44] (2019)	31	88	68	187	453
Women in LSGs[45] (2019)	not available	not available	not available	not available	34%
Women in public service positions[46] (2020)	232 (25.7%)	533 (24.9%)	609 (35.1%)	1,374 (28.7%)	7,418 (39.2%)
Women heads of peasant farms[47] (2022)	3,233 (10%)	25,524 (24.1%)	14,339 (17.3%)	44,096 (19.6%)	72,394 (20.4%)

[36] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2023, link
[37] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2022, link
[38] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2020, link
[39] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2021, link
[40] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2020, link
[41] Central Electoral Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, May 2023 (information provided by request of UNDP)
[42] Central Asian Alliance on Water and Ecology, July 2023 (information provided by request of UNDP)
[43] Department of Water, Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic (information provided by request of BIOM)
[44] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, October 2019, link
[45] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, October 2019, link
[46] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2020, link
[47] National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2022, link

Annex F. Relevant provisions of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality

The project will contribute to the implementation of multiple goals, targets and actions of the comprehensive **National Action Plan (NAP) on Gender Equality 2022-2024** of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- Action 2.4: Analysis and development of proposals to ensure the representation of women in community-based organizations for the management of irrigation water and pastures at a level of at least 30 percent;
- Action 2.5: Organization of online training workshops for women on water and land/pasture management;
- Goal 3: Improving adaptation to climate change, considering gender aspects:
    - Targets 6.7: Introducing a gender dimension into climate change adaptation policies; capacity building for gender mainstreaming in the face of climate change;
        - Action 6.1: Assessment of the vulnerability of women, youth and other vulnerable groups to climate change in the regional and gender context;
        - Action 7.1: Increasing the capacity of women deputies of local councils on climate change adaptation and climate planning, taking into account gender aspects;
        - Action 7.3: Development and dissemination of knowledge products on climate change adaptation, including gender aspects;
- Target 10: Changing attitudes towards women's political participation, including gender quotas for women in government, including community-based resource management organizations (on irrigation water, pastures, etc.)
- Target 14: Promotion of education on gender aspects of sustainable development:
    - Actions 14.1, 14.2: Training of women farmers on efficient use of natural resources (including water) and climate-smart agriculture in areas with a predicted increase of drought (including Batken province and the Ferghana Valley);
- Goal 9: Development and implementation of special measures to ensure gender representation in political state and municipal positions (no more than 70 percent of persons of the same sex):
    - Target 34: Support for women's civic activism and political leadership:
        - Action 34.1: Development and implementation of a programme to increase political participation of women from underrepresented groups;
        - Actions 34.2, 34.3: Capacity building for women activists, women deputies of the Parliament and local councils, including just elected ones
    - Target 37: Introduction of a gender-sensitive personnel policy in the state and municipal service:
        - Action 37.1: Increasing the capacity state bodies' leaders and LSGs on gender issues;
        - Action 37.6: Building the capacity of government leaders to implement the National Action Plan on the UN Security Council Resolution 1325.
- Goal 13: Standardization of national gender statistics and harmonization of indicators with international obligations:
    - Target 41: Improving the system for collecting and analyzing statistical data on the gender aspects of climate change and access to natural resources.

Annex G. Terms of Reference for key project staff

Project Coordinator (UNDP)

Contract type and level:	NPSA-9, full time
Contract duration:	2 years (January 2024 - December 2025)
Duty Station:	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Reporting to:	Team Leader, Climate, Environment and Energy Cluster

Duties and Responsibilities

1.Project management

- Manage the project and ensure results are in accordance with the project document and UNDP POPP
- Prepare annual work plans and budgets in accordance with the project document for approval by office management and/or the Project Board
- Oversee project budget; its spending and updating; its management within UNDP corporate resource management systems; monitor delivery; review financial reports
- Liaise with project donor representative (global and national PBF Secretariat)
- Oversee recruitment of project personnel
- Supervise the project team
- Oversee project procurement: prepare procurement plans, approve e-requisitions and payments in compliance with UNDP POPP; verify receipt of goods and services
- Oversee and coordinate the overall project process from inception phase to closing;
- Coordinate and facilitate project meetings, including meetings of the Project Board
- Provide secretariat support to the Project Board
- Lead on the project stakeholder engagement plan and its execution
- Provide internal project progress reports to UNDP and PBF
- Monitor and update the project risk log
- Oversee and provide inputs into project's financial and narrative reporting
- Provide overall quality assurance on project implementation
- Cooperate with and engage BIOM as the equal implementing partner on the project

2. Partnership, communication, knowledge management and learning

- Maintain relationship and regular contacts with the Government, civil society and other project partners
- Ensure adequate flow of information, discussion and feedback among various stakeholders of the project
- In cooperation with UNDP Communications Unit, oversee the development and implementation of the project communication strategy
- Provide inputs to project's communication content
- Provide inputs and quality assurance on the project's knowledge documents
- Regularly exchange information with other UNDP projects for cross-learning and sharing
- Actively identify and mobilize new partnerships and funding sources to achieve scalable impact
- Share the project's best practices and lessons at different national and regional platforms

3. Gender mainstreaming

- Ensure gender is effectively and genuinely mainstreamed throughout the project cycle
- Ensure gender-sensitive recruitment throughout teams, consultancy and personnel management
- Ensure knowledge on gender equality is incorporated in project knowledge management activities and products

Generic requirements:

- Master's degree in business administration or social/environmental sciences
- Bachelor's degree in similar fields with additional 2 years of experience
- Minimum 2 years of experience in managing/coordinating development projects in the following areas: governance / peacebuilding / social and human development / gender equality and women's empowerment / local development / climate change adaptation
- Experience in delivering project activities in the field
- Experience working with government and civil society as key stakeholders
- Experience in managing teams
- Fluency in Russian, English and Kyrgyz

Climate Change and Gender Analyst (UNDP)

Contract type and level:	NPSA-8, full time
Contract duration:	2 years (January 2024 - December 2025)
Duty Station:	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Reporting to:	Project Coordinator

Duties and Responsibilities

1.Project implementation and gender mainstreaming

- Provide substantive inputs into the design of project activities from the climate change, climate adaptation and gender perspectives; mainstream climate change and gender knowledge throughout the project
- Design Terms of Reference for contractors and implementing partners on project activities
- In close cooperation with the project implementation team, project personnel and contractors, implement project activities in accordance with the project document
- Oversee and provide technical inputs into all research components of the project
- Ensure technical coherence on climate change, gender and peacebuilding throughout all project activities, and with other UNDP projects
- Provide inputs to project work planning, budgeting and reporting
- Coordinate and facilitate technical project meetings, take part in project management and Project Board meetings
- Advise project implementation team on gender and climate change issues
- Screen all project activities on gender issues

2. Partnership, communication, knowledge management and learning

- Maintain relationship and regular contacts with the Government, civil society and other project partners
- Contribute to adequate flow of information, discussion and feedback among various stakeholders of the project
- Provide inputs to project's communication content
- Produce and provide quality assurance on the project's knowledge documents, mainstreaming issues on climate change and gender
- Regularly exchange information with other UNDP projects for cross-learning and sharing
- Actively identify and mobilize new partnerships and funding sources to achieve scalable impact
- Share the project's best practices and lessons at different national and regional platforms
- Lead the engagement of key project stakeholders working on climate change and gender issues

- Liaise with BIOM on issues of climate change and gender as an equal implementing partner
- Train project implementation team on climate change and gender issues

Generic requirements:
- Master's degree in social/environmental sciences or gender studies
- Bachelor's degree in similar fields with additional 2 years of experience
- Minimum 2 years of experience on climate-gender nexus projects
- Minimum 4 years of experience on gender equality and women's empowerment
- Experience working with civil society is an asset
- Experience working on peacebuilding issues is an asset
- Fluency in Russian and English, fluency in Kyrgyz is an asset

Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Analyst (UNDP)

Contract type and level: NPSA-8, full time
Contract duration: 2 years (January 2024 - December 2025)
Duty Station: Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Reporting to: Project Coordinator

Duties and Responsibilities

1.Monitoring & Evaluation
- Prepare detailed project M&E plans in accordance with the project document, its results framework and overall RBM standards
- Lead the implementation of project M&E activities in cooperation with project implementation team, partners, stakeholders and contractors
- Ensure that the new data collection feeds into project activities' design and updates
- Conduct regular project progress review and provide recommendations on any measures to be taken by project implementation team to ensure more effective implementation
- Prepare, compile, consolidate M&E data to feed into project reports
- Provide technical inputs into design of project activities that include major data collection and analysis
- Produce project reports on time following RBM and donor standards
- Produce regular internal progress updates and reports to UNDP and donor
- Provide technical feedback on M&E to the project implementation team throughout the project process
- Oversee the project's M&E budget
- Oversee the production of baseline and endline studies
- Facilitate project evaluation and the production of the final independent project evaluation report
- Liaise with BIOM as equal implementing partner and their personnel responsible for M&E to ensure technical coherence
- As part of indicator-based reporting, collect and review secondary data
- Ensure engagement of stakeholders into the project's M&E activities, where relevant
- Organize technical project meetings
- Organize field monitoring visits and engagement of local stakeholders into monitoring, as appropriate

2. Knowledge management and learning
- Regularly exchange information with other UNDP projects for cross-learning and sharing
- Provide M&E training for the project implementation team

- Provide technical inputs to the project's knowledge documents, including quality assurance on the data used
- Design knowledge sharing and management tools for the project
- Ensure that all project materials are stored orderly and sustainably within UNDP's corporate instruments
- Share the project's best practices and lessons on M&E at different national and regional platforms

3. Gender mainstreaming

- Ensure gender is effectively and genuinely mainstreamed throughout the project cycle
- Ensure knowledge on gender equality is incorporated in project's M&E activities and products

Generic requirements:

- Master's degree in statistics or social sciences or business management
- Bachelor's degree in similar fields with additional 2 years of experience
- Minimum 3 years of experience in M&E in development projects
- Experience with M&E in the fields of peacebuilding / gender is an asset
- Fluency in Russian, English and Kyrgyz

Administrative and Financial Associate (UNDP)

Contract type and level:	NPSA-6, full time
Contract duration:	2 years (January 2024 - December 2025)
Duty Station:	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Reporting to:	Project Coordinator

Duties and Responsibilities

1.Administrative support

- Ensure full compliance of the project's administrative operations with UNDP POPP
- In cooperation with the project implementation team, develop and implement administrative project work plans
- Contact visitors and staff, arrange key appointments and meetings, act as an interpreter when required and take minutes of meetings
- Compile and prepare briefing and presentation materials, speeches, background information and documentation for meetings and missions, as required
- Manage office stationery supplies
- Maintain the filing system ensuring safekeeping of administrative project documents
- Provide support to office maintenance

2. Financial & procurement support

- Perform initial procurement roles within the UNDP procurement system
- Provide inputs into the project's financial reporting and monitoring of expenses
- Provide support to the organization of procurement processes, including preparation of RFQs, ITBs, RFPs and low value grants
- Assist in project budget review

3. Logistical support

- Organize travel for project staff and participants of key project events
- Provide administrative support to project conferences, workshops and other events
- Arrange vehicle transportation and maintenance

4. Knowledge management and learning

- Regularly exchange information with other UNDP projects for cross-learning and sharing
- Participate in the project trainings
- Contribute to UNDP's internal knowledge sharing networks and communities of practice

Generic requirements:

- Secondary education
- Certification in administration is an asset
- Minimum 4 years of relevant experience in administration or programme support service
- Experience in using MS Office and web-based management systems
- Fluency in Russian and English