

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



**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country (ies):</b> Republic of Uzbekistan	
<b>Project Title:</b> Youth for Social Harmony in the Fergana Valley <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> The main partner on the project is Uzbekistan Youth Union. The main stakeholders will include Presidential Administration, Institute for Strategic and Inter-Regional Studies, and line ministries for each output. For output 1 – Presidential Administration, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, Ministry of Economy, University of Inha, Youth Union and local government. For output 2 – Youth Union, Development Strategy Center, NGO “Yuksalish”, Women’s Committee, State TV and Radio Company, National Association of Electronic Mass Media (NAESMI). For output 3 – Ministry of Public Education, Local governments, Academy for Public Administration, General Prosecutor’s Office, including Academy for Prosecutors; For output 4 – Ministry of Interior, including local police departments and probation services, General Prosecutor’s Office including Academy for Prosecutors, Ministry of Justice, Chamber of Advocates.	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 31 January 2020 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Fergana, Andijan, Namangan regions	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> UNDP: \$ 922,397.56 UNODC: \$ 667,500 UNESCO: \$ 609,472 Total: USD 2,199,369.56	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70%):</b> UNDP: \$ 645,678.29 UNODC: \$ 467,250 UNESCO: \$ 426,630.40 Total: 1,539,558.70	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b> UNDP: \$ 276,719.27 UNODC: \$ 200,250 UNESCO: \$ 182,841.60 Total: 659,810.87	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* (0%):</b> XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total:
<p><b>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</b></p> <p>The project aims to support communities to better adapt to the rapid reform process in Uzbekistan, while enabling local service providers to deliver the reform agenda in an inclusive manner. This project focuses on young people as a fast growing demographic and the future of the country, and aims to ensure that they are not left behind in the context of the rapid changes linked to the reform process. In practical terms, the project aimsto ensure that young women and young men continue to have equitable access to socio-economic opportunities and benefit from its positive outcomes, while enabling them to have a stronger say about their future. The project will support community resilience and sustain peace by empowering youth as actors of positive change, increasing their opportunities for self-fulfillment and piloting new models for the government to deliver reform and services inclusively in the Fergana Valley. The project provides timely support to the implementation of the country’s youth policy and is innovative by introducing for the first time life skills and civic engagement as catalysts for sustainable development and peace in Uzbekistan.</p>		
<p><b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:</b></p> <p>The consultation process was initiated by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and led by the Resident Coordinator (CO) who conducted a range of initial meetings and discussions with national counterparts in early 2019. This led to an expert mission from 14-19 July 2019 that included meetings with representatives from the UNCT, OSCE, EU Delegation, Regional Dialogue NGO, Yuksalish National Movement, Istikbolli Avlod NGO, Institute of Strategic and Inter-regional Studies under the President of Uzbekistan, and the Senate Committee on International Relations, Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Tourism. RUNOs further consulted with national counterparts, such as the General Prosecutor’s Office (GPO) and the Ministry of Public Education during project formulation. A mission to the Fergana Valley is planned in the fourth quarter of 2019 before the project inception to fine tune the project’s interventions and secure buy-in from local partners and beneficiaries.</p>		
<p><b>Project Gender Marker score: <u>  2  </u><sup>3</sup></b>  Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 32% of activity budget amounting to USD 714,734.84</p>		
<p><b>Project Risk Marker score: <u>  1  </u><sup>4</sup></b></p>		

<sup>3</sup> **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 at least 30% 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)

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

Select **PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project: 3.2<sup>5</sup>

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: Outcome 7 and Outcome 8 of UNDAF

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDGs 16, 10, 8, 5

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: The project will contribute to the Development Strategy 2017-2021.

**Type of submission:**

- New project**  
 **Project amendment**

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

**Extension of duration:**  Additional duration in months (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.*



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<sup>5</sup> **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)

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

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<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative Matilda Dimovska Signature  Name of Agency UNDP Date &amp; Seal December 6, 2019</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Ilhomjon Nematov First Deputy Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan  December 6, 2019</p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative Ashita Mittal Signature  Name of Agency UNODC Date &amp; Seal Dec 10, 2019.</p>	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative Jan Hladik Signature  Name of Agency UNESCO Date &amp; Seal</p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p>Name of Representative Helena Fraser Signature  Title Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative Signature Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date &amp; Seal</p>

## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** focusing on the driving factors of tensions that the project aims to address

Uzbekistan is a peaceful country without immediate risk of violent destabilization or conflict.<sup>6</sup> The country has been in the process of an immense transformation since a change in the Presidential administration in December 2016. Major structural reforms touching all spheres of political, economic and social life are being introduced for the first time after 27 years of tightly centralized governance. The reform process has been welcomed by the public. Diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and its neighbors have improved with a positive impact on interethnic relations in border areas. In the long run, these reforms have the potential to provide the bedrock for new job creation and national prosperity on the economic front and a more inclusive means of governance on the political front underpinned by the rule of law and equal access to justice.

In the short run, however, some of the forthcoming reforms may create socio-economic challenges, such as increasing prices of consumption goods and inability to adapt to changing legal and regulatory frameworks, which might hamper the positive trajectory of the reform agenda. If members of community, particularly young people, do not perceive that the reforms are producing equal opportunities for all, and if there are not sufficient mechanisms to ensure that communities are able to raise their concerns with local officials and engage in dialogue about decisions that influence their lives, then this may reduce their optimism towards the ongoing reform process. Similarly, if local service providers are not equipped with skills, approaches and tools to ensure that reforms are delivered in an inclusive manner, and with adherence to the rule of law, these challenges may be exacerbated further.

Recent reforms undertaken to liberalize the economy, modernize the banking system (including liberalization of the currency exchange rate), and attracting foreign investment, have led to a significant devaluation of the Uzbek sum against the dollar,<sup>7</sup> with a visible impact on people's purchasing power.<sup>8</sup> Consumer prices increased by 17.7% in 2018 and the inflation rate was marked at 13.2%, driven primarily by sharp increases in food prices as high as 20%.<sup>9</sup>

While trust towards the reform agenda spearheaded by the Office of the President remains high, with upwards of 90% optimism across all socio-economic and urban/rural segments towards the country's economic future and almost universal confidence that the country is on the right track on social, political, and economic issues according to World Bank findings,<sup>10</sup> the economic challenges experienced over the last year have, nevertheless, resulted in sizeable portions of the population reporting worsening financial conditions, lack of optimism for the

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<sup>6</sup> The long-term security challenges may emanate from potential spillovers from neighboring Afghanistan, the large number of Uzbek labour migrants and their vulnerability to violent extremist recruitment, as well as issues related to the return of individuals from conflict zones, with none presenting a foreseeable immediate risk to peace and stability.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.xe.com/currencycharts/?from=UZS&to=USD&view=2Y>

<sup>8</sup> This is exemplified by Gross National Income per capita calculated by the World Bank's Atlas method shrinking from USD 2,660 in 2016 to USD 2,020 in 2018: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/uzbekistan>

<sup>9</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit forecast, dated 26 February 2019.

<sup>10</sup> Seitz, W. (2019) "Listening to the Citizens of Uzbekistan: Baselines Results" The World Bank, accessible at [http://12cu.strategy.uz/files/27/L2CU\\_RTable1@7%20\(3\).pdf](http://12cu.strategy.uz/files/27/L2CU_RTable1@7%20(3).pdf)

future and life dissatisfaction, with risks increasing at the bottom, especially among those that are poorer, receiving social benefits, worried about jobs and living in urban areas.<sup>11</sup>

There is a risk that the pace and depth of reforms implemented by the government of Uzbekistan will not match with the demographic change and expectations of young people, who make up 56% of the population. The government needs to carry out qualitative change in the investment climate, business environment, competitiveness of the economy on the global market, to be able to absorb these cohorts of young people. As the conditions of every community is different, some communities and regions may be in a better position to adapt to the changes brought by the reform process in a manner inclusive of the needs of young people, whereas others may not be able to experience the direct benefits of the reforms immediately. Especially if public services are not delivered in an inclusive and transparent manner, young people in these communities may experience a sense of injustice or believe that they do not have the opportunity to self-fulfillment and active contribution to society.

Similarly, while the reforms create conditions for enhanced dialogue in the public space, combatting corruption and better human rights practices, it is important to provide support to decision-makers - particularly local administrations – to implement their functions in line with universal human rights standards and the rule of law. Important initiatives to change the working methods of the police have been launched. These are in piloting stage, however, and require further support to promote community policing rather than approaches that are not sensitive to the needs of the population and in full compliance with human rights standards and rule of law.<sup>12</sup> There are currently 3,900 registered lawyers in the country, most of which are based in Tashkent. Lawyers based outside of the capital may not have the adequate numbers and capacity to assist citizens with their issues,<sup>13</sup> which may create additional challenges in light of rapidly changing legal and regulatory frameworks as part of the reform process. Improving the access to justice and ensuring that the implementation of reforms is inclusive and responsive to the needs of the population in its diversity, would help strengthen the social cohesion and harmony of the country and improve trust and confidence in the reform process.

At a time when the reforms are creating visible socio-economic change in the short-term, the country's social protection system remains both fragmented and inefficient. Moreover, the state budget is experiencing increased pressure on the fulfillment of social obligations, such as a 20% increase in the number of recipients of social benefits in the 2019 fiscal year and a 4.5 fold increase in the amount of social support allowances, financial assistance and benefits, emanating from both the increasing number of recipients, the increase in the amount of child support assistance, as well as compensation for increases in flour and bread prices, in addition to further increasing expenditures on promoting employment, supporting youth and women.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Seitz, W. (2019) "Listening to the Citizens of Uzbekistan: Baselines Results" The World Bank, accessible at [http://l2cu.strategy.uz/files/27/L2CU\\_RTable1@7%20\(3\).pdf](http://l2cu.strategy.uz/files/27/L2CU_RTable1@7%20(3).pdf)

<sup>12</sup> In 2017, 4518 police officers were dismissed, 966 of whom for misconduct, such as bribery and abuse of office. Cases of police misconduct are reported at regular intervals in the media. E.g. <https://www.repost.uz/bespredel-v-pogonah>.

<sup>13</sup> A survey among lawyers conducted by the Chamber of Advocates revealed relatively high levels of harassment of lawyers and violations of their rights by law enforcement and judicial bodies. <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2019/02/04/advocacy>

<sup>14</sup> Government of Uzbekistan "Citizens' Budget 2019" developed within the framework of UNDP and the Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan "Support to Public Finance Management Reforms in Uzbekistan" Project.



As the reform process unfolds, the importance of and need for social protection and protection of human rights increases. While the “development of the social sphere” has been identified among the government’s priorities for 2017-2021, the country lacks an effective and responsive social service system and workforce. Welcome government initiatives to ensure citizen inclusion, engagement and redress, such as public and virtual receptions established by the President as part of his Year of Dialogue with the People initiative, have resulted in an average of 100.000 inquiries per month.<sup>15</sup> The current complaints system includes traditional paper-based, as well as online applications to high-level public officials (including the President and Prime-Minister). Ministries and agencies operate hotlines. There are many examples of positive decisions. However, the current system cannot provide an effective response to the large number of applications due to a lack of capacity. This may result in solutions that do not fully satisfy the demands the applicant in a just and timely manner. The low level of legal literacy and awareness among segments of the population and particularly young people also creates additional challenges, such as complaints addressed to the incorrect State bodies or without sufficient legal basis, that results in both people’s concerns not being resolved and create an additional burden on the legal system. Furthermore, there haven’t been sufficient communication and feedback mechanisms that would enable young people to communicate better with law enforcement and would ensure their better access to justice.

### **Target group – Young women and men, girls and boys**

The project will specifically target young women and men who disproportionately bear the brunt of Uzbekistan’s socioeconomic challenges and may perceive that they are left behind of the ongoing transformation. The political and economic transformation comes against the backdrop of a significant demographic shift, with the number of young people below the age of 30 now comprising 56% of society.<sup>16</sup> At the same time, young people in Uzbekistan experience differentiated levels of political, social and economic inclusion, which is also impacted by the ongoing transformation.

There have been efforts directed to increase the socio-political activity of women, with the government adopting in 2017 a national action plan on the implementation of the 2015 UN Committee on the Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women’s recommendations as part of the Uzbekistan’s Fifth Periodic Review.<sup>17</sup> The President has also issued a decree in February 2018 strengthening the national gender policy apparatus the Women’s Committee.<sup>18</sup> Yet the subsequent reforms have not sufficient to resolve structural issues related to the gender gap. As part of the transformation agenda, the law on elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for a 30% quota for women. In the last parliamentary elections in 2014, only 24 deputies were elected to the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis and 10 to the Senate of Oliy Majlis. 1075 women were elected to the local councils of people’s deputies. The proportion of women currently represented in the local councils and both chambers of parliament remains low and does not exceed 15%, showcasing that

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<sup>15</sup> <https://blogs.worldbank.org/europeandcentralasia/creating-dialogue-and-citizen-engagement-initial-observations-uzbekistan>

<sup>16</sup> UNESCO (2018) “TVET Policy Review Uzbekistan”

<sup>17</sup> <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1479541>

<sup>18</sup> Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Uzbekistan dated 18 October 2018  
[http://www.un.uz/files/UN%20in%20Uzbekistan/MAPS%20Report%202018/UZB-MAPS%20Report%20-%20Final\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.un.uz/files/UN%20in%20Uzbekistan/MAPS%20Report%202018/UZB-MAPS%20Report%20-%20Final_Eng.pdf)

establishing a quota alone is not sufficient to provide effective solutions to address gender gaps in political life. The lack of participation of women in political and social life limits their potential to act as drivers of change and mediators to help resolve the various social tensions at the community level.

Beyond the formal political sphere, youth participation in decision making is fraught with barriers. At home, young people's decisions about their life, including about professional education and marriage, are taken or heavily influenced by their parents.<sup>19</sup> In their communities, young people face barriers to initiative taking and meaningful civic and political participation. The reform process has prioritized youth engagement, revitalizing or introducing institutional setups dedicated towards developing youth policy and addressing youth issues on the ground. However, most of the opportunities exist as part of official structures that may not be configured according to local youth's needs and aspirations. While various initiatives and structures geared towards youth engagement are provided by official structures, these initiatives are implemented top-down rather than being developed in an inclusive manner by and for youth.<sup>20</sup> As such, there is a lack of platforms for young people from different socio-economic backgrounds to express their opinions and to be heard by officials, as well as a lack of opportunities to take initiative to express themselves and shape their communities and societies.

Young women are faced with additional challenges due to the prevalence of traditional gender norms. Marriage and family are recognized important pillars of the Uzbek society and women's role in it, and young women's decision making is often influenced strongly by family members, husbands, and close relatives.<sup>21</sup> Women made up 40 percent of higher education entrants for the 2017/2018 education year.<sup>22</sup> This may reflect the preference of many families to prioritize education of young men over that of young women, and instead marry their daughters off after they complete mandatory secondary education.<sup>23</sup>

Furthermore, gender norms are very visible in employment, whereby women are often motivated not by career trajectories but instead focus on qualifications that support family life, such as in social sectors (health care, education, social services), where wages and technical skills demanded are often lower compared to sectors dominated by men (construction, ICT, transportation).<sup>24</sup> Women are at a further disadvantage in rural areas due to limited availability of formal jobs and lack of education, qualification and skills necessary for employability. Women are also represented more in the informal sector with lower pay and limited social protection, which creates further vulnerabilities for women and reduces their ability to influence financial decision-making in the family.<sup>25</sup> Representation of women in prosecutor's

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<sup>19</sup> Based on findings of face-to-face and digital (U-Report) youth consultations undertaken by the UN Youth Task Team in Uzbekistan.

<sup>20</sup> Based on findings of UN PBF support mission conducted 17-21 July by a team consisting of Kurtmolla Abdulganiyev (PDA Tajikistan), Ulan Shabynov (PBF Secretariat Kyrgyz Republic), and Doruk Ergun (UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub).

<sup>21</sup> Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment Update (2018, December) Asian Development Bank

<sup>22</sup> The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics <https://gender.stat.uz/en/osnovnyye-pokazateli-en/obrazovanie-en/vysshee-en/513-priem-v-vysshie-obrazovatelnye-uchrezhdeniya-po-polu-i-vidam-obucheniya-en>

<sup>23</sup> Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment Update (2018, December) Asian Development Bank

<sup>24</sup> Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment Update (2018, December) Asian Development Bank

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.



offices dealing with citizen complaints, as well as in the police at community level, in particular among neighbourhood inspectors, is low.

While the government has expanded efforts to increase women's socio-economic and political participation, these initiatives have yet to bear fruit and are not sufficient to erode gender normative preferences for women's education paths and careers. For example, while the five priorities for youth adopted as part of the reform agenda include women's employment as one of the pillars, this is foreseen primarily in the textiles sector, which although is a positive development for women's employment, would not be sufficient to address the sectoral and wage gaps between men and women.<sup>26</sup> These challenges are all the more visible in more rural and traditional areas, including in Andijan, Namangan and Fergana which share the lowest percentage of women in management posts in Uzbekistan, with Andijan rated 1.6% and Fergana and Namangan standing at 1.5%,<sup>27</sup> and all three regions ranking below the Uzbekistan average in the percentage of women heading a company or organization.<sup>28</sup> Official numbers further suggest that the gender gap in the access to internet is also visibly high in the three regions, whereby only 34.6 percent of women and girls aged over 10 use the internet in Andijan and 37.3 percent of those in Fergana, significantly below the average of Uzbekistan which is 43.4 percent. Whereas Namangan emerges as the region with the highest rate of internet users, there the gender gap is the highest, with 50.8 percent of girls and women having access to the internet against 74.1 percent of boys and men.<sup>29</sup> In sum, in addition to the challenges faced by young people in general, young women in Uzbekistan have further limitations to their self-fulfilment and civic participation paths.

As the UN-World Bank MAPS mission dated 19 October 2018 summarizes:

“While there is overall gender parity in literacy rates and primary education, women's development prospects in Uzbekistan are limited by structural barriers which result in fewer average years of schooling, reduced access to tertiary education (especially for rural women), their preponderance in informal and low-paid jobs, and lack of access to and control over resources, be it productive assets, information and knowledge, or decision-making at local and national level.”<sup>30</sup> The MAPS report further notes “deep-rooted social attitudes and norms that discriminate against women also negatively affect men and boys. Young men often face strong expectations from family and society around their roles as breadwinners, which if not fulfilled, may lead them to look for other ways to prove their masculinity, including through violent behaviour.”

As the majority of the country and the generation who will carry the reform process forward, young people in their diversity will need to feel they are included as active stakeholders in Uzbekistan's development and future. If the rising number of young people are not able to

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<sup>26</sup> For a sectoral breakdown, please see <https://gender.stat.uz/en/osnovnye-pokazateli-en/trud-en/zanyatost-naseleniya-en/918-employed-persons-by-sex-and-economic-activity-in-2017>

<sup>27</sup> The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics <https://gender.stat.uz/en/iv-group-en/957-share-of-women-in-management-staff>

<sup>28</sup> The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics <https://gender.stat.uz/en/i-group-en/936-gender-of-the-head-of-the-company-and-organization-by-gender>

<sup>29</sup> <https://gender.stat.uz/en/i-group-en/940-share-of-people-10-years-and-older-using-the-internet-by-gender-in-2017>

<sup>30</sup> Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Uzbekistan dated 18 October 2018

[http://www.un.uz/files/UN%20in%20Uzbekistan/MAPS%20Report%202018/UZB-MAPS%20Report%20-%20Final\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.un.uz/files/UN%20in%20Uzbekistan/MAPS%20Report%202018/UZB-MAPS%20Report%20-%20Final_Eng.pdf)

experience the benefits of the reform process in the short-term against increased expectations or are not able to adjust to the transformation around them, this may lead to a perception of being left behind of the reform process and an inability to actively participate in political, social and economic life.

In this regard, local administrations play an indispensable role in translating the reform agenda from policy into practice, to ensure that reform implementation strategies and the ensuing service delivery plans are prepared inclusively with communities, that these benefit all members of society and youth in particular, and communities are able to reap the benefits of reform.

However, against a dynamic cadre of bureaucrats and decision makers that are increasingly seen in State bodies at national level, many officials at the local level may not have access to the analytical, technical and citizen engagement approaches, capacities and skills necessary to inclusively plan and implement reforms with a long-term vision to leave no one behind of the reform process.<sup>31</sup> This discrepancy results in a mismatch between local needs and offered solutions, as well as the implementation of policies with varying degrees of success across different constituents of the country. When combined with the lack of a comprehensive and systematic approach to ensuring social cohesion at a time of political, economic and social transformation, and the absence of participatory decision making and adequate social safety nets, the ability of local officials to prevent and address grievances will be limited, and which would reduce youth's ability and willingness to participate constructively in their communities.

Young people, and particularly young women, also face socio-economic challenges. The country's youth bulge sees a record number of young people – 500,000 – entering the job market annually<sup>32</sup> with jobs only available for around 200,000 of them (and around 100,000 attending higher education institutions). While the rising number of young people has been a trend preceding the reform process - although with the numbers growing each year – this structural challenge comes at the backdrop of a rapid transformation in economic and social spheres, that is creating additional vulnerabilities in the short-run. Official statistics suggest that 165,000 women and 170,000 men entered the work force in 2017, whereas number of employed people increased by 223,000 (116,000 women and 107,000 men) and the number of unemployed increased by 113,000 (50,000 women and 63,000 men).<sup>33</sup> Meanwhile, the World Bank notes that “only a third of women work outside the home and women struggle with low levels of human capital, particularly in rural areas”<sup>34</sup> A recent national household survey undertaken by the World Bank and UNICEF, “Listening to Citizens of Uzbekistan,” suggests that an estimated 42% (3.6 million) of the country's 8.5 million young people aged between 15-30 years are not in employment, education or training (NEET).<sup>35</sup> The study also highlights that women's labor force participation is around 25% in Andijan, 29% in Namangan, and 35% in Fergana, whereas men's participation rates range between 55 to 60 percent in the three provinces.<sup>36</sup> With the labour force projected to grow by 3.5 million people between 2020 and

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2018/03/14/ms031418-uzbekistan-staff-concluding-statement-of-the-2018-article-iv-mission>

<sup>33</sup> <https://gender.stat.uz/en/osnovnye-pokazateli-en/trud-en/aktivnoe-naselenie-en/535-chislenmost-ekonomicheski-aktivnogo-naseleniya-en>

<sup>34</sup> The World Bank (2019) “Project appraisal document on a proposed loan in the amount of US\$200 million to the Republic of Uzbekistan for a Ferghana valley rural enterprise development project”

<sup>35</sup> The government of Uzbekistan uses the term “unorganized youth” to refer to NEET.

<sup>36</sup> The World Bank Listening to the Citizens of Uzbekistan Baseline Results

2030, reaching 23.5 million people according to the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, the economic reforms and labour market conditions will be challenged to match the demographic trends.<sup>37</sup> The gender gap is another alarming factor, with 66% of women aged 18-30 in NEET status in comparison to 34% of men and with women earning 40% less on average than men.<sup>38</sup> A 2013 survey also noted that 79% of men participated in the labour force whereas this number dropped to 51% among women.<sup>39</sup> Employability of youth is further limited by a skills mismatch, with only 12% enrolled in tertiary education in 2018<sup>40</sup> and a major shortage of experiential learning, apprenticeship and internship opportunities during education.<sup>41</sup>

Limited employment prospects have resulted in Uzbekistan being one of the main countries of origin for labour migrants in the region, with over 3 million regular labour migrants estimated to be out of the country at any given point, both themselves and their families left behind experiencing further challenges abroad and as they try to integrate back to their communities upon return.

### **Geographic focus – Fergana Valley**

The young women and men in the Ferghana Valley face distinct political, social and economic challenges that may be impacted by the transformation. The fertile valley is shared between Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, often featuring densely populated and multi-ethnic settlements. The valley has witnessed disputes across communities and countries<sup>42</sup> and also faced challenges emanating from violent extremist groups that emerged in the immediate post-independence period.<sup>43</sup>

The largest portion of the Valley falls under Uzbekistan's territory, which is divided into the Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan regions. It has the highest population density in Uzbekistan, far surpassing the country average of 71.5 people per square kilometer (i.e. Andijan has 689 people/km<sup>2</sup>, Ferghana 527.3 people/km<sup>2</sup> and Namangan 356.5 people/km<sup>2</sup>).<sup>44</sup> 28.6 percent of the total population of Uzbekistan live in the valley with 11.1% living in Ferghana, 9.2% living in Andijan and 8.3% living in Namangan according to the State Statistics Committee.<sup>45</sup>

Andijan, Namangan and Ferghana reflect the average national age (28.8 national, and 28.9, 28.5, and 29.4 respectively in the 3 regions). In Ferghana and Namangan especially the average age at the time of first marriage for both men and women is very low.<sup>46</sup>

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[http://l2cu.strategy.uz/files/27/L2CU\\_RTable1@7%20\(3\).pdf](http://l2cu.strategy.uz/files/27/L2CU_RTable1@7%20(3).pdf)

<sup>37</sup> UNESCO (2018) "TVET Policy Review Uzbekistan"

<sup>38</sup> UNDP, 2018, Sustainable employment in Uzbekistan: current situations, challenges and ways to overcome

<sup>39</sup> The World Bank (2019) "Project appraisal document on a proposed loan in the amount of US\$200 million to the Republic of Uzbekistan for a Ferghana valley rural enterprise development project"

<sup>40</sup> Source: Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education, 2018 cited in B.Kobilov (2018) "Дефицитное высшее образование" [online] Available from: <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2018/05/28/education/>

<sup>41</sup> Based on findings of face-to-face and digital (U-Report) youth consultations undertaken by the UN Youth Task Team in Uzbekistan.

<sup>42</sup> <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/central-asia-tensions-grow-ferghana-valley>

<sup>43</sup> The World Bank (2019) "Project appraisal document on a proposed loan in the amount of US\$200 million to the Republic of Uzbekistan for a Ferghana valley rural enterprise development project"

<sup>44</sup> The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (2017, July) <https://stat.uz/en/435-analiticheskie-materialy-en1/2075-demographic-situation-in-the-republic-of-uzbekistan>

<sup>45</sup> <https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/demografiya-yan-dek-2017-en2.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> <https://stat.uz/uploads/doklad/2018/yanvar-dekabr/en/14.pdf>



Figure 1: Map of Ferghana Valley in Uzbekistan<sup>47</sup>

Against its highly productive agricultural land and relatively high level of industrial development compared to the rest of Uzbekistan, the Ferghana Valley region features numerous demographic and economic challenges. As displayed in Table 1 below, compared to the country average, Fergana, Andijan and Namangan are among the lowest performing regions in terms of average income and average wages, and also with the lowest growth rate in terms of average nominal wages, suggesting that the gap with the rest of the country will continue to widen if this trend continues.

According to World Bank estimates, Fergana Valley is also one of the main areas of origin for outgoing labour migrants, with the share of migrants in total population standing at 4.6% in Andijan, 3% at Fergana, and 2.8% in Namangan respectively.<sup>48</sup> Subsequently, remittances make up 18.4% of total comprehensive income in Andijan, 15% in Namangan, and 13.5% in Fergana.<sup>49</sup>

Crime is another challenge: following Tashkent city and Tashkent region, Fergana represented the highest number of criminal incidents in Uzbekistan, followed by Samarkand, Andijan and Namangan in the first quarter of 2019.<sup>50</sup> Additionally, Fergana was ranked the fourth highest ranking area in terms of crimes per 100.000 people, and whereas Namangan and Andijan fared better in comparison, the three regions ranked in the top 5 in terms of the proportion of juvenile criminal offences.<sup>51</sup> Working level consultations with counterparts, such as the Ministry of Public Education, revealed a concern with juvenile delinquency and patterns of anti-social behavior, such as bullying in schools.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>47</sup> The World Bank (2019) “Project appraisal document on a proposed loan in the amount of US\$200 million to the Republic of Uzbekistan for a Ferghana valley rural enterprise development project”

<sup>48</sup> World Bank (2019) “International Migration and Household Well-Being: Evidence from Uzbekistan”

<sup>49</sup> <https://stat.uz/uploads/doklad/2019/yanvar-mart/en/16.pdf>

<sup>50</sup> <https://stat.uz/uploads/doklad/2019/yanvar-mart/en/17.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> RUNO consultations with counterparts, September 2019.

Real comprehensive income of population for January-March 2019 <sup>53</sup>					Average monthly nominal accrued wages of workers 2017 <sup>54</sup>	
	Total (billions of soums)	Rate of change compared to the same term in previous year	Per capita on average (thousands of soums)	Rate of change compared to the same term in previous year	January-December 2017 (thousand soums)	Percentage compared to country average
Rep. of Karakalpakstan	2539.4	110.7	1356.1	109.0	1368.9	94.2
Andijan	4424.9	106.2	1440.4	104.3	1356	93.3
Bukhara	3700.2	108.4	1950.2	107.0	1443.8	99.4
Jizzakh	1976.7	106.9	1458.5	104.7	1265.6	87.1
Kashkadarya	4447.3	106.5	1381.4	104.4	1346.8	92.7
Navoi	2562.5	108.8	2611.9	106.4	1926.5	132.6
Namangan	3409.4	106.9	1236.2	104.8	1140.5	78.5
Samarkand	5680.3	106.1	1492.3	103.9	1157.3	79.6
Surkhandarya	3459.1	109	1343.2	106.7	1172	80.6
Syrdarya	1299.1	108.3	1562.5	106.5	1259.9	86.7
Tashkent	5423.7	106.3	1868.4	104.9	1559.7	107.3
Fergana	4772	106.4	1293.4	104.6	1222.1	84.1
Khorezm	3119.6	105.5	1697	103.6	1204.4	82.9
Tashkent city	10528.2	116.8	4183.9	114.6	1986.5	136.7

Table 1: Economic indicators for Fergana Valley regions

Featuring a very densely populated and young society facing considerable socio-economic challenges and a history of societal disputes, the communities in Ferghana Valley therefore face a set of vulnerabilities that prioritize the valley for engagement. A number of international actors, including the UN system have enacted dedicated projects to address vulnerabilities there, such as the incipient World Bank Rural Enterprise Development project valued at \$200 million,<sup>55</sup> an EU project on Sustainable Development in Rural Areas valued at €9.3 million covering 6 regions including Ferghana Valley<sup>56</sup> as well as a sustainable water management project in Fergana,<sup>57</sup> as well as a series of projects currently led by the UN system, including an Aid for Trade project in Namangan, UNDP initiatives focusing on youth empowerment

<sup>53</sup> <https://stat.uz/uploads/doklad/2019/yanvar-mart/en/16.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> <https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/bandlik17-en.pdf>

<sup>55</sup> The World Bank (2019) "Project appraisal document on a proposed loan in the amount of US\$200 million to the Republic of Uzbekistan for a Ferghana valley rural enterprise development project"

<sup>56</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uzbekistan/16079/meeting-steering-committee-eu-programme-sustainable-development-rural-areas-uzbekistan\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uzbekistan/16079/meeting-steering-committee-eu-programme-sustainable-development-rural-areas-uzbekistan_en)

<sup>57</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uzbekistan/55145/sustainable-management-water-resources-rural-areas-uzbekistan-technical-capacity-building\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uzbekistan/55145/sustainable-management-water-resources-rural-areas-uzbekistan-technical-capacity-building_en)



and women employment, and UNODC initiatives on health, drug prevention and family strengthening.<sup>58</sup>

Given the rapid political, economic and social transformation Uzbekistan is experiencing, and the opportunities and risks associated with it, the project is extremely timely and aims to capitalize on a narrow window of opportunity to move towards a more inclusive government and economic structure. The catalytic effect of the proposed PBF intervention would be to add on top of ongoing projects by the international community, notably the World Bank and the European Union, that mostly focus on capacity and infrastructure building, by focusing on dialogue and civic engagement skills and establishing meaningful platforms for dialogue and community engagement among youth and local administrations in the midst of rapid social, economic and political transformation brought forth by the reforms. This component is an essential gap in the increasing official initiatives as well, which are presented with limited engagement with the community.<sup>59</sup> Furthermore, Ferghana Valley offers significant opportunities for scalability, whereby successes in the valley can be replicated in other regions of Uzbekistan, as well as across the borders in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan that also share parts of the Valley and are faced with similar challenges. The project is innovative, as it aims to prioritize fostering social, economic and political inclusion in support of the reform agenda, with a particular focus on young people.

The analysis that has fed into this project proposal has been the result of a process initiated by the Resident Coordinator's office in early 2019 and a subsequent mission by an expert team in July 2019 to map out fragility risks in the Uzbekistan context and map out potential entry-points for the PBF proposal. This analysis will be further deepened through a UNDP-led scoping mission into the Fergana Valley in the fourth quarter of 2019 before the project inception to better analyze context-specific challenges, clarify the needs, inform the project intervention logic and beneficiary selection criteria, as well as establish the buy-in and partnership modality with local stakeholders. On a parallel track, the RCO will lead the engagement and consultations with national authorities, supplemented by the engagement of each RUNO with their respective national partner, to both align the project further with national priorities and ensure ownership of the government. During the inception phase of the project, a study will be conducted as part of the project activities in Andijan, Fergana and Namangan to further inform the project targeting and rollout. Therefore, while this conflict analysis sets the parameters of the planned intervention, this three-tiered approach will serve to fill any gaps in the analysis and tailoring the project to best suit the outcome envisioned.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership**

In light of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 and the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security, this intervention aims to enable the youth in Ferghana Valley to move “from a demographic dividend to a peace dividend”<sup>60</sup> through investment in civic dialogue,

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<sup>58</sup> <http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/01/17/the-fergana-valley--promising-development-in-uzbekistan.html>

<sup>59</sup> Based on findings of UN PBF support mission conducted 17-21 July by a team consisting of Kurtmolla Abdulganiyev (PDA Tajikistan), Ulan Shabynov (PBF Secretariat Kyrgyz Republic), and Doruk Ergun (UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub).

<sup>60</sup> United Nations General Assembly (2018) “The missing peace: independent progress study on youth and peace and security” A/72/761



participatory decision-making, and supporting youth’s meaningful inclusion and participation in their communities as agents of positive change. It is also based on the conclusions of the UN-World Bank study Pathways for Peace which notes that “establishing forums at different levels of society for dialogue and exchange of ideas and building capacity through development assistance—training, development of guidance, and institutional strengthening—for national and local actors can build a society’s capacity to mediate between social groups as well as between various elite interests” and underlines that “service delivery should be reoriented to make people partners in the design and delivery of public services and to strengthen trust in local and central government.”<sup>61</sup>

The suggested initiative aligns with national priorities, as the Government of Uzbekistan has recently adopted the decree on “On measures to implement the national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period until 2030”. The Five-Area Development Strategy for 2017-2021, noted to be largely in line with the SDGs, prioritizes a number of areas pertaining to the proposed PBF intervention, including Priority Area 5.1 on security, religious tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony, Priority Area 4.5 on improving the state youth policy, Priority Area 4.2 on improving the social security system and health care, enhancing socio-political activity of women, Priority Area 1.3 on improving the public management system, and Priority Area 2.4 on improving the system for fighting crime and crime prevention, which emphasizes the importance of improving the legal culture and legal awareness of the population, organizing effective cooperation between government bodies and civil society institutions, the mass media in this field, as well as priority areas 2.2 on providing guarantees to the protection of rights and freedoms of citizens, and 2.5 on strengthening the rule of law in the judicial system.

More recently in 2019, the President has approved Five Initiatives concerning youth, focusing on arts and culture, sports, digitalization, promoting a reading culture, and women’s empowerment. Furthermore, Uzbekistan has been identified as a fast-track country for implementing the “Youth 2030: UN Strategy on Youth”, meaning that the UN Country Team will be able to access specific global expertise to ensure effective youth-focused programming in support of national priorities. Uzbekistan has also initiated important new policies aimed at promoting community policing and calling on the police to work in close coordination with the population. Enhancing public participation in crime prevention and public safety at community level is also a government priority, which can help alleviate tensions and prevent conflict. The project therefore aligns with government priorities for youth and the broader reform agenda, as well as addressing civic participation as a critical peacebuilding gap among existing initiatives as outlined by UN strategic frameworks.

c) **A summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
Ferghana Valley Rural Enterprise Development Project (2019-2025)	World Bank – USD 240 million (200 million IBRD,	Support the expansion of rural enterprise activity	The project covers all districts of Fergana Valley, with a specific focus on enterprise development,

<sup>61</sup> World Bank, United Nations (2018) “Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict”

	40 million government funding)	and job creation in the Ferghana Valley.	business incubators, access to finance and support to medium and small enterprises. Youth and women are a particular focus group. The proposed PBF initiative would complement the investment in private sector development and employment initiative by the World Bank through introducing the element of civic engagement, participation in local decision-making and transversal skills for youth.
National study “Youth of Uzbekistan: aspirations, needs and risks”	UNICEF	The main objective of the national youth study is to collect data on the aspirations, needs and risks faced by youth on issues that matter in their lives and for the realization of their rights. The findings of the study are intended to inform youth policy enhancement and its implementation, from the perspective of young people.	The project is focused on the macro level. The results of the survey is not sufficient for local policy decisions, although the information has been useful in highlighting the need for the PBF intervention envisioned.
U-Report, a digital youth engagement platform	UNICEF	U-Report is an digital platform designed for youth engagement to strengthen community-led development and citizen engagement. It enables every young person to express her/his opinion on issues that matter in their lives, through	Digital platform is not recognized by local administrations as an effective tool for youth and community policy. Local administrations are not aware on how to use the platform for youth engagement in a real life practice.

		participation in real-time weekly polls, and to be heard by the Government and other parties concerned.	
Youth startup initiatives support programme	UNDP	The startup initiatives support program provides an opportunity for students and young scientists to open their own startup and realize their potential in the field of entrepreneurship. The “Startup Initiatives” programme is being implemented since 2016. Training courses and master classes for startup teams are held in Fergana, Kashkadarya and Samarkand regions and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in addition to Tashkent region. Up to 20 projects selected in each of these locations.	Focused on for-profit initiatives and projects.
Ministry of Public Education	UNICEF	Competency-based state educational curriculum was developed in 2017 for school education. This curriculum anticipates development of the 21 <sup>st</sup> century skills for school children.	Although the curriculum was developed in 2017, it was not implemented nationwide since then. This project will initiate implementation of this competency-based school curriculum in the selected schools of the Fergana valley with particular focus on building leadership skills, media and information competencies, culture and rule of law through the PVE-E and GCED courses for teachers

Sustainable Management of Water Resources in rural areas in Uzbekistan	European Union – EUR 5 million, UNDP – USD 200,000	Strengthen technical capacities of water management organisations at basin, water user associations and farm levels	In addition to strengthening capacities of national institutions and contributing to human capital on water management issues, the project also has a component on community development plans and trainings for communities on sustainable water use. Fergana region is included among the 6 pilot regions for the project. Promotion of bottom-up approach by the PBF intervention and community dialogue mechanisms would contribute to the EU project’s goals of “promoting integrated water resources management at all levels and supporting the participation of local communities in improving effective water management.”
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**II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)**

- a) A brief **description of the project content** –the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy (gender- and age- sensitive).

This project builds on the premise that, in light of the government’s political and economic reforms and increased willingness to engage with the international community, a) supporting community resilience by empowering youth as actors of positive change, b) assisting the ability of the government to build and deliver reform and services inclusively, and c) creating platforms between youth and local administrations that allow meaningful participation in decision making at this critical juncture will help strengthen social cohesion and sustain peace through increasing horizontal and vertical trust. This will help ensure that no one is left behind in the reform processes in the long run by facilitating service delivery and development policy informed by local needs and priorities and implemented in a fair and transparent manner.

The conflict analysis noted the high percentage of young people, and in particular young women, who are not in employment, education or training in Uzbekistan with the Fergana Valley among the lowest performing regions. This project will address one of the main risk factors for social tension and conflict identified in the Fergana Valley, by contributing to

increased civic participation and bottom-up approach to policy development. None of the existing interventions highlighted above fill this gap that is essential for social cohesion and sustaining peace.

A RUNO scoping mission to the Fergana Valley is foreseen during the last quarter of 2019, followed by a participatory, gender-responsive peace and conflict analysis at the start of the project (Activity 3.1). This will provide localized gender-disaggregated baseline data, and the RUNOs will ensure that youth are consulted in the design and implementation of activities based on the results of the scoping mission and conflict analysis to promote local ownership. The implementation strategy and how it specifically addresses conflict causes will be further explained in subsequent sections below. The implementation strategy will be discussed and endorsed by the Steering Committee as explained below.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

The project builds on the following Theory of Change:

**IF** young people from diverse backgrounds are equipped with key competencies and opportunities to constructively participate in community life and act as key agents of change,

**IF** young people have increased access to skills and knowledge that foster their employability and entrepreneurship and positively influence attitudes to prevent anti-social behaviour;

**IF** cooperation platforms are created between young people and local administrations and inclusive public service delivery is improved

**AND IF** duty bearers have the skills and approaches necessary to address the needs of vulnerable youth on the basis of rule of law and a fair and humane justice system;

**THEN** cooperation and trust between young people and the national and local government are strengthened, in support of the national reform agenda, and **THEN** youth will have increased ability to influence their conditions, a sense of belonging to their communities and confidence in the government/public services and **THEN** dialogue mechanisms at the community level will be enhanced allowing young people entry points to act as decision makers in their own communities and apply their skills to make their communities more resilient to conflict and sustain peace;

**BECAUSE** the potential of youth for constructive engagement in political, economic and social life will be harnessed **and** young people will have the opportunity to act as positive change agents in a period of key societal and economic transformation, thereby strengthening social cohesion by leaving no one behind and ensuring a more equitable distribution of reform benefits.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

**Results framework general overview**

**Project impact:**

**The reform agenda is able to benefit the communities in the Fergana Valley in an inclusive manner, which improves community resilience and harmony, and the ability of the population to benefit from the reforms.**

**Project outcome:**

Young people are empowered to act as actors of positive change and have the mechanisms to participate equally in political, economic and social life, and duty bearers have the necessary approaches and skills to ensure inclusive service delivery and to engage with youth as changemakers, thereby strengthening vertical and horizontal trust and building community resilience in a period of political and economic transformation

**Project outputs & activities:****Output 1.1. Young people are equipped with knowledge and skills that foster their civic participation and socio-economic inclusion**

Through this Output, the RUNOs will aim to expand the skillset of youth in their diversity to support their opportunities for self-fulfillment, potential role as active members of their communities, and equip them with skills that foster long-term employability. The activities are geared to have concrete impacts that will extend beyond the project cycle. The transversal skills provided will be relevant for young women and young men in their day to day life, in their participation in community affairs, and in their professional careers. In addition to supporting youth with navigating the job market finding opportunities available, the activities also aim to invest further into building a human capital for the next generation of labour that is guided by technology and innovation – with young women and persons with disabilities at the heart of these interventions.

*Activities*

- 1.1.1. Organize trainings, educational programs and summer camps for selected young women and men from targeted areas to strengthen leadership, communication, mediation and advocacy skills enabling them to act as essential partners for change in their communities and encourage their civic participation and engagement in promoting rule of law and sustaining peace.

Based on the results of a peace and conflict analysis (under activity 1.3.1), which will focus on youth in the Fergana Valley and their perspectives, capacities and needs, a group of young women and men will be identified within their communities as agents for peace. Selection will be performed in partnership with national youth organizations and local authorities. The agents for peace will have the opportunity to participate in an educational program, including various trainings and a summer camp, aimed at teaching critical thinking, legal awareness, leadership, communication, mediation, advocacy and other skills to promote civic engagement. As a result, the participating youth will develop community action plans to bring social issues that were identified by young women and men during the peace and conflict analysis to the attention of the public and decision makers. This will be done through various dialogue platforms and mechanisms for civic participation and socioeconomic inclusion (supported by



activities further described below). This includes peer to peer in-person experience and knowledge exchange from participants who have been trained and already applied their new skills in practice, to those, who recently joined the trainings. Peer in-person exchange would contribute to enhancing the network of youth, involved into program, as well as to improving the effectiveness of trainings.

1.1.2. Conduct training for representatives of youth unions in targeted areas in order to facilitate dialogue platforms for youth to voice their opinion and concerns.

In parallel with the youth civic engagement training program above, a capacity building program will be implemented for representatives of youth unions in the 3 provinces of the Fergana Valley. This program will focus on strategic planning, communication and fostering participation. Following the trainings the project will work with the youth unions in the Fergana Valley to establish dialogue platforms where youth can voice their opinion and concerns. The agents for peace trained under activity 1.1.1 will take the lead in these discussions, based on the developed community action plans. This activity will help develop an institutional capacity for inclusion through the youth unions, ensuring that youth that are supported to play a more active role in their communities have access to an institutional framework that can ensure that youth in their diversity are represented in both community engagement and in dialogue with officials.

1.1.3. Trainings on management, innovation, business and budget planning, loan applications, sustainable investment for young women and men

The trainings will be primarily aimed at female candidates at age 18 – 30 permanently living in Ferghana region, but young men are also eligible to participate. Selection process will be based on a "first come – first enlisted" basis. At the initial phase, the trainings are going to be conducted on the premises provided by national youth organizations and khokimiyats, until the youth hubs / centres, being deployed under activity 1.2.1, are operational. The trainings will aim to ensure that young women and men have the skills to plan their own career paths and goals extending beyond the immediate confines of the current job market.

1.1.4. Pilots, small grants, innovation initiatives or mini-projects for the vulnerable groups (with the focus on women, youth) to practice with social enterprises, micro-grants for innovative ideas, promotion of startup culture and etc.

The activity will be primarily focused on young women at the age 18 – 25, and people with disability permanently living in Ferghana region, selected on a competitive basis. The participants are expected to submit their business plans on starting up small businesses, providing jobs for women and PWD, or products and services for women, young mothers, PWD and other vulnerable groups. Selection process will be administered according to the transparent procedures which will be accessible on-line and published in traditional mass media. The activity will be organized in partnership with local women's, youth and DP organizations. Consultancy and training regarding the development of business plans will be provided on the same premises as activities in 1.1.3. This activity will provide a concrete stepping stone for youth women, PWD and other vulnerable groups that aim to test out their ideas and kick start their businesses. Through this approach, the activity aims to support women's empowerment in a context where women's participation to the labour market is impacted not just by the availability of job opportunities but also by gender norms.

1.1.5. Conduct start up contests, open data hackathons, women coders initiative, Technovation challenge initiatives

The activity will be primarily focused on young women at the age 18 – 30, and people with disability permanently living in Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan regions, selected on a competitive basis. The hackathon will be dedicated to programming, coding and design of web and mobile apps. The participants will be provided with training sessions delivered by leading specialists in sphere of web and mobile design and coding. The winners will be rewarded by smartphones, laptops, flash-drives or other tech gadgets. As the event will be widely promoted and adverted all over the Republic of Uzbekistan, it would encourage other regions administrations to use the hackathons as a tool for citizen engagement into community beneficial initiatives. This activity will help invest in a human capital with skills extending beyond the needs of the current labour market and are also relevant for emerging jobs. It will also help advance gender equality goals through providing skills that can help women find or create alternatives to gender-normative job opportunities that entrench divisions across men and women.

To organize the hackathons the accumulated by UNDP experience will be utilized, such as Open Data Challenge, which is annually organized in Tashkent each year to popularize idea of open data in Uzbekistan and attract additional of developers and public to relatively new knowledge area for Uzbekistan. Hackathon is directed at creating socially important or innovative apps and services based on open data, available at Open Data Portal<sup>62</sup> and official websites of the state bodies of Uzbekistan, as well as provided by private sector. With similar aims the hackathons will be organized in Ferghana, to address local needs in improving the communications between local authorities and citizens.

1.1.6. Providing School Leavers in Ferghana valley with the Guide to Getting a Job in Uzbekistan and Globally; [hard copy in Uzbek and Russian languages accompanied with the Web version on Social media and TAS-IX zone hosted by the Ministry of Public Education]

Under this activity, practical guide will be developed for school graduates to provide information on alternative or further education, training and employment program opportunities for young people in the Fergana valley, nationwide in Uzbekistan or globally. This guide shall help young people understand an employer's needs and develop the necessary skills, attitudes and behaviours that will help them secure and maintain employment, such as: information about opportunities for the developing the additional practical skills through professional training opportunities or workplace-based learning; understanding what employers want (and why); information where to look for local and national job opportunities, how to design resume and perform well in job-interviews, labour code and related legislations. Online version of the guide will be made available, as well as schools in Fergana valley will be provided printed copy of the guide to enable not-online children also to access the information. Estimated beneficiaries are school children from 10th grade and up, NEET youth and other adults. In recognition that the job market and regulations of Uzbekistan may also be subject to change in the fast moving reform process, this activity will help provide skills and guidance that will be relevant beyond the immediate job market, and the online platforms developed will be updated to match changes in regulations.

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<sup>62</sup> (<http://data.gov.uz/ru/challenge>)

#### 1.1.7. Assessing the Media and Information Literacy of the youth in Ferghana valley

The beneficiaries of this activity will be young women and men of 15-30 y.o. at schools, universities and NEET in Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan regions. The MIL assessment in the Fergana valley will define and measure a region's MIL readiness and available competencies of youth to track that they are able to access, evaluate, utilize and share information and media content and to create new knowledge, in order to realize their full potential, and to become active citizens. As UNESCO considers MIL an essential part of 21st century competencies, this activity will provide not only policy makers and decision makers and relevant educational planning and teacher training institutions with accurate and reliable data on MIL, but also will supply individual teachers with tools for self-assessment and self-improvement. UNESCO's MIL Assessment Framework will be applied to conduct the assessment under this activity. In addition to being a long-term investment, the MIL assessment has gained significant importance in the Uzbekistan context as both the traditional media landscape and the emerging social media are under transformation, which carries both opportunities and risks for the media's role in sustaining peace.

#### **Output 1.2. Young people are provided with opportunities to constructively participate in decision making, socio-political life and act as key agents of change**

Building on the capacities provided through Output 1.1, this output will be geared towards enabling youth initiatives or supporting existing ones that are aimed towards addressing the needs of youth and communities in Fergana Valley. The activities are built on three complementary pillars that target a) establishing physical spaces for youth to have dialogue, gain access to skills, and develop plans for supporting communities, b) support youth leadership and the development of programmatic activities designed and led by youth that benefit the communities, and c) promote values that foster social cohesion and sustain peace, including volunteerism culture and thematic engagement around UN days.

##### Activities

1.2.1. Support the establishment of 3 youth hubs / centres (1 in each province of the Fergana valley) that will serve as platform for business startups and youth civic engagement on community resilience, safety and development

The activity is aimed at capacity building of local youth centers / hubs that already exist in the districts, or are planned to be established by local administrations. The selection of the hubs will be organized in partnership with district administrations and Ferghana region division of the national youth organizations. The project will not only provide technical assistance (e.g. refurbishment, procurement of equipment) but support development of the youth hubs' websites, elaboration of annual activity plans, assistance in fundraising, organizing and arranging the work of the youth centers, ensuring synergy with other activities of the project. The youth centers are aimed to last beyond the duration of this project and be one of the concrete infrastructures that sustains project goals and cements youth's civic participation. Coordination of work of youth centers during and after completion of the Project will be ensured by existing network of Uzbekistan Youth Union.

1.2.2. Engage youth leaders in promotion of UN days (Anti-corruption, human rights, human trafficking, day of social justice, zero discrimination, drug abuse and trafficking, 16 days of activism against violence etc.).

On the premises of the youth centers, supported by activity 1.2.1, a number of public awareness raising events will be organized on the occasion of relevant UN days. This will serve to give agents for peace and representatives of youth unions trained under output 1.1 a platform for civic engagement by reaching out to the broader youth population in the Fergana Valley with socially beneficial activities, aimed at supporting the fight against corruption, protecting human rights, etc. This will also help disseminate information on the youth hubs/centres and the services they provide. The activity will help champion UN values among young women and men and expand awareness on and ownership of the relevant UN frameworks, especially on SDG 16 related issues.

1.2.3. Provide small grants or other mechanisms of support to respond to pressing community needs: implementation of community-based small infrastructure projects led by young people, especially those serving vulnerable youth improving education and health services through innovative solutions for women and men on the ground and etc.

The activity will be on women and men at the age 18 – 30 permanently living in Ferghana region. The small grants will be provided to those, who presents the best projects on development, improvement, or rehabilitation of the local community infrastructure. The project must aim at resolving most urgent infrastructural needs of the local communities at which the participants are living.

The consultancy and technical assistance will be provided via youth hubs, as well as on-line information about the terms of participation in the small grants program. Selection process will be organized in partnership with the Ferghana region administration, ensuring the highest standards of visibility, transparency and accountability.

The winners will receive the small grants to implement their projects no later than 6 months after receiving the funds. The monitoring and evaluation sequence will be performed by the Project. The participants are expected to submit their business plans on starting up small businesses, providing jobs for women and PWD, or products and services for women, young mothers, PWD and other vulnerable groups. Selection process will be administered according to the transparent procedures which will be accessible on-line and published in traditional mass media. The activity will be organized in partnership with local women's, youth and DP organizations. Consultancy and training regarding the development of business plans will be provided on the same premises as activities in 1.1.3. This activity will enable the development of or help elevate existing initiatives led by youth that focus on addressing community needs, so that youth are both capacitated as actors of positive change and youth's positive engagement in communities contributes towards changing the attitudes for youth's role in society.

1.2.4. Create an innovation lab for civic engagement targeting youth unions and other youth groups in targeted districts to address local development needs that are youth-focused with a focus on conflict prevention and involvement of young people in public safety and peacebuilding.

The project will gather youth unions, other youth groups and non-governmental organisations at the youth hubs and in pilot communities for brainstorming sessions on involvement of young people in addressing local development issues with a focus on public safety and prevention of violence and conflict. Agents for peace trained under output 1.1 will play an active role in facilitating these discussions, which will serve as an incubator of ideas. The project will

support implementation of these ideas with technical and expert support. This activity will help bring together existing setups developed by the government or civil society that are focused on youth activities to ensure that the PBF project does not replicate or sideline existing networks that are already engaged in youth affairs but instead builds on their capacities to operate more inclusively and with activities geared towards social cohesion.

#### 1.2.5. Fostering volunteerism culture in targeted areas among youth (with the focus on women)

To foster volunteerism in Uzbekistan a number of different actions should be performed. At first, the legislation should provide legal basis for establishing volunteering organizations, or launching short term initiatives. To develop the draft legal acts, provide strong rationale for the legislative initiative, launch and facilitate expert and public discussions promoting volunteerism the groups of experts will be hired. The legal acts developed will be piloted in Ferghana region.

At the same time, the informational campaign will be launched, attracting the attention of society to the importance of encouraging volunteerism among youth, explaining the social spheres which could benefit from volunteerism, etc. up to the end of the Project it is expected that at least one volunteers organizations will be established till the end of the Project, and launch several activities. The activity will aim to create and enabling environment for fostering volunteerism and change attitudes towards volunteerism, both among youth who may be disinclined to volunteer in their communities and within the broader community who may see volunteerism as a trivial activity.

### **Output 1.3. The capacity of local administrators and educators to implement government policies and ensure inclusive public service delivery is improved**

This output will help build the capacities of local authorities and frontline workers to engage youth more actively and inclusively, and also help them provide youth with necessary skills that promote youth's positive role in communities. To ensure that such interventions and the PBF project itself is guided by evidence on the needs at the community level, the first activity will comprise of a gender-responsive analysis into opportunities and challenges for peace at the community level. A second tier of activities will target the education sector which is an increasing priority of the government to pilot new approaches aiming at fostering youth's ability to seek self-fulfillment and serve as active members of communities. This output will also convene frontline workers, families and youth themselves to have dialogue on matters that concern their societies to ensure the peaceful resolution of issues that may otherwise act as sources of grievances. Finally, the activities will seek to expand capacities at the local level to ensure that policies are planned and implemented more inclusively and with respect to human rights, with a longer-term analytical approach that responds to needs on the ground, and with a vision to leave no one behind of the reform process.

#### Activities

- 1.3.1. Conduct a participatory, gender-responsive peace and conflict analysis in the Fergana valley and providing policy advice with recommendations on transformation of the local governance system.

For a more in-depth study of the situation, a peace and conflict analysis will be conducted, which will look at perceptions, challenges and needs of young women and men in the Fergana

Valley and their role in local development processes and promotion of social cohesion and inter-ethnic unity. The study will look at the institutional framework in pilot communities and existing mechanisms for dialogue that youth can access in the Fergana Valley. In addition, the study will focus on problems and issues that specifically face young women and men, generate common discontent among the population and can be a trigger for conflict. This will also include a survey to understand the crime and safety, as well as corruption related issues, the population, and youth in particular, face and how better to address them.

For the peace and conflict analysis, the project will partner with national think tanks and form a team of national experts. Youth from pilot communities are expected to be actively consulted and participate in focus group discussions in all stages of this process, in order to collect data on vulnerabilities and gain insight into barriers that hamper their participation in various spheres of life.

The results of the analysis will be discussed with the Government of Uzbekistan and administrations of the Ferghana, Andijan and Namangan regions. The study will inform all project components and interventions and will serve to identify agents of peace in pilot communities, who can actively participate in designing, implementing and monitoring activities. The results of the study would be used to identify and/or adjust the baselines and indicators of activities, and develop new workplans and strategies for further phases of support from PBF and UN country team.

1.3.2 Introducing the competency-based school curricula for grades of 8-11 to build the skills and competencies for global citizenship, media and information literacy, leadership, non-violence and culture of peace in the selected schools of Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions;

Ministry of Public Education has been updating the State educational standards, school curricula towards competency development of school children (Competency-based curriculum CBC). However, the practical implementation of this CBC is not yet done. Under this activity, in five pilot schools of Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions (total of 15 schools), 18 school curricula colligated to 5 blocks will be piloted for two academic quarter (half academic year). Instructional guide will be developed and piloting teachers will be trained to deliver competency-based school curricula. Student learning achievements will be monitored and compared. The result of this piloting will then serve to scale them nationwide by the ministry of public education. This activity will help develop approaches and capacities that extend beyond the project cycle and reach to a wider set of indirect beneficiaries (students) to foster youth's role as active and constructive members of society.

1.3.3. Developing guides and course materials to build leadership skills and key competences of youth for violence prevention, response and increased civic engagement

Within this activity following teacher instruction guides and course materials will be developed:

- Preventing and response to violence in schools;
- Leadership and entrepreneurship skills development;
- Media and Information Literacy
- Strengthening the rule of law through GCED.



These developed materials shall serve in building the capacities of educators and policy makers as well as serve to educators as instruction materials. This activity will bring together national and international experts and take stock of the promising related content available at UNESCO and at other sources so to develop relevant content for Uzbekistan. Developed content will then be printed and made available for the number of trainings anticipated for youth and educators under this project.

Empowering teachers with the necessary instructional guide and resources will help them to better equip young people with key competencies to constructively participate in the community life and act as key agents of change.

1.3.4. Training policy makers, teachers and educators to build leadership skills and key competences of youth for violence prevention, response and increased culture of lawfulness and the rule of law.

Since teachers and educators are the key for quality delivery of the contents developed within the activity 1.3.3. this activity will enhance capacities of 300 teachers/educators from Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions. 300 teachers will be invited from 60 schools of Fergana valley (40 schools from each region), for the two-weekly training course. Trainings will be facilitated highly qualified and well-prepared national and international trainers. Within this activity champion (well performing) teachers will be targeted so to prepare quality pool of Master-teachers to cascade the experience in the school level so that school graduates will have increased opportunities for the relevant skills development for their positive and active civic engagement.

1.3.5. Develop and conduct training programs for public servants on a) approaches and policies on citizen engagement, b) social inclusion of youth, c) implementation of development policies, local governance in line with human rights standards, d) impact analysis, e) inclusive public administration, f) gender equality and women empowerment, g) local development planning. Integration of the elaborated on-line training programs into existing and operational distance learning systems for public servants.

To develop locally applicable training programs and modules the team of national consultants will be hired. The work on development of the training programs and module will be organized in partnership with the Academy of Public Administration and Academy of the General Prosecution office (AGPO). All programs and modules will be piloted in Ferghana region. On the basis of the results, the training modules will be improved, finalized and prepared for uploading to the on-line distance learning system operated by the AGPO. At the same time, the technical capabilities of the AGPO on-line distance learning system will be carried out. If required, the hardware and software upgrade and development activities will be performed by the Project. When the on-line distance learning system is ready, the training modules and programs will be uploaded making them accessible for all public servants in Uzbekistan. The trainings will fill an essential gap that was identified in consultation with national stakeholders, to ensure that public servants have the approaches and skills necessary to take decisions and implement policies in an inclusive manner and with a long-term vision to build resilience and leave no one behind.

- 1.3.6. Implement family strengthening, after-school life skills and sports programs, which bring together family, school and community in targeted areas to increase well-being and build capacities to promote non-violent relationships of girls, boys and families, in order to address grievances and resolve conflict in a non-violent manner.

The project will support the development and implementation of school-, sports- and other community-based family strengthening and life skills programmes in targeted communities in the Fergana Valley. For this purpose, the project will organize a training of trainers for selected teachers, sports coaches and other relevant stakeholders working with youth. The project will then support the trained trainers who will act as life skills coaches to roll out relevant activities, which will target boys and girls from disadvantaged backgrounds and their parents in order to promote coping strategies against various types of violence and promote bonding and open communication. Adolescent girls in particular will learn to take an active stance against violence by building dialogues over the drivers and causes of violence. This activity will help build dialogue among young people and their families and their school and community members to foster horizontal social cohesion.

- 1.3.7. Review of the legal framework to ensure that the local administrations implement their functions in line with human rights standards.

The team of national consultants will be hired to perform the legal expertise of the legislation regulating activity of the public service agencies in Fergana Valley. Comparing the results of the expertise with the best international practices and the results of focus group discussions with the public service clients – and specifically with youth, the key priority directions of further improvement of the legislative base will be proposed. Specific focus will be put on the performing behavioral analysis of the regulative documents, instructions and laws with the aim to identify the norms which provoke violation of human rights and delivery of low-quality public services, especially those that may be identified in the conflict analysis and youth focus group discussions conducted as part of this project. This activity will therefore directly complement Activity 1.3.5 that is geared towards building skills and approaches of public administrators, by helping address structural issues within the legal framework that may cause human rights violations and lead to grievances, especially among young men and women in the first place.

#### **Output 1.4. Duty bearers have the skills and approaches necessary to address the needs of vulnerable youth on the basis of rule of law and a fair and humane justice system**

The activities under this output are designed to work with the different layers of the justice system to ensure that a human rights first approach is adopted and applied by all actors involved, all actors are cognizant of the needs of vulnerable youth, and youth themselves are aware of legal aid and redress mechanisms available to them. Furthermore, the activities seek to expand the dialogue between law enforcement and youth to promote building vertical trust between youth, communities and institutions, and inclusive and human-rights based delivery of law enforcement.

##### Activities

- 1.4.1. Facilitate dialogue platforms to bring together youth, local authorities, police and mahalla structures to develop local crime prevention and public safety plans in targeted areas that take into consideration youth perceptions on community security and conflict prevention.

Based on mapping of stakeholders conducted during the peace and conflict analysis (1.3.1), and with the involvement of youth leaders and groups trained under other outputs, the project will facilitate dialogue platforms in pilot communities to bring local authorities, police and mahalla structures, including youth representatives, to discuss local crime and safety issues. Existing platforms and those established through activities within this project will be used. This is expected to lead to the creation of working groups composed of key stakeholders from existing structures, including women and youth, tasked with the development of crime prevention plans. The private sector and media will also be included in this exercise. Training will be provided to these groups on how to conduct participatory crime prevention assessments, followed by focus groups discussions among relevant population groups, including youth. A key element of this exercise will be the organization of focus group discussions with youth in the pilot communities to understand their experiences, perceptions and views on community security and conflict prevention. Prioritization workshops will be held to select the most pressing issues, based on which the local crime prevention and public safety plans will be further developed. The project will provide mentoring and advisory support with relevant issues, such as fundraising and communication, which will help local authorities to work in partnership with police, mahalla structures, businesses and media to implement specific community initiatives to address various crime and safety issues identified by consulted youth as risk factors for social tension. This will support implementation of new government policies aimed at crime prevention by assisting the government with methodological support to roll out pilots on social crime prevention and public-private partnerships in the Fergana Valley.

#### 1.4.2. Develop capacity of law enforcement bodies to deliver community-oriented policing services that are professional and sensitive to the needs of young people.

In partnership with the Police Academy and independent experts, the project will develop a community policing training program that will be piloted among police officers in the targeted communities in the Fergana Valley. The training program will teach problem-oriented and community-oriented policing skills and focus on youth crime prevention approaches, as well as ethics, gender sensitivity, cultural diversity, communication and presentation skills. An initial training will target senior managers of police departments in the Fergana Valley to ensure their understanding and buy-in, followed by more training sessions for selected neighbourhood and youth inspectors. It is envisaged that the targeted police officers will actively participate in dialogue platforms and focus group discussions with youth on crime prevention and public safety (under activity 1.4.1) and practice their skills during working meetings with school children and youth from the pilot communities.

#### 1.4.3. Support the development of communication and feedback mechanisms that can bring youth and law enforcement (police) closer together with use of modern ICT (e.g. mobile applications, web platforms etc.).

The project will work with police departments in the Fergana Valley to develop a police communication and outreach strategy, which will support the police to engage with youth in targeted communities to raise public awareness on the role of the police and police services available to them. Linked with the outreach strategy, the project will support measures to increase access to policing services, including a web-based platform and/or mobile app designed to enable quick access to information about territorial and youth inspectors assigned to specific areas, as well as relevant laws and regulations regulating crime and public safety.

- 1.4.4. Conduct a training program for lawyers and educators in targeted areas to raise legal awareness of youth and enhance access to legal aid to address grievances.

The project will work with the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Chamber of Advocates, the Ministry of Public Education and local authorities to train lawyers, legal specialists of State bodies and educators in the Fergana Valley on effective legal aid delivery and street law approaches to teach practical law to youth in the targeted communities. The training will focus on the most relevant laws and policies governing social and other services to the population, as well as on criminal legislation, and will pay particular attention to building communication and other skills to provide legal aid to vulnerable populations, including victims of violence, persons with disabilities, women and children, and to teach practical law to youth at grassroots level using interactive teaching methodologies. Street law programs will be further implemented in schools and/or in youth hubs/centres supported under output 1.2.

- 1.4.5. Develop information materials and implement legal awareness raising campaigns for vulnerable youth in targeted areas.

The project will support preparation of a range of information materials to facilitate legal awareness raising of youth in targeted communities in the Fergana Valley. With the involvement of trained lawyers, the project will facilitate briefings for youth and other population groups and dissemination of these materials. This will give young women and men in targeted communities an opportunity to learn about their legal and social rights (e.g. in terms of access to education, social services, ID and other documents, property and land rights; but also on their rights as victims of violence and crime or as accused offenders in case of arrest and detention by the police).

- 1.4.6. Conduct a training program for prosecutors to strengthen their communication skills, effectiveness and transparency in handling complaints and grievances of youth in targeted areas.

The project will organize a training program for staff of prosecutors' offices in the Fergana Valley who deal with citizen complaints. The training program will focus on gender and cultural sensitivity and build communication skills, which will enable the staff to provide better customer service, give young women and men who visit their offices full information and refer them to relevant social support services to address their cases.

- 1.4.7. Support development and implementation of local strategies and policies to uphold the rule of law and improve access to justice for vulnerable youth.

In line with crime prevention and public safety plans developed under activity 1.4.1, the project will support the implementation of specific community initiatives to address various crime and safety issues identified as risk factors for social tension among youth in Fergana Valley. This can include support to awareness raising campaigns on crime prevention and public safety, solidarity buses for legal aid provision, small infrastructural support to improve environmental design for crime prevention (e.g. street lights) and other initiatives to engage youth in sports, cultural and other activities aimed at promoting healthy life styles and addressing anti-social behavior among youth. Based on the results of youth surveys conducted under activity 1.3.1 the project will also support anti-corruption measures, including by partnering with the Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office to develop a guide for anti-corruption practices,

and enhance capacities of the university administration, teaching staff for more transparent management and teaching approaches, including introducing a university-level feedback and appeal system.

- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The project will primarily target young women and men (ages 18-30 for interventions outside of school settings and 13-18 for interventions conducted within school settings) in their diversity that reside in selected communities in Andijan, Namangan and Fergana provinces. The project will adopt a piloting approach, to maximize impact and ensure the demonstrability of results given the limited timeframe and budget of the project, with a vision for providing a catalytic impact and scaling up outcomes following the project termination. The primary audience will be young women and men in target communities identified by the project team, based on readily available contextual analysis, and more concretely the needs and vulnerabilities identified through a scoping mission that will take place in the fourth quarter of 2019 and the conflict analysis that will be undertaken by Activity 3.1 at the inception of the project. Activities under Outputs I and II will target selected young women and men, as well as persons with disability and other vulnerable groups, both those identified with particular vulnerabilities relating to the intervention logic as guided by the scoping mission and conflict analysis, as well as those that are acting or desiring to act as positive changemakers in their communities, ensuring that the project benefits youth in its diversity (identity, ethnicity, socio-economic background etc.) instead of focusing on one particular group. Activities under Output III will mainly be piloted in selected schools, with implications for scalability for the rest of school system in Ferghana Valley and implications for the Uzbek education system more broadly, with the selection of beneficiaries (teachers, frontline workers) geared towards areas that may have the most needs and the potential for biggest coverage. Activities targeting duty bearers under Output III and IV will mainly concern public administrators, local government, law enforcement, lawyers and prosecutors in project areas, shaped around the needs of young people in Fergana Valley, with implications for scalability in cases of online trainings and broader capacity building exercises. The project will make an effort to reach out to duty bearers that may not be immediately receptive to taking part of the project, to ensure that its benefits reach beyond the ‘usual suspects’ and can have demonstrable change in attitudes and behaviors of duty bearers and youth.

In addition to project activities under Output I and II that specifically target young women in particular, the project will aim to maintain gender parity among its direct beneficiaries. Under Output IV where gender parity may not be maintained due to existing appointments of duty bearers the project will aim to have at a minimum 30% women, mirroring national targets for women’s political participation. The training materials and other concrete capacity building tools will be further disseminated through partnership with Women’s Committee. The project will prioritize the empowerment of women in all activities and will dedicate 33% of its total budget for this purpose.

The selection criteria will be further refined in the scoping mission and needs assessment that the RUNOs will conduct in Q4 2019 before the project initiation, consultations with local

stakeholders and national partners, and refined through the conflict analysis that will be conducted at the inception phase of the project. As a necessary first step in ensuring the achievement of project goals, the tailoring of interventions and the selection of their beneficiaries will closely abide by the do no harm principle/conflict sensitivity. As such, the project will aim to ensure that different segments of the population take part in and benefit from project activities, that the project does not further entrench existing power dynamics and inequalities, and risks of project beneficiaries being exposed to increased scrutiny by authorities or become the source of grievances by the wider communities are mitigated.

	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021
<b>Sequencing Plan</b>						
Output 1.1. Young people are equipped with capacities and knowledge that foster their civic participation and socio-economic inclusion						
1.1.1. Organize trainings, educational programs and summer camps for selected young women and men from targeted areas enabling them to act as essential partners for change in their communities and encourage their civic participation and engagement in promoting rule of law and sustaining peace.						
1.1.2. Conduct training for representatives of youth unions in targeted areas in order to facilitate dialogue platforms for youth to voice their opinion and concerns						
1.1.3. Trainings on leadership, management, innovation, business and budget planning, loan applications, sustainable investment for young women and men						
1.1.4. Pilots, small grants, innovation initiatives or mini-projects for the vulnerable groups (with the focus on women, youth) to practice with social enterprises, micro-grants for innovative ideas, promotion of startup culture						
1.1.5. Conduct start up contests, open data hackathons, women coders initiative, Technovation challenge initiatives)						

1.1.6. Providing School Leavers in Ferghana valley with the Guide to Getting a Job in Uzbekistan and Globally						
1.1.7. Assessing the Media and Information Literacy of the youth in Ferghana valley						
Output 1.2. Young people are provided with opportunities to constructively participate in decision making, socio-political life and act as key agents of change						
1.2.1. Support the establishment of 3 youth hubs/centres (1 in each province of the Fergana valley) that will serve as platform for business startups and youth civic engagement on community resilience, safety and development						
1.2.2. Engage youth leaders in promotion of UN days (Anti-corruption, human rights, human trafficking, day of social justice, zero discrimination, drug abuse and trafficking, 16 days of activism against violence etc.).						
1.2.3. Provide small grants or other mechanisms of support to respond to pressing community needs: implementation of community-based small infrastructure projects led by young people, especially those serving vulnerable youth improving education and health services through innovative solutions for women and men on the ground and etc.						
1.2.4. Support civic engagement initiatives targeting youth unions and other youth groups in targeted districts to address local development needs that are youth-focused with a focus on conflict prevention and involvement of young people in public safety and peacebuilding						
1.2.5. Fostering volunteerism culture in targeted areas among youth (with the focus on women)						
Output 1.3 The capacity of local administrators and educators to implement government policies and ensure inclusive public service delivery is improved						
1.3.1. Conduct a participatory, gender-responsive peace and conflict analysis in the Fergana valley and providing policy						

advice with recommendations on transformation of the local governance system						
1.3.2 Introducing the competency-based school curricula for grades of 8-11 to build the skills and competencies for global citizenship, media and information literacy, leadership, non-violence and culture of peace in the selected schools of Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions						
1.3.3. Developing guides and course materials to build leadership skills and key competences of youth for violence prevention, response and increased civic engagement						
1.3.4. Training policy makers, teachers and educators to build leadership skills and key competences of youth for violence prevention, response and increased culture of lawfulness and the rule of law.						
1.3.5. Develop and conduct training programs for public servants and integration of the elaborated on-line training programs into existing and operational distance learning systems for public servants						
1.3.6. Implement family strengthening, after-school life skills and sports programs, which bring together family, school and community in targeted areas to increase well-being and build capacities to promote non-violent relationships of girls, boys and families, in order to address grievances and resolve conflict in a non-violent manner.						
1.3.7. Review of the legal framework to ensure that the local administrations implement their functions in line with human rights standards						
<b>Output 1.4</b> Duty bearers have the skills and approaches necessary to address the needs of vulnerable youth on the basis of rule of law and a fair and humane justice system						
1.4.1. Facilitate dialogue platforms to bring together youth, local authorities, police and mahalla structures to develop local crime prevention and public safety plans in targeted areas that take into consideration youth perceptions on						



community security and conflict prevention.						
1.4.2. Develop capacity of law enforcement bodies to deliver community-oriented policing services that are professional and sensitive to the needs of young people.						
1.4.3. Support the development of communication and feedback mechanisms that can bring youth and law enforcement (police) closer together with use of modern ICT (e.g. mobile applications, web platforms etc.).						
1.4.4. Conduct a training program for lawyers and educators in targeted areas to raise legal awareness of youth and enhance access to legal aid to address grievances.						
1.4.5. Develop information materials and implement legal awareness raising campaigns for vulnerable youth in targeted areas.						
1.4.6. Conduct a training program for prosecutors to strengthen their communication skills, effectiveness and transparency in handling complaints and grievances of youth in targeted areas.						
1.4.7. Support development and implementation of local strategies and policies to uphold the rule of law and improve access to justice for vulnerable youth.						

### III. Project management and coordination

#### a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners:

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
UNDP	\$ 16,944,196.45	TRAC, Government, EU, USAID, vertical funds, etc.	Uzbekistan, Tashkent	150	

<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>\$1,300,000</b>	<b>Donors and UNESCO regular programme</b>	<b>Uzbekistan, Tashkent</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>UNESCO will engage its expert staffs from its HQ, Regional Bureaus and Institutions globally</b>
<b>UNODC</b>	<b>\$ 4,301,354</b>	<b>Japan, US, Sweden, global and regional initiatives</b>	<b>Uzbekistan, Tashkent</b>	<b>60</b>	

The project will work with the following national partners: Presidential Administration (overall coordination of activities in the area of conflict prevention and PVE), General Prosecutor’s Office (activities on capacity building of duty bearers, trainings for the law enforcement institutions and etc.), Academy of the General Prosecutor’s Office (activities on trainings for the law enforcement institutions, and for conducting corruption risk assessment of universities), Academy of public administration (trainings for civil servants), Ministry of Interior (capacity development of police officers and promotion of dialogue on crime prevention and public safety), Youth Union (to launch the hubs, initiate citizen engagement, entrepreneurship and leadership activities for young people), Institute for Strategic and Inter-Regional Studies (mainly to support the research and policy analysis on the issues of peace, security and conflict prevention), Ministry of Justice and Chamber of Advocates (to support work on legal aid for vulnerable populations, including youth), Ministry of Public Education (to support school-based life skills and civi education interventions), local authorities (to support peace and conflict analysis and various dialogue platforms).

**UNDP** will be the lead agency for the project. UNDP will be responsible for overall coordination of the activities, organizing efficient process of monitoring and evaluation of the project. UNDP has a broad experience of working with the issues of conflict prevention and social cohesion from the development angle. Namely, UNDP Uzbekistan has implemented projects on prevention of violent extremism through ensuring legal, social and psychological support to migrants. UNDP Uzbekistan is also a part of the sub-regional programme on PVE, funded by the Government of Japan. In addition, UNDP is currently implementing a project on youth and employment.

UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. UNDP helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results. UNDP supports countries' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals, which will guide global development priorities through 2030. UNDP's Strategic Plan (2018-2021) has been designed to be responsive to the wide diversity of the countries it serves. The diversity is reflected in three broad development contexts: a) eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, b) accelerate structural transformations, and c) build resilience to shocks and crises. In all its activities, UNDP encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women, minorities

and the poorest and most vulnerable. UNDP opened its representative office in Uzbekistan in January 1993 and has since been committed to facilitating the country's development. UNDP has worked intensively to support Uzbekistan's Government, civil society and ordinary people in overcoming the numerous challenges that have been faced during the nation's transition period. UNDP has assisted governmental and non-governmental institutions in obtaining the knowledge, experience and resources needed to successfully pursue economic and social reforms, and to ensure the well-being of the Uzbek people.

**UNODC** is committed to achieving health, security and justice for all by tackling threats from illicit drugs, organized crime and terrorism worldwide. UNODC's work falls into five interrelated thematic areas: organized crime and trafficking; corruption; crime prevention and criminal justice reform; drug prevention and health; and terrorism prevention. Relevant UNODC expertise for peacebuilding in Uzbekistan includes experience with law enforcement, border management, support to strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice reform, development of criminal legislation, education for justice initiatives, drug and crime prevention programs working with police, schools, families, children and other stakeholders in Tashkent and regions. Based on this comparative advantage, UNODC will focus on promoting community policing and community-based crime and violence prevention as part of this intervention, including dialogue platforms for youth, local authorities and police, as well as efforts to strengthen the capacity of lawyers, prosecutors and educators to work with vulnerable youth and address their grievances.

**UNESCO** engages with youths to create change through its fora, built solid youth networks, reaches young people to work on peacebuilding and prevention of violent extremism, and is committed to empowering underprivileged youth by providing them with spaces to participate. In particular, through the prevention of violent extremism through youth empowerment, UNESCO aims to create opportunities for young women and men in Fergana valley to engage as change-makers and peacebuilders in their immediate communities and wider societies, and to promote a constructive vision of young people as leaders, addressing hate related issues. Youth in Uzbekistan are witnessing a dramatic increase in access to information and communication. Through the research analysis, capacity-building resources, such as curricula development, policy guidelines and articulation, and assessment framework, UNESCO will support the development of key competencies among youth so that youth have potential to access, search, critically assess, use and contribute online and offline information wisely with consideration of rights and ethical issues in order to increase their effective civic participation. Recognizing the force, creativity, energy, know-how and capacities of young people, UNESCO will prioritize its work with and for youth to promote leadership potential of youth. Guided by its Operational Strategy on Youth (2014-2021), which is the result of a long process of consultation as well as engaging the young people and Member States, UNESCO's action on youth leadership in Fergana valley will respond to youth's needs and aspirations.

## **b) Project management and coordination**

For the purpose of coordination a Steering Committee will be established composed of national partners (MFA, Presidential Administration, General Prosecutor's Office, Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office, Academy of public administration, Youth Union, Institute for Strategic and Inter-Regional Studies, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Interior, Chamber of Advocates), UN RC, UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO. The Steering Committee will

be co-chaired by the Government focal point appointed in consultation with the MFA and Presidential Administration and the leading agency – UNDP. The Steering Committee will ensure overall guidance and make strategic decisions related to project implementation.

The Steering Committee will meet within the first three months of the project to adopt the Programme Work Plan, will meet at least twice during the implementation phase, once halfway into project implementation and a second time in the last three months of the project.

For the day to day implementation of the project, UNDP, as the lead agency, will hire the Programme Manager, Task Manager on youth and social cohesion, Research Coordinator and Administrative Finance Assistant to be funded 100% from the project. The Programme Manager will be responsible for overall project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Task manager will be responsible for organizing trainings and programmatic work within the project. Research Coordinator will be responsible for organizing and conducting research on social cohesion and conflict prevention. The Administrative Finance Assistant will be responsible to provide programmatic, administrative and financial support to the project.

UNODC will hire a Task Manager on community policing and crime and violence prevention, a Training Coordinator and Administrative Finance Assistant to be funded 100% by the project. The Task Manager will coordinate implementation of specific interventions, including the Peace and Conflict Analysis, support to youth hubs and related youth civic engagement, educational programs aimed at family strengthening and youth life skills development, dialogue platforms to build trust between local authorities, police and youth and related capacity development of police, prosecutors and lawyers. The Training Coordinator will lead the substantive and logistical planning of all capacity development and educational programs in these areas. The Administrative Finance Assistant will be responsible for programmatic, administrative and financial support to the UNODC-led project components. The UNODC International Program Coordinator for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, based in the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia, will provide advisory and management support and oversight (15% co-funding by the project).

UNESCO will mobilize its two expert staffs in Tashkent under the cost-recovery modality for technical implementation of this project. Also, project assistant for full time will be recruited to ensure daily operation and monitoring of the project activities that UNESCO will be implementing in Fergana. Support on Finance and administration will be engaged from UNESCO’s existing staff under 10% of cost-recovery modality. UNESCO’s in-house experts at HQ, Regional Bureaus, and from specialized Institutions globally will be engaged complementarily free-of-charge.

**c) Risk management**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>How we will mitigate risks</b>	<b>Post-mitigation severity</b>
<b>Risk 1.</b> Potential delay of project activities due to extended review and clearance of action plans, or provision of contribution by national partners.	medium	high	The project will be tied with national development programs and promoted as a part the wider programme between UN agencies and GoU which means that the	<u>medium</u>

			<p>Government is fully committed to all proposed activities.</p> <p>UNDP, UNODC and UNESCO will be in constant contact with all parties involved to ensure all project activities are endorsed by national partners and all pending issues are timely addressed.</p>	
<p><b>Risk 2.</b> Recruitment processes may take longer time than expected due to deficit of qualified professionals on the market.</p>	medium	high	<p>The project will extensively use all informational channels available, including social medias, messengers and traditional mass-media resources.</p>	<u>low</u>
<p><b>Risk 3.</b> Staff turnover in government agencies and replacement of focal points (both at the management and working level)</p>	high	medium	<p>The project will be implemented in close consultation with national partners to ensure institutional memory and the continuity of transferring knowledge and skills</p>	<u>medium</u>
<p><b>Risk 4.</b> The focus on vulnerable groups may become softer and involve fewer count of their representatives into project activities.</p>	medium	medium	<p>The project staff will be trained to consider specifics of reaching out the target audience and encouraging the representatives of vulnerable groups to actively participate in the Projects. Different motivation tools will be used if need, including in kind benefits, such as catering, per diem, accommodation coverage.</p>	<u>low</u>
<p><b>Risk 5.</b> Low attendance rate to the trainings of the public servants due to high working load on their primary work place. Low coverage of the public servants by trainings.</p>	medium	high	<p>The project will concentrate on development of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. short-timed training modules with more attention to practice activities and team work.</li> <li>2. Accessible on-line Self-education training modules with integrated self assessment tools.</li> </ol>	<u>medium</u>

<p><b>Risk 6. Conflict sensitivity:</b> Leadership trainings are considered as contradictory and not complementary to the existing local political structures.</p>	low	high	<p>The project will involve public officials into development of the training modules and conducting trainings to ensure their ownership in the project. All project activities to be closely monitored by UNDP, UNODC and UNESCO teams.</p>	<u>low</u>
<p><b>Risk 7. Conflict sensitivity:</b> Youth that take part in the project activities and conduct their own social impact initiatives are not considered to share the concerns and priorities of local duty bearers</p>	Low	High	<p>The project will ensure buy-in from the central and local levels, and its steering committee will include the presence of national partners for the project. Activities under Output 1.4 on expanding the dialogue between law enforcement and citizens will further contribute to addressing concerns and alleviating potential tensions</p>	<u>low</u>
<p><b>Risk 8. Conflict sensitivity:</b> The project is not able to equally benefit different segments of the youth population and youth actors in communities, which creates perceptions of being left behind of UN engagement.</p>	Low	High	<p>The needs assessment, participatory conflict analysis, and constant monitoring of project activities on the ground will aim to ensure that project activities target the audience with the highest needs and ability to make a positive impact, while ensuring that no particular group is left behind</p>	<u>medium</u>
<p><b>Risk 9. Conflict sensitivity:</b> Youth beneficiaries of the project are stigmatized in their communities for taking part in some project activities</p>	Low	High	<p>The project will communicate its objectives and results clearly to address any existing misperceptions or resistance towards the activities, in accordance with the communication plan developed by the RUNOs and approved by the Steering Committee and implemented in close coordination with local authorities</p>	<u>low</u>
<p><b>Risk 10. Conflict sensitivity:</b> There is community resistance to youth's</p>	Low	Medium	<p>The project will be closely coordinated with local partners with an established presence in the field to ensure</p>	<u>low</u>

increased role and initiatives in communities.			buy-in. Activities geared towards dialogue within the community and between community and duty bearers will also support dialogue across generations and different segments of the population to address any arising grievances.	
<b>Risk 11.</b> Raising attention of youth to corruption issues and increasing their capacities on implementation of anti-corruption tools might create resistance by some agencies.	low	High	The project will involve public officials into development of the training modules and conducting trainings to ensure their ownership in the project.	<u>low</u>
<b>Risk 12.</b> Members of the trainings and participants of the public events, organized by the Project, Small Grant recipients whose projects are related to and anti-corruption screening and public oversight activities may have challenges in accessing their rights to information, freedom of expression, and freedom of assembly and associations	medium	high	Project teams will monitor the situation on the ground and inform PBF about any emerging risk in this field. Project teams will discuss with the national partners the way to define mechanisms ensuring access to information, freedom of expression and speech, as well as freedom of assembly and associations.	<u>low</u>
<b>Risk 13.</b> Heads of households may prohibit participation or limit the opportunities of young girls to participate in trainings, contests and other project activities.	medium	high	The project team will develop targeted informational messages, explaining importance of encouraging young women and girls to actively participate in public events and contests organized by the project	<u>low</u>
<b>Risk 14.</b> Public services with a positive implication for young women may not be supported by national partners.	medium	high	The project will prepare justifications for these public services and undertake awareness-raising meetings and communication with national partners.	<u>low</u>

#### d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring & evaluation activities will be performed in line with PBF requirements. The data will be collected according to the Results Framework and indicators listed in the Annex B. To ensure impartiality of the monitoring reports the data will be collected from open reliable and verifiable sources of information.

After the submission of the project document, the Project Team will initiate an inception phase, which will allow better planning and developing the respective plans, reporting lines and capacities needed for project implementation, (e.g. detailed M&E plan, communication plan, sequencing strategy, beneficiary selection plan etc.). These details will be clarified through the Work Plan developed by the Project Board in a process coordinated by UNDP as the lead agency. The respective project focal points from each participating agency will monitor the progress and results of the day to day project activities. Various monitoring and evaluation tools will be utilized in a complementary manner, including field reports and interviews with key stakeholders and project beneficiaries. The agencies will share these findings with the Project Board in the schedule detailed below, which will form the basis of regular reporting to the PBF. An independent quality evaluation will be conducted before the project termination. Five percent of the total project budget amounting to USD 110,000 will be dedicated to M&E activities. The analytical components of the project, including the surveys on youth needs in Fergana will further help establish baselines and reshape metrics for project impact.

<b>Method</b>	<b>Intervals</b>	<b>Carried out by</b>	<b>Follow up activity</b>
Project update meetings	Monthly	UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan (CO)	Minutes detailing the follow-up tasks
Progress report on programmatic issues in line with PBF requirements	Quarterly	UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO and the Project Team	Progress report will be submitted to PBSO
Financial report in line with PBF requirements	Quarterly (provisional financial report by UNDP CO) Annually (centralized from UNDP HQ)	UNDP and the Project Team	Financial report will be submitted to Project board and PBSO
Progress review meetings and project onsite visits	Bi-weekly	UNDP and the Project Team	Meeting minutes
Joint meeting to discuss ongoing progress of activity work plans and make adjustment if needed	Quarterly	UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO, the Project Team and PBSO	Meeting minutes and follow-up actions agreed (e-mail communication)



Progress evaluation mission	February 2021	UNDP, PBSO	The evaluation company will be hired to ensure impartiality of the assessment.
Project completion report in line with PBF requirements	June 2021	UNDP	The project completion report will be submitted to PBSO and national partners

**e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The project builds on existing national priorities and will be implemented in close partnership with both central authorities as well as the local governmental and non-governmental agencies in Andijan, Fergana and Namangan. The capacity building of government officials to plan and implement local policies in an inclusive manner and in collaboration with youth and the broader public is a long term investment to sow the seeds for a participatory and bottom-up approach to take root in Fergana Valley, that can then be expanded to cover the broader Uzbekistan regions. The main idea of the project is to contribute to the capacity of stakeholders so that they could then disseminate their knowledge and skills to the wider group of public servants. Capacity building of the broad range of stakeholders will ensure the sustainability of the project results.

Similarly piloting initiatives aimed at expanding the capacities of youth themselves for long-term civic participation and citizenship skills will be a long-term investment, that can be scaled up in close partnership with national authorities after the project termination. The project will also aim to align with existing interventions on the ground led by national authorities, local stakeholders as well as international organizations supporting initiatives based on youth, development and capacity development for national partners in Fergana Valley. The exact nature of this potential alignment will be clarified further during the scoping mission and inception phase, and will be based on the decision of the Steering Committee. To take the advantage of increased donor interest in the Fergana Valley and produce catalytic results, the project will prioritize closely coordinating and aligning activities with existing and planned initiatives led by the World Bank, European Union and other development partners engaged in the region.

As the Fergana Valley itself is an increasing focus of the international community and a traditional source of development challenges, inter-community and at times inter-governmental tensions, the successful piloting of initiatives in Uzbekistan carry the opportunity of being implemented in the other countries that face similar needs in Fergana, as well as pave the way for potential cross-border collaboration building on the successes of Uzbekistan. This could provide further opportunities to help facilitate closer cooperation within the sub-region.

The PBF project will also be one of the first interventions in the Uzbekistan context, at least in recent years, that focuses on building social cohesion and sustaining peace, since Uzbekistan has been a peaceful country in the traditional understanding of the word. The increased interest

of the Government to engage with the international community, particularly in the case of the PBF project on Government Priority Area 5.1 on security, religious tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony is a new development. This provides an important window of opportunity whereby if positive results are demonstrated through the PBF project, the Government's willingness to engage on Sustaining Peace and SDG16 with the UN system and beyond may be further expanded. Furthermore, the project aims to pilot activities that change the Government approach to youth empowerment and social cohesion. If successful results are displayed, the project may have a catalytic effect for similar projects and support a gradual transformation in the Government's approach.

#### **IV. Project budget**

**Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Young people can act as actors of positive change and have the mechanisms to ensure inclusive service delivery to build community resilience in a period of political and economic transformation</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate of young people expressing confidence in their self-efficacy, agency, community participation, socio-economic inclusion and sense of belonging. Share of youth (women and men) considering themselves as citizen who are capable to positively influence on policy of local administrations and responsible for community resilience.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A. To be set at the beginning of the project. Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 25% of project beneficiaries display improvements in attitudes and perceptions65%.</li> </ul>	<p>On-line survey of youth in Ferghana region.</p>	<p><b>January-March 2020</b> Gender-sensitive baseline survey conducted</p> <p><b>July 1, 2021</b> Replication of survey to measure positive change</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of official decisions, resolutions of the Ferghana region administrations adopted based on proposals of Ferghana youth initiatives.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: At least 2 decision / resolution of one of the khokimiyats from Ferghana region, including 1 based on young women initiative.</p>	<p>Official web-site of Ferghana regional administrations and mass media reports.</p>	<p><b>January 1, 2021</b> 1 decision / resolution of one of the khokimiyats from Ferghana region.</p> <p><b>July 1, 2021</b> 2 decision / resolution of one of the khokimiyats from Ferghana region, including 1 based on young women initiative.</p>

		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of youth initiatives focusing on civic engagement and community development initiated through the project and sustained beyond the project lifecycle. The proportion of citizens satisfied by the work, attitude and ethics of public servants of knokimiyats and social protection divisions of three districts of Ferghana valley.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A. To be set at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 initiatives, at least 5 that are led by young women, are sustained 6 months after the project termination through local state budgets or other sources of funding. Increment of satisfaction rate increased on 25 percentage points during the project implementation period.</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly reports on visitors satisfaction rates Post-intervention M&amp;E, follow-up with project beneficiaries</p>	<p><b>July 1, 2020</b> Visitors satisfaction rate is above 50%</p> <p><b>June 1, 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50 initiatives supported by the project have reached fruition. Visitors satisfaction rate is above 65%.</li> </ul> <p><b>December 1, 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 initiatives, including at least 5 that are led by women have been sustained. Visitors satisfaction rate is above 70%.</li> </ul>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of meetings/community dialogues/town hall discussions/consultations held between youth and duty bearers without the direct intervention of the project</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A. To be set at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>Target: The project has created the demand within the community and duty bearers to sustain and</p>	<p>Key stakeholder interviews, follow-up with youth unions, project beneficiaries and local officials, field reports</p>	<p><b>June 1 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 5 community engagement activities conducted without the direct intervention of the project</li> </ul>

		utilize dialogue platforms created by the project without the direct involvement of RUNO engagement.		
	Output 1.1 Young people are equipped with capacities and knowledge that foster their civic participation and socio-economic inclusion	Output Indicator 1.1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of public initiatives and projects regarding most urgent needs of regional development at local level, proposed and promoted by youth for public discussions in mass media.</li> </ul> Baseline: N/A Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 initiatives announced or exposed for public discussion.</li> </ul>	- On-line publications in mass-media. - Official web-sites of youth organizations.	<b>October 1, 2020</b> 10 initiatives announced or exposed for public discussion.  <b>January 1, 2021</b> 15 initiatives announced or exposed for public discussion.  <b>April 1, 2021</b> 20 initiatives announced or exposed for public discussion.
	1.1.1. Organize trainings, educational programs and summer camps for selected young women and men from targeted areas to strengthen leadership, communication, mediation and advocacy skills enabling them to act as essential partners for change in their communities and encourage their civic participation and engagement in promoting rule of law and sustaining peace.	Output Indicator 1.1.1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of young women and men who have successfully completed the trainings.</li> <li>Number of young women and men who have participated in summer camps.</li> </ul> Baseline: N/A Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>45 young women and 75 young men have successfully completed the trainings.</li> <li>25 young women and 35 young men have participated in summer camps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly reports.</li> <li>Participants registry records.</li> <li>Photo and video footage of completion event.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	- Quarterly reports. - Participants registry records. - Photo and video footage of completion event.	- <b>April 1, 2020.</b> Training modules for trainings and summer camps prepared and approved by implementing agencies. - <b>July 1, 2020.</b> 15 young women and 20 young men have participated in summer camps - <b>October 1, 2020.</b> 25 young women and 35 young men have participated in summer camps 20 young women and 30 young men have successfully completed the trainings. - <b>January 1, 2021.</b> 45 young women and 75 young men have successfully completed the trainings.
	1.1.2. Conduct training for representatives of	Output Indicator 1.1.2.		<b>July 1, 2020.</b>

	youth unions in targeted areas in order to facilitate dialogue platforms for youth to voice their opinion and concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of youth union representative who have successfully completed the trainings.</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45 women and 75 men from youth unions have successfully completed the trainings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Participants registry records.</li> <li>- Photo and video footage of completion event.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>Training modules for trainings and summer camps prepared and approved by implementing agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>January 1, 2021.</b></li> </ul> <p>45 young women and 75 young men have successfully completed the trainings.</p>
	1.1.3. Trainings on leadership, management, innovation, business and budget planning, loan applications, sustainable investment for young women and men	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of young women and men who have successfully completed the trainings.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: 50 young women and 50 young men have successfully completed the trainings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Participants registry records.</li> <li>- Photo and video footage of completion event.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- April 1, 2020. Training modules for trainings and summer camps prepared and approved by implementing agencies.</li> <li>- July 1, 2020. 10 young women and 10 young men have successfully completed the trainings.</li> <li>- October 1, 2020. 30 young women and 30 young men have successfully completed the trainings.</li> <li>- January 1, 2021. 50 young women and 50 young men have successfully completed the trainings.</li> </ul>
	1.1.4. Pilots, small grants, innovation initiatives or mini-projects for the vulnerable groups (with the focus on women, youth) to practice with social enterprises, micro-grants for innovative	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of small grant projects received the funding.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 SM projects received the funding, including 8 proposed by women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Photo and video of each small grant project launch.</li> <li>- On-line availability of the launched</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- April 1, 2020. Procedural guidelines and protocols for small grants distribution are approved by the implementing agency.</li> <li>- July 1, 2020. Adverts regarding SG contest is launched.</li> <li>- October 1, 2020.</li> </ul>

	<p>ideas, promotion of startup culture and etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 SM projects successfully are accomplished, or launched / provided outputs, including 8 proposed by women.</li> </ul>	<p>projects, or video footage of the project outputs.</p>	<p>10 projects are selected, including 3 prepared by women. - January 1, 2021. 20 projects are selected, including 8 prepared by women. - April 1, 2020. 10 SM projects are accomplished / launched / provided outputs. - July 1, 2020. 20 SM projects are accomplished / launched / provided outputs.</p>
	<p>1.1.5. Conduct start up contests, open data hackathons, women coders initiative, Technovation challenge initiatives)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of young women participants</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 50</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Photo and video of each small grant project launch.</li> <li>- On-line availability of the launched projects, or video footage of the project outputs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- January 1, 2021. Adverts regarding hackathon is launched.</li> <li>- April 1, 2021. Hackathon is conducted involving at least 50 young women from Namanghan, Andijan and Ferghana regions.</li> </ul>
	<p>1.1.6. Providing School Leavers in Ferghana valley with the Guide to Getting a Job in Uzbekistan and Globally; [hard copy in Uzbek and Russian languages accompanied with the Web version on Social media and TAS-IX zone hosted by the Ministry of Public Education] (UNESCO)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.6.1 - Endorsed and reproduced Guide for the School leavers “Getting a Job in Uzbekistan and Globally” [GUIDE] (<i>title is subject to change</i>)</p> <p>Baseline: Not available as of 2019</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developed and endorsed GUIDE in Uzbek and Russian languages;</li> <li>2. Online version of the Guide in Uzbek and Russian languages is functional and hosted by the MoPE;</li> </ol>	<p>UNESCO and the Ministerial endorsement letter of the GUIDE</p> <p>World Wide Web address of the GUIDE location in the Tas-IX zone</p> <p>printed versions of the publication</p>	<p>August 2020 Publication of online and offline Guide</p>

		3. Print versions in Uzbek-5,000 (1 copy per school); and in Russian-1,000	and the list of publication dissemination to schools	
	1.1.7. Assessing the Media and Information Literacy of the youth in Ferghana valley (UNESCO)	Output Indicator 1.1.7 Number of assessments conducted in Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions Baseline: 0 Target: 1	MIL assessment report	March 2021 MIL assessment report prepared
	Output 1.2 Young people are provided with opportunities to constructively participate in decision making, socio-political life and act as key agents of change	Output Indicator 1.2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of initiatives discussed with local administrations and officials on the round tables organized by local youth activists.</li> <li>Number of initiatives, discussed via tv or on-line broadcasted round tables.</li> </ul> Baseline: N/A Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 initiatives are discussed on round tables.</li> </ul> 5 initiatives are discussed via on-line or tv broadcasted round tables.	- On-line publications in mass-media. - Official web-sites of local administrations.	<b>January 1, 2021</b> 5 initiatives are discussed on round tables.  <b>April 1, 2021</b> 8 initiatives are discussed on round tables. 2 initiatives are discussed via on-line or tv broadcasted round tables.  <b>July 1, 2021</b> 10 initiatives are discussed on round tables. 3 initiatives are discussed via on-line or tv broadcasted round tables.
	List of activities under this Output: 1.2.1. Support the establishment of 3 youth hubs/centres (1 in each province of the Fergana valley) that will serve as platform for business startups and youth civic engagement on community resilience, safety and development	Output Indicator 1.2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of hubs established and operational.</li> <li>Average monthly number of visitors.</li> </ul> Baseline: N/A Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 hubs are established and operational till July 1, 2021.</li> <li>150 monthly visitors, in average for each hub.</li> </ul>	- Quarterly reports. - Photo and video of each small grant project launch.	- July 1, 2020. Hardware equipment and furniture is purchased. - October 1, 2020. Bi-annual plan of each hub activity is adopted. Hubs are equipped with hardware, software, furniture, readings. - January 1, 2020. Monthly visitors turnover reaches 50 visitors for each hub. - April 1, 2020.



				<p>Monthly visitors turnover reaches 100 visitors for each hub.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- July 1, 2021.</li> </ul> <p>Monthly visitors turnover reaches 150 visitors for each hub.</p>
	<p>1.2.2. Engage youth leaders in promotion of UN days (Anti-corruption, human rights, human trafficking, day of social justice, zero discrimination, drug abuse and trafficking, 16 days of activism against violence etc.).</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>*Number of public awareness raising campaigns held on the occasion of UN days</p> <p>Baseline:N/A</p> <p>Target:At least 6 campaigns held by July 1 2021</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- January 1, 2021</li> <li>3 campaigns held</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-July 1, 2021</li> <li>6 campaigns held</li> </ul>
	<p>1.2.3. Provide small grants or other mechanisms of support to respond to pressing community needs: implementation of community-based small infrastructure projects led by young people, especially those serving vulnerable youth improving education and health services through innovative solutions for women and men on the ground and etc.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of small grant infrastructural projects initiated by youth.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 SMG youth infrastructural projects received the funding, including 20 proposed by women.</li> <li>• 60 SMG youth infrastructural projects successfully are accomplished, or launched / provided outputs, including 20 proposed by women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Photo and video of each small grant project launch.</li> <li>- On-line availability of the launched projects, or video footage of the project outputs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- April 1, 2020. Procedural guidelines and protocols for small grants distribution are approved by the implementing agency.</li> <li>- July 1, 2020. Adverts regarding SG contest is launched.</li> <li>- October 1, 2020. 20 projects are selected, including 6 prepared by women.</li> <li>- January 1, 2021. 60 projects are selected, including 20 prepared by women.</li> <li>- April 1, 2020. 20 SM projects are accomplished / launched / provided outputs.</li> <li>- July 1, 2020. 60 SM projects are accomplished / launched / provided outputs</li> </ul>

	<p>1.2.4. Support civic engagement initiatives targeting youth unions and other youth groups in targeted districts to address local development needs that are youth-focused with a focus on conflict prevention and involvement of young people in public safety and peacebuilding</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of civic engagement initiatives initiated by youth.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at least 20 initiatives, including 30% proposed by women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports.</li> <li>- Photo and video of each initiative launched.</li> </ul>	<p>October 1, 2020 Incubator of ideas launched, initiatives developed</p> <p>January 1, 2021 10 initiatives launched</p> <p>July 1, 2021 20 Initiatives launched</p>
	<p>1.2.5. Fostering volunteerism culture in targeted areas among youth (with the focus on women)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteerism is provided with legal base.</li> <li>• Number of television and on-line broadcasted round tables and open discussions conducted.</li> <li>• Number of regional volunteer organizations established.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft legal acts enabling formal launch of volunteers organizations is prepared and submitted for attention of national partners.</li> <li>• Mass-media promotion strategy on volunteerism is developed and adopted by national partners.</li> <li>• At least 4 television and on-line broadcasted round tables and open discussions conducted.</li> <li>• At least 4 promo-video footage is prepared.</li> <li>• At least 1 regional volunteer organization established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Formal correspondence with national partners.</li> <li>- Mass-media reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- April 1, 2020. Conceptual framework of legal base for volunteerism, mass-media strategy is elaborated and adopted by implementing agency.</li> <li>- 1 life-broadcasting open discussion is conducted.</li> <li>- July 1, 2020. Draft legal acts are developed and submitted to national partners.</li> <li>- 1 life-broadcasting open discussion is conducted.</li> <li>- October 1, 2020. Draft legal acts are exposed for public discussion.</li> <li>- 1 life-broadcasting open discussion is conducted.</li> <li>- Idea of establishing 1 volunteers organization, and its focus of activity are discussed.</li> <li>- April 1, 2020. Legal act enabling volunteerism is adopted by local administration.</li> </ul>

				<p>Constituent Assembly on establishing 1<sup>st</sup> regional volunteers organization is conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- July 1, 2020.</li> </ul> <p>1st volunteer organization has launched at least 1 project for local communities needs.</p>
	<p><b>Output 1.3</b> The capacity of local administrators and educators to implement government policies and ensure inclusive public service delivery is improved</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate of successful completion of the trainings delivered to public servants at three districts of Ferghana valley.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above 75% of training participants-public servants from three districts of Fergana region have successfully completed each of the training courses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examination modules of each training program.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>July 1, 2020</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above 75% of training participants-public servants have successfully completed the training courses.</li> </ul> <p><b>October 1, 2020</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% of training participants-public servants have successfully completed the training courses.</li> </ul> <p><b>January 1, 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% of training participants-public servants have successfully completed the training courses.</li> </ul> <p><b>April 1, 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above 75% of training participants-public servants have successfully completed the training courses.</li> </ul> <p><b>July 1, 2021</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above 75% of training participants-public servants</li> </ul>

				have successfully completed the training courses.
	1.3.1. Conduct a participatory, gender-responsive peace and conflict analysis in the Fergana valley and providing policy advice with recommendations on transformation of the local governance system (shared activity)	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analytical report elaborated.</li> <li>Number of surveys, consultations and discussions conducted.</li> <li></li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict analysis is prepared.</li> <li>At least 3 round of consultations and expert discussions are conducted.</li> <li>At least 2 surveys are conducted (e.g. victimization survey, corruption risk assessment).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly reports.</li> <li>Formal correspondence with national partners.</li> </ul>	<p>April 1, 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept note of conflict analysis report is developed, discussed and approved by national partners.</li> <li>Expert discussion with national partners is conducted.</li> <li>July 1, 2020.</li> <li>Field survey protocols are approved and supported by national partners.</li> <li>October 1, 2020.</li> <li>Zero draft report is shared with national partners.</li> <li>Expert discussion with national partners is conducted.</li> <li>January 1, 2021.</li> <li>Final report is published</li> </ul>
	1.3.2 Introducing the competency-based school curricula for grades of 8-11 to build the skills and competencies for global citizenship, media and information literacy, leadership, non-violence and culture of peace in the selected schools of Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions;	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of schools apply new competency-based school curricula</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Andijan – 5 schools</li> <li>Ferghana - 5 schools</li> <li>Namangan - 5 schools</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Public Education pilot school list</p> <p>Teacher and student feedbacks on the pilot</p> <p>UNESCO reports</p> <p>Field monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>June 2021</p> <p>15 schools in 3 districts have piloted the new curricula</p>

	<p>1.3.3. Developing guides and course materials to build leadership skills and key competences of youth for violence prevention, response and increased civic engagement;</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3. Number of guides and course materials developed:</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 4 sets of Guides and course materials on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing and response to violence in schools;</li> <li>• Leadership and entrepreneurship skills development;</li> <li>• Media and Information Literacy</li> <li>• Strengthening the rule of law through education.</li> </ul>	<p>Developed and endorsed guides and course materials</p>	<p>June 2020</p> <p>Guideline materials developed and shared with schools in Fergana Valley</p>
	<p>1.3.4. Training policy makers, teachers and educators to build leadership skills and key competences of youth for violence prevention, response and increased culture of lawfulness and the rule of law.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.4 Number of policy makers, teachers and educators trained in Andijan, Fergana and Namangan</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andijan - 100</li> <li>• Namangan - 100</li> <li>• Fergana - 100</li> </ul> <p>At least 50% are women</p>	<p>List of participants, training evaluation and feedback results, training setup communication letters</p>	<p>March 2021</p>
	<p>1.3.5. Develop and conduct training programs for public servants on a) approaches and policies on citizen engagement, b) social inclusion of youth, c) implementation of development policies, local governance in line with human rights standards, d) impact analysis, e) inclusive</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of civil servants covered.</li> <li>• Number of government agencies delegated servants for trainings.</li> <li>• Successful training completion rate.</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 300 civil servants are trained.</li> <li>• At least 20 government agencies delegated servants for trainings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Formal correspondence with national partners.</li> </ul>	<p>July 1, 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed outlines of training modules are discussed with national partners and approved.</li> <li>• Technical requirements to modernization (Hardware and software) of the on-line distance learning system of the Academy of GPO are approved.</li> </ul> <p>October 1, 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training modules are developed.</li> </ul> <p>January 1, 2021.</p>

	public administration, f) gender equality and women empowerment, g) local development planning. Integration of the elaborated on-line training programs into existing and operational distance learning systems for public servants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 70% of trainees have successfully completed training programs.</li> <li>• All training modules are available on-line for registered public servants.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training modules are approved by national partner.</li> <li>• 50 civil servants are trained.</li> <li>• Hardware and software of on-line distance learning system of the Academy of GPO is updated. April 1, 2021.</li> <li>• Training modules are successfully ported to online distance learning system.</li> <li>• 150 civil servants are trained. July 1, 2021.</li> <li>• 300 civil servants are trained.</li> <li>• All training modules are available on-line for registered public servants.</li> </ul>
	1.3.6. Implement family strengthening, after-school life skills and sports programs, which bring together family, school and community in targeted areas to increase well-being and build capacities to promote non-violent relationships of girls, boys and families, in order to address grievances and resolve conflict in a non-violent manner.	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.6 Number of young women and men reached by life skills programs Baseline: 0 Target: At least 450, including 50% young women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Photo and video footage of life skills and other programs.</li> </ul>	<p>October 1, 2020 Training of trainers conducted</p> <p>January 1, 2021 250 young women and men involved in life skills programs</p> <p>July 1, 2021 450 young women and men involved in life skills programs</p>
	1.3.7. Review of the legal framework to ensure that the local administrations implement their functions in line with human rights standards	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of policy papers elaborated.</li> <li>• Number of consultations and discussions conducted.</li> <li>• Whether draft national plan of action on alignment of public service protocols to human rights standards is developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports.</li> <li>- Formal correspondence with national partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- April 1, 2020.</li> <li>• Concept note of research paper is developed, discussed and approved by national partners.</li> <li>• Expert discussion with national partners is conducted.</li> </ul> <p>October 1, 2020.</p>

		<p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1 policy paper elaborated on conflict analysis is prepared.</li> <li>• At least 3 round of consultations and expert discussions are conducted.</li> <li>• Draft national plan of action is developed.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zero draft report is shared with national partners.</li> <li>• Expert discussion with national partners is conducted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- January 1, 2021.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Draft action plan of development of public service protocols and standards.</li> <li>• Expert discussion with national partners is conducted.</li> </ul>
	<p>Output 1.4</p> <p>Duty bearers have the skills and approaches necessary to address the needs of vulnerable youth on the basis of rule of law and a fair and humane justice system</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1</p> <p>Number of participatory and inclusive youth prevention plans developed and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 6 in 6 pilot municipalities in 3 provinces of Fergana Valley</p>	Endorsed plans	<p>July 1, 2020</p> <p>- Working groups established</p> <p>October 1, 2020</p> <p>Working groups trained</p> <p>January 1, 2021</p> <p>Prevention plans developed and endorsed</p>
	<p>1.4.1. Facilitate dialogue platforms to bring together youth, local authorities, police and mahalla structures to develop local crime prevention and public safety plans in targeted areas that take into consideration youth perceptions on community security and conflict prevention</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.4.1</p> <p>Number of participatory consultations held</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 12 in 6 pilot municipalities</p>	Quarterly reports Minutes, photos of meetings	<p>July 1, 2020</p> <p>First round of consultations held December 1, 2020</p> <p>Second round of consultations held</p>
	<p>1.4.2. Develop capacity of law enforcement bodies to deliver community-oriented policing services that are</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.2</p> <p>Number of police officers trained</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 60 from 3 provinces of Fergana Valley</p>	Training materials Training reports	<p>July 1, 2020</p> <p>Training program developed</p> <p>October 1, 2020</p> <p>Training conducted</p>

	professional and sensitive to the needs of young people.			
	1.4.3. Support the development of communication and feedback mechanisms that can bring youth and law enforcement (police) closer together with use of modern ICT (e.g. mobile applications, web platforms etc.).	Output Indicator 1.4.3 Number of communication and feedback mechanisms targeting youth created Baseline:0 Target: At least 2	Specifications for ICT applications Websites, apps developed	April 1, 2020 Initial consultations held  September 1, 2020 Specifications prepared  December 1, 2020 Procurement procedures completed  April 1, 2021 ICT solutions up and running
	1.4.4. Conduct a training program for lawyers and educators in targeted areas to raise legal awareness of youth and enhance access to legal aid to address grievances.	Output Indicator 1.4.4 Number of lawyers trained to provide legal support to young women and men Baseline: 0 Target: At least 60 from 3 provinces of Fergana Valley	Training materials Training reports	July 1, 2020 Training program developed  October 1, 2020 Training conducted
	1.4.5. Develop information materials and implement legal awareness raising campaigns for vulnerable youth in targeted areas.	Output Indicator 1.4.5 Number of information materials disseminated  Baseline: 0 Target: At least 3000 copies of brochures and leaflets disseminated	Produced information materials	July 1, 2020 Information materials produced  January 1, 2021 1500 disseminated  July 1, 2021 3000 disseminated
	1.4.6. Conduct a training program for prosecutors to strengthen their communication skills, effectiveness and transparency in handling	Output Indicator 1.4.6 Number of prosecutors trained to strengthen their communication skills, effectiveness and transparency in handling complaints and grievances of young women and men in targeted areas.	Training materials Training reports	October 1, 2020 Training program developed  January 1, 2021 Training conducted



	complaints and grievances of youth in targeted areas.	Baseline: 0 Target: At least 60 from 3 provinces of Fergana Valley		
	1.4.7. Support development and implementation of local strategies and policies to uphold the rule of law and improve access to justice for vulnerable youth	Output Indicator 1.4.7.1 Number of initiatives supported to implement prevention plans with active participation and leadership of youth in the Fergana Valley  Baseline: 0  Target: At least 12 initiatives (2 per plan in 6 municipalities and/or broader policy level initiatives on human rights and anti-corruption in the Fergana Valley)	Materials developed (e.g. anti-corruption guide for educational professionals in Uzbek language)  Quarterly reports Photo and video footage of local initiatives	October 1, 2020 Inventory of ideas for prevention initiatives based on draft plans  January 1, 2021 Preparatory work for prevention initiatives launched  July 1, 2021 12 initiatives implemented
		Output Indicator 1.4.7.2 Number of practical guide developed on preventing corruption in the education system of Ferghana valley (continuum of indicator 1.3.1.2)  Baseline: 0  Target: 1 guide in Uzbek language  Output Indicator 1.4.7.2 UNESCO- number of trained key stakeholders on anti-corruption policies and practices in the education system of Ferghana valley (continuum of indicator 1.3.1.2)  Baseline: 0  Target: 30 persons (key stakeholders)	Final version of the guide in Uzbek language  List of participants of the training-workshop	By September 2020

