



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

KYRGYZSTAN

Final Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2020 – 31 December 2023

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



<p>Programme Title & Programme Number</p> <p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00119461</p>	<p>Priority regions/areas/localities for the programme</p> <p>12 target municipalities from 6 districts located in 3 provinces</p> <p>Osh province: Karasuu district (Nariman, Karasuu town), Uzgen district (Myrza-Ake, Kurshab)</p> <p>Naryn province: Kochkor district (Kum-Dobo, Semiz-Bel), At-Bashy district (At-Bashy, Taldy-Suu)</p> <p>Chui province: Alamedin district (Leninskiy, Vasilevskiy), Sokuluk district (Sokuluk, Zhany-Pahta)</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC</p>	<p>Key Partners</p> <p>National Gender Development Council under the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Migration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor’s Office, Council of the rights of women, children and gender equality under the Speaker of the Parliament, National Statistics Committee, MOI Academy, Supreme Court, Centre for training lawyers, Plenipotential Representatives of the President in provinces, District and Local Administrations, local and national SCOs: "Gender Information Centre" Association of Legal Entities, Education for Community Development, "Legal Centre", HuizU, "Open Line", Demilgeluu Ishker Ayaldar, Centre for Research of Democratic Processes, International Debate Education Association (IDEA) in Central Asia, “Kyrgyz Family Planning Alliance”, Progressive Public Union of Women "Mutakalim", Bishkek Feminist Initiatives, Media Support Centre, Pokolenie Insan, Future of Country, Association of Crisis Centres, National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic, Crisis Centre “Chance”, Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges, Europlus Consulting Management, Agency of Social Technologies, Studio Media Kitchen, Community Action for Rural Development, Innovative Solution, New Solutions.</p> <p>Associated UN agencies: WHO, OHCHR, IOM</p>

¹ The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: 7 794 510 USD

Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:² 6 714 286 USD

Agency Contribution: 1 080 224 USD

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UN Women	1 768 326	130 610
UNDP	1 798 288	179 889
UNFPA	1 271 898	268 152
UNICEF	1 484 219	339 115
UNODC	391 555	162 458

TOTAL: 7 794 510 USD

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date:
01.01.2020

End Date:
31.12.2023

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² The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



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Acronym List

BoS	Bus of Solidarity
CEDAW	Committee/Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DV	Domestic Violence
ERPP	Unified Registry of Crimes and Misdemeanours
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
EVAWG	Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GES	Gender Equality Strategy
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
IMWG	Inter-Ministerial Working Group of the MLSSM
IP	Implementing Partner
LCPDVs	Local committees on the prevention of domestic violence
LLC	Limited Liability Company



LoA	Letter of Agreement
MIA	Ministry of the Internal Affairs
MLSSM	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MPs	Members of Parliament
MSR	Multisectoral approach mechanisms
NGES NAP	National Gender Equality Strategy
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSC	National Statistics Committee
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSPA	Oxford Scenario Planning Approach
OVPM	Office of the Vice Prime Minister
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PF	Public Foundation
P-MER	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organisation
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SI	Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan Country Programme
SI TT	Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan Country Programme Technical Team
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UN	United Nations
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme





UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WHO	World Health Organization
VPM	Vice Prime Minister



Executive Summary

This report documents the key achievements of the Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan Country Programme (SI Programme) from 2020 to 2023, highlighting programmatic results, stakeholder engagement, partnerships, communications, and on the application of gender transformative strategies to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the Kyrgyz Republic. The report reflects on contextual shifts that have affected programming over 4 years, lessons learned, and new opportunities.

During 2020-2023, Kyrgyzstan experienced a number of context-related challenges including political instability and changes of power, consequent constitutional and administrative reforms and election of the new Parliament. The situation was further aggravated by armed open conflict at the border area between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. These challenges, which emerged in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, prompted the SI Programme to adapt its approaches and activities to its evolving context.

Regarding the Legal and Policy Framework in Kyrgyzstan (Outcome 1), the Programme supported the Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament in making significant progress. First, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved its second National Gender Equality Strategy (GES) and its first National Action Plan (NAP), issued decrees appointing 49 focal points in line ministries and agencies responsible for the implementation of the GES and localising the GES at the oblast level. Second, the Parliament achieved significant results towards better EVAWG laws, including the entering into force of the revised law on state-guaranteed free legal aid. More draft laws are far advanced. This progress was made possible by improved capacities of the members of parliament and Parliamentary Committees to draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies, to conduct oversight of legislation on VAWG and to hold state institutions accountable, thanks to capacity development from the Programme. Moreover, the Programme provided expert and technical support in the development of amendments to laws and supported the organisation of exchange events with hundreds of diverse stakeholders across the country.

There was significant progress towards an improved multi-sectoral response (MSR) to GBV with a holistic and coordinated approach that harmonised a variety of institutions (Outcome 2) in charge of social work, crisis response, psychosocial support, law enforcement, and health. Notably, **the Ministry of labour, social security and migration (MLSSM) has shown increased knowledge and commitment by** issuing a decree on the function of service providers to deliver psychological and social support to GBV survivors, drafting a new two-year action plan to prevent child and forced marriages, and investing in capacity development of its personnel. Moreover, **the Ministry of Health** accepted and issued the guide on psychosocial support for women and girls in the humanitarian context. The Programme supported all of this through advocacy around psychosocial and social support, technical support to the ministries and service providers, and also through capacity building activities.



There has also been significant progress through the institutionalisation of gender-transformative modules into state institutions' educational curricula, specifically for justice and law enforcement actors. Three training institutions for the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the MLSSM have improved their curricula by institutionalising mandatory modules (40 hours) with a particular focus on a survivors-centred approach and a coordinated response to GBV. The Programme, in partnership with the 'Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges,' developed and institutionalized the content through an inter-agency task force. It made the module available as an [e-version accessible online](#) and already conducted Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) to ensure the proper roll-out.

Finally, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group under the Cabinet of Ministers and Committee on Human Rights strengthening its capacities for the implementation of international obligations and national commitments on GEWE in line with recommendations in the concluding observations of the Treaty Bodies, thanks to a tool named 'Harmonised approach for international commitments on GEWE and Human Rights' (integrating recommendations from 11 Treaty bodies), provided by the Programme.

During the reporting period, progress towards prevention and norm change (Outcome 3) was significant, as members of communities and families in pilot regions have changed their attitudes and behaviours around GEWE and VAWG. After their participation in Gender Action Learning System (GALS) training sessions , communities started to **openly discuss the issues of violence and gender inequality**, where before it was largely silenced. Particularly, there has been a significant shift in **men and boys that increased their knowledge and skills on sharing responsibilities on household chores, caregiving, and childrearing**. This was supported by the Programme through collaboration with faith-based initiatives and institutions, such as religious schools. Another important change in norms in **communities, particularly adolescent girls, was the increased opposition to child marriage**. Firstly, adolescent girls in four target villages have reported improved knowledge of their rights and leadership skills. Secondly, thousands of players were reached by a mobile game against child marriage. Thirdly, girls' education is increasingly valued and seen as an alternative to child marriage, after hundreds of parents in target communities have changed their attitudes after a series of GALS training sessions . These results were also fuelled and will be sustained by the fact that **committees on prevention of domestic violence are now fully operational in all 12 pilot areas**, with action plans and allocated budgets for EVAWG. **Norm change will further be promoted and sustained through increased awareness for GBV and GEWE in education and the media thanks to gender-transformative curricula and personnel with increased capacity in pre-schools, schools, universities, and other learning institutions, reaching faculties of faculties of law, journalism, education, and healthcare.**

Despite the delays in the legislative progress on quality services (Outcome 4), women and girls in Kyrgyzstan have better access to free legal aid thanks to better availability (like a free legal aid hotline and newly trained pro bono lawyers) and awareness thanks to an awareness campaign supported by the Programme. **Overall, the multi-sectoral response (MSR) has been**



strengthened, as the Essential Services Package was integrated, and service providers were equipped with the knowledge and skills as well as four new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The Programme focused on the protection of children by supporting the inter-ministerial database on vulnerable children for better identification of girls at risk of child marriage and violence and by introducing child-friendly procedures in juvenile probation.

Regarding data (Outcome 5), there is **increased availability of statistics online and standardised reporting forms were developed and endorsed as well as ethical protocols for the use of VAWG data and there have been efforts to digitise case management.** This progress reflects the contribution of capacity development provided by the Programme to personnel of the National Statistics Office and other responsible public bodies.

The women's and girls' movement (Outcome 6) has been strengthened through capacity development and the support to grassroots CSOs, combined with inter-generational and inter-organizational exchange. Over hundreds of **girls increased their leadership skills,** implemented their own activities, and engaged in inter-generational dialogue with women's councils. **Women's councils in 12 pilot municipalities developed action plans** on the prevention of domestic violence and early marriages and also implemented GBV prevention projects with the support of Programme sub-grants and capacity development for 159 council members. The Programme also supported **CSOs in implementing their own EVAWG initiatives,** including through a [broad information campaign on the harmful effects of sexual harassment in the workplace](#) and innovative projects.

The capacity of women's civil society and opportunity to influence decision-makers has also been strengthened, as the Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament has been strengthened to act as an interface for women's rights CSOs with state actors and the Programme strengthened the monitoring capacities of six grassroots CSOs and provided them with sub-grants to monitor the implementation of national commitments to EVAWG.

New forms of engagement and exchange for civil society actors have been created by the Programme through safe spaces and methodological support for convening national and local gatherings on GEWE and a new [online course on GBV](#) intended to building a pool of qualified GBV experts at national and sub-national levels.

Significant Contextual Shifts and Overall Implementation Status

In 2020, the Kyrgyz Republic experienced widespread social unrest, a political uprising, and a stalling economy, all of which were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and related health and



emergency measures. Domestic and gender-based violence surged, with a 62% rise in the number of domestic violence cases reported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the first quarter of 2020 over that of 2019. Key government counterparts changed, as some died from COVID-19 and later, all high-level executive positions were vacated in the wake of the overthrow of the government in October 2020. SI Programme leadership, technical team members, implementing partners, and their counterparts across the country all worked tirelessly to overcome these obstacles, allowing for a relatively smooth launch of programme activities despite the challenging context, and for some pandemic-specific assessments to adapt to the changing environment.

In 2021 and 2022, the situation was further aggravated by armed cross-border conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, killing at least 41 people, injuring hundreds, and displacing thousands, considered the most severe border conflict in Central Asia. Moreover, 2021 and 2022 were marked by continuous alterations in structures, operations, and personnel. For example, the gender focal point in the (newly created) Cabinet of Ministers was shifted between ministries, and a new Department on the prevention of domestic violence and coordination of mobile police was established under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The National Statistical Committee (NSC)'s Chairman changed several times and in connection with the election of a new convocation of representatives of the Parliament, it was necessary to start work on strengthening the capacity of the new Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament on its strategic areas of development. All of these developments meant that the legal inventory process was protracted, as was the approval of the Essential Services Package. Similarly, ongoing administrative and legal reforms affect the effectiveness of the criminal justice response to GBV related crimes. New criminal legislation and changes in state institutions (including restructuring and staff cuts) left the leadership and key personnel of these institutions in a position of uncertainty, making it difficult to elaborate and implement long-term priority targets for effective work on investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of GBV related crimes. To respond to these challenges, the Programme made considerable efforts to establish partnerships with key stakeholders through numerous meetings and the sharing of existing and new analyses to inform their decision-making. Against this backdrop, the Programme has achieved significant results.

Nevertheless, the work needs to be continued, as according to the 2021/2022 Women, Peace and Security Index, Kyrgyzstan is considered the most unsafe country for women in the Central Asian region, and local CSOs are concerned with the parliamentary initiatives on the revision of the law on NGOs and on 'foreign agents,' and increased pressure on freedom of speech and assembly that has exacerbated the already shrinking civic space in the country.



Programme Governance and Coordination

A. National / Regional Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee (NSC) was formed in March 2020 in close collaboration with the Office of the Vice Prime Minister (OVPM). It originally had 26 members (representatives of Parliament, deputy ministers/directors, representatives from UN, EUD, media and civil society organizations), co-chaired by the Vice Prime Minister VPM of the Kyrgyz Republic for Social Issues and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). Civil society comprised at least 20% of the NSC's membership. Since 2020, given the ongoing government reform and reorganization, the NSC has undergone three iterations. Specifically, the VPM (Deputy Chair of Cabinet of Ministers) in the Government changed six times since March 2020. This turnover created difficulties for the SI Programme in regard to Government ownership and meaningful NSC contribution to project implementation. Despite these challenges, in 2021, the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) organized a meeting with the VPM and another meeting with the NSC. The latter was co-chaired by the Deputy Chairperson of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and the UN Resident Coordinator (UN RC). The meeting focused on orienting members to the SI Programme content, results achieved, and objectives of the NSC. During the meeting, the PCU presented the 2021 annual report and NSC members validated the 2021 Annual Work Plan and the related budget revision. In light of ongoing government reform and reorganisation, the Programme did not convene the NSC in 2022. In 2023 the Resident Coordinator's office resumed negotiations on new membership of the NSC and conducted the last offline meeting. As a result, the NSC approved the annual report 2022, an integrated action plan 2023 along with budget revision and sustainability plan. The NSC has also agreed to review the final report 2020-2023 and approve it online.

B. Civil Society Reference Group

The Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) was formed in 2020 with 12 members and in 2021 had 14 members. In 2022, 3 members discontinued their participation due to other competing priorities. To address earlier recommendation to include youth and other organisations representing left behind groups, 2 new members were selected through nominations and voting by CSNRG members: one young SDG ambassador and one person from AFEW (AIDS Foundation East-West), which implements activities on prevention of HIV, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, and sexual transmission diseases. Based on joint workplans, the CSNRG engagement can be categorized into the following:

- sharing programmatic results & monthly work workplans;
- strategic participation in programme activities and events, particularly in local- level stakeholder communication;
- co-design and participation in the participatory monitoring;



- recommendations from CSNRG for methodologies, reports, and the development of the proposal for Phase II.

Reflection on CSNRG engagement: Some CSNRG members also represent or lead CSOs which are the Implementing Partners (IPs) of some RUNOs. Whilst this is an advantage (motivation and in-depth understanding of the Programme), it can also be a challenge to play a double role - engaging in CSNRG activities while also having very strong positioning as IP.

C. Inter-agency coordination, technical committees, and other governance mechanisms

The Programme has tapped into both the internal UN Gender Theme Group (GTG) and extended GTG consisting of donors and organizations that contribute to or have projects that promote gender equality. In 2020, SI leadership has kept GTG members updated on programme plans during monthly joint meetings. Moreover, during the preparation for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (16 Days Campaign), the SI Programme team played a coordinating role in drafting and presenting a joint contextualized concept note and action plan both to the internal and extended GTG platforms, helping to coordinate overall efforts and mobilize funding to cover the costs of some initiatives by the UNiTE Women's Network. Finally, the SI Programme has effectively collaborated with the UN communication group while conceptualizing and developing key messages focusing on behaviour change communication. Thus, SI Programme has benefitted from this engagement by gaining increased visibility and identifying new joint efforts, for instance with the Swiss Embassy for the 16 Days of Activism.

Additionally, in 2020, the SI team implemented several mechanisms and practices to operationalize the new way of working under UN Reform. Substance-wise coordination and coherence has been increased through series of 'Pathways of change' talks where teams have identified not only intra-pillar linkages but also across pillars. Examples of operation collaboration include a joint tendering process that was organized (by UNDP, UNFPA, and UNODC) on conducting a holistic review of VAWG/GBV legislation. Another example of such collaboration of the UN Women and UNFPA was on Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2020 development and development of Gender Portal for National Statistic Committee. The other collaborations resumed in the design of a simple application process to select partners for community-level work on C4D, with the goal of facilitating engagement with civil society. The simplified application templates generated by the team were used and distributed through email lists, and based on the applications, two CSOs were invited to attend a workshop on C4D during which they developed C4D roadmaps and a joint work plan to address social norms supporting VAWG and the practice of child marriages in particular.



In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative Kyrgyzstan Country Programme Technical Team (SI TT), which consists of staff members in the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU), UN Resident Coordinator's Office, and the 5 RUNOs hosted regular meetings to discuss programme-related matters and facilitate knowledge exchange. Moreover, the PCU organized expectations mappings with key stakeholders and programme presentation meetings in three oblasts (Osh, Naryn, and Chui) in close collaboration with implementing RUNOs with more than 200 key local stakeholders. These allowed for key field partners and community representatives to learn about the Programme and gain an improved understanding of the planned community-level activities, as well as for the SI team to receive community-level suggestions to improve implementation.

The PCU also played a knowledge management role: It created a library of materials related to GBV and GEWE produced by the SI program and other national and international actors. This innovative platform will be available to both internal SI staff and broader partners, thereby facilitating knowledge exchange on local and global evidence-based practices. The PCU has also documented and produced a knowledge product on effective coordination practices entailing the following processes: pathways of change, results-based monitoring, Phase II design and participatory monitoring. It was widely disseminated via the Spotlight community of practice and further consultations to explore details of these practices.

In 2022, an inter-agency coordination priority of the Programme was strategic communication and advocacy. As a result, RUNOs developed and approved the [Spotlight Communication Strategy](#); the [SI Communications Plan](#), and updated [monthly work plans](#). Finally, the [CSNRG was also involved](#) for more coherent communications efforts through a one-day in-person meeting.

D. Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools

The Programme has utilized a joint procurement between UNDP, UNFPA, and UNODC, reducing overall transaction costs. Following the effective practice in 2021, UNDP and UNODC exchanged and streamlined TORs pertinent to the same institutions (law enforcement and court systems). Although tenders were launched and administered separately, UNODC and UNDP closely coordinated parallel processes and ensured technical and substantial coherence. The other successful collaboration was between UNFPA and UN Women on development of the Gender Equality Strategy and Gender Portal within pillar-5.



Programme Partnerships

A. Government

Vice Prime Minister / Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers

The SI programme has closely collaborated with the Office of the Vice Prime Minister (OVPM), which later became the Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers – the highest Government institution dealing with the issues of gender and VAWG, to ensure national ownership of the Programme. The level of engagement was maintained throughout the implementation of the Programme, despite the changes in this position (changed five times since administrative reforms of November in 2020). In 2020, the OVPM provided support in setting up the National Steering Committee, reviving the National Gender Council by extending its membership to include civil society activists, and organizing a meeting with representatives from relevant ministries to hear the results of the Rapid Gender Assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on women and men. This assessment informed the prompt measures plan of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on prevention of domestic violence during COVID-19 lockdown in 2021, the Resident Coordinator met with the Deputy Chairs to brief them about the Programme. They went on to lead public discussions on strengthening national legislation to eliminate domestic violence and the [Cabinet of Ministers committed a three-fold increase in state funding](#) to support operations of crisis centres and public awareness-raising campaigns. In 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers revitalised the National Council on Gender Development which had not been operational since 2020. In 2022 and 2021, the Cabinet launched ‘16 days of activism’ campaigns, including from the province-level.

Parliamentary Engagement

The Programme maintained a strong partnership throughout the implementation with key Parliamentary structures including the Committee on Law Enforcement, Combating Crime and Corruption, and the newly (2022) established Council on women’s and children’s rights and gender equality under the Speaker of the Parliament. In 2021-2023, under the Parliament’s leadership, fourteen public consultations were organised with the participation of diverse women’s rights groups, activists, as well as high-level officials representing the Cabinet of Ministers, key line ministries, and agencies to discuss the most critical pieces of legislation on strengthening state measures to EVAWG. Additionally, the Programme supported the organization of Women’s Kurultais (People’s Assembly), initiated by the Parliament’s ‘Council on the rights of children, women and gender equality’ and the ‘Forum of Women MPs. These Kurultais united 665 women across 7 provinces, provided a platform for emergence of new women leaders, making women more visible, and supporting their initiatives for empowerment of women. Women leaders have established a



Kurultai Task Force to advance the implementation of Kurultai resolutions and maintain coordination among women leaders across the country.

Ministry-Level Engagement

The Ministry on labour, social security and migration (MLSSM) has a key role in coordinating the multi-sectoral response (MSR) work on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) and GBV response and prevention, including digital case management (database). It was crucial in the finalization of strategic documents for the National Gender Equality Strategy (GES) and the National Action Plan, and SOPs. In 2020, it led the process on the creation of separate inter-ministerial working groups to develop the GES and MSR, involving more than 16 lines ministries, government agencies and province and city administrations in these processes. Finally, the Programme worked closely with the ministry on its efforts to respond to the rising number of GBV incidents during the COVID-19 pandemic, and particularly to provide emergency support services.

The Programme has partnerships with law enforcement and judicial actors, namely the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Police Academy, Bar Association, Advocates' Training Centre, Supreme Court, High School of Justice, General Prosecutor's Office (GPO), and Prosecutor Training Centre. They are crucial for the work on preventing and responding to GBV cases as part of a multisectoral response mechanism (MSR) to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and VAWG in line with the standard operating procedures developed in support of their services.

- The GPO played an important role in the revision of criminal code provisions.
- The Ministry of Interior, including its newly established Department on prevention of domestic violence and coordination of mobile police, has also been actively engaged into the implementation of a MSR to SGBV and VAWG in line with the standard operating procedures developed in support of their services.
- The Ministry of Justice is a key strategic partner for strengthening access to free legal aid among women and girl survivors of SGBV. Together with the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it played an important role in introducing child-friendly justice mechanisms. In 2021, the MoJ deliberately took leadership of re-thinking the concept of the Bus of Solidarity. In addition, the Ministry successfully advocated for the adoption of the revised Law, "On State-Guaranteed Free Legal Aid."

The National Statistics Committee (NSC) chairperson, his deputies, and heads of departments responsible for social statistics and gender-related statistics are also closely coordinated with the Programme under Pillar 5.



The Ministry of Education and Science and its structures are important to improve teaching and learning materials and build teachers' capacity at school and pre-school levels.

Additionally, the Programme maintains a strong partnership with the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy to promote a media gender self-assessment tool among national and sub-national media outlets.

In 2022, the Programme facilitated the creation of the working group under the Government on the development of regulatory framework for the 'One-Window-Centre' for survivors of violence, and has further collaborated with the Inter-Ministerial Working group (IMWG) consisting of the following line ministries responsible for approval and execution of NGES, NAP, and CEDAW action plan: the MLSSM, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy, the Ministry of Emergencies, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Digital Development, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Oversight.

B. Civil Society

The Programme has worked to ensure meaningful partnerships with civil society partners in two core ways, engaging them (1) across pillars to reinforce cooperation and information-exchange on cross cutting themes, and (2) in the conceptualization of activities from start to implementation, giving them space for more meaningful participation and leveraging their on-the-ground expertise to generate well-adapted and grounded activities. Throughout the implementation period, the Programme engaged with 20 CSOs as Implementing Partners (IPs) and around 40 more CSOs and NGOs – including at grassroots level. The Programme engaged civil society through consultations, capacity development, and grants to support their social innovation, communication, and monitoring functions. To strengthen coordination of civil society partners at all levels, the Programme provided coordination meetings, learning and exchange platforms.

More than 30 local CSOs were engaged as Implementing Partners. Three organizations – two international companies (NormannPartners, WIN) and a national CSO – worked closely to apply the Oxford Scenario Planning Approach (OSPA) to support the elaboration of the Gender Equality Strategy (GES). Another area of joint work of an international company (EuroPlus) and a national CSOs is a gender assessment of justice and law enforcement institutions. Another international company which supported with developing gender portal is an international IT company I-Tech Mission



Since 2021, in an effort to include more grassroots organisations (challenging given the highly demanding selection requirements of RUNOs), the Programme used a grant modality where selected CSOs were tasked to design and implement tailored capacity building for local/grassroots organizations, provide them with institutional sub-grants to monitor the implementation of laws, and provide mentorship support throughout. This allowed for significantly more local/grassroots CSOs to be engaged by the Programme, but also came with some challenges – see Challenges and Opportunities section.

C. European Union Delegation

Throughout the Programme, the SI team collaborated closely with the EU Delegation (EUD), who acted as an essential programme partner in sharing technical expertise, supporting high-level decision-making, and meaningfully engaging national stakeholders. The SI team engaged EUD colleagues through regular briefings and meetings to discuss Programme progress, challenges, and possible avenues for collaboration with other EUD projects to generate mutually reinforcing results. The SI team and EU Delegation collaborated on strategic programmatic discussions. The UN RC and Heads of RUNOs held strategic and high-level communications with the EU Delegation, as well as more frequent progress check-in meetings across technical teams. The EU Delegation was regularly invited to high- and technical-level meetings as well as events organized by the SI Programme team. Beyond their participation in formal meetings and events, EU Delegation colleagues were engaged in discussing strategic documents produced within the Programme via online communication, providing feedback and suggestions to improve the quality of products. Highlights of the partnership included:

- in 2022, sharing of knowledge (products) was a priority;
- in 2021, EUD senior management attended events with high level state officials devoted to public discussions aimed at improving GBV legislation, particularly on abduction, forced marriages and domestic violence; EUD focal points took an active part in conceptualization of strategic events (for example the 16 Days of Activism Campaign);
- in 2020, EUD and SI team jointly reflected on adjustments needed to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

D. Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies

The Programme has closely cooperated with the **UN Gender thematic group and UN Agencies' gender focal points**, particularly for the coordination of key events such as the Women Rise for All



Forum, UN Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse action plan implementation, 16 Days of Activism Campaign. Moreover, technical partnerships included:

- **OHCHR:** The Programme has regularly consulted with OHCHR on Treaty Body obligations, recent country reports and recommendations as well as requested access to their database while drafting the tool on the ‘harmonized approach’ and CEDAW response action plan. As a result of the close collaboration in the legal inventory process, an inter-ministerial working group was created which provided technical support to the Government delegation for the 80th CEDAW session and 5th Periodic Country report.
- **ILO:** The Programme partnered and consulted with ILO to strengthen the national campaign and support to the Parliament in the development of amendments to laws on sexual harassment, coordinated its efforts and teamed up to advocate for ILO Convention No. 190 concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work.
- **WHO:** Upon request of the Ministry of Health, the Programme partnered with WHO to access an updated edition of the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol) regarding effective legal and medico-legal investigations into allegations of torture or ill-treatment.

E. Other Partners

- To institutionalize EVAWG related training courses, the Programme has partnered with 5 universities and professional training centres;
- a partnership with Bishkek city transport department to launch an anti-harassment campaign in public transport;
- the Programme partnered with religious institutions and leaders, bloggers/influencers, and media personnel for campaigns and long-term norm change and prevention;
- 25 private sector companies encouraging were engaged to support operations of crisis centres through both financial means and provision of employment opportunities for SGBV survivors;
- together with Kyrgyzstan's largest-circulation newspaper, Super-Info, celebrities and influencers were engaged to lobby for the adoption of the harassment prevention bill;
- Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed with the Ukuk State Enterprise (SE “Ukuk”), solely mandated by the General Prosecutor’s Office (GPO) to modernize the Unified Register of Crimes and Misdemeanours (ERPP), developed by the EU-funded Rule of Law programme.

Results

A. Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes



In 2022 and 2023, the mutually reinforcing nature of the results under different outcomes became apparent, as the Programme supported institutions (Outcome 2) and civil society/the women’s movement (Outcome 6) to work together for increased ownership, responsiveness, and accountability that will in turn facilitate change under all outcome areas. First, the engagement between women’s civil society and institutions for the development of better laws and policies (Outcome 1) and services (Outcome 4) has been strengthened, thanks to the increased capacity of 6 grassroots CSOs to monitor legislation and the increased responsiveness of the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality of the Parliament and the National Council on Gender Development, which has significant potential for cross-outcome work, as it includes almost 40 percent civil society representatives, and service providers were invited to share reports and statistics of their work. An important result has already been achieved: On the occasion of the launch of the ‘16 Days of Activism’ Campaign launch, the Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers gave instructions to allocate a building/space and funding for piloting a ‘One-Stop-Centre’ - a process that had long been stalled. Second, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) under the Cabinet of Ministers and Committee on Human Rights strengthened its capacities for the implementation of international obligations and national commitments on GEWE in line with recommendations in the concluding observations of the Treaty Bodies. They worked under the direct facilitation and technical support from the Programme to develop an integrated tool named ‘Harmonised approach for International commitments on GEWE and Human Rights’ (integrating recommendations from 11 Treaty bodies). The members of the IMWG noted on the innovativeness and practical applicability of this tool, enabling to break out of institutional and policy silos to fully realise the benefits of synergistic actions, identifying unintended negative consequences, and effectively managing unavoidable trade-offs across the respective line ministries and agencies.

B. Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (P-MER)

The Programme organised a joint monitoring mission to Osh and Naryn regions in April of 2022 with a group consisting of 13 representatives from key ministries and departments, including the Office of the President, 8 CSNRG members, 14 representatives of the UN implementing agencies of the Spotlight and the PCU, and 4 media representatives. The success of this P-MER was possible, because all members of the team agreed on a common vision, plan, and methodology through coordination and the sharing of information on the Theory of Change and results so far, and the PCU exchanged closely with more than 10 IPs, allowing for the P-MER to be seen as an opportunity for cross-exchange and learning rather than monitoring in the traditional sense

As part of the monitoring mission, more than 25 meetings were organised in Osh, Uzgen, At-Bashy and Kochkor districts with the participation of representatives from the Domestic Violence



Prevention Committees (DVPCs), women councils, schools, madrasahs, district administrations, health departments and others. Social workers, district police officers, juvenile affairs inspectors, heads of local municipalities, deputies of local keneshes (councils), participants of the Bus of Solidarity (BoS), GALS (communities, teachers, and school administration), «Kamkor-Ata» contest and journalists who took part in the media self-assessment exercise were also present at the meetings. In total, more than 300 residents of these areas (approximately 61% of women and 39% of men) attended the meetings together with the members of the monitoring mission.

P-MER findings (selection):

- People began to make decisions without looking at what other people would say or think about them, for example, regarding household chores.
- Relationships and communication within families improved towards more joint decision-making and appreciation of each other's responsibilities, including household chores (result linked to GALS participation, MenEngage approach), with parents being more interested in their children's aspirations and education.
- Participants began to perceive GALS activities less sceptically after undertaking the GALS training sessions and not attributing it only to "Western" concepts.
- Families learned financial planning because of the GALS methodology and started small businesses, also led by female family members.
- Men's attitudes, especially toward parenthood, are improving after participation in Responsible Fatherhood programs. Some spend more time/communicate more with their children. Men's participation in project activities has increased.
- There are cases where GALS participants have achieved their dreams that were identified through the "Journey to Dreams" tool.
- GALS participants improved community mobilisation skills and applied them (despite challenges), for example through WhatsApp chats.¹⁰ Girls experience improved self-confidence, communication skills, and goal setting, awareness on community and gender equality issues, and voice their thoughts, ideas, and objectives in class and publicly.
- Participants have expanded their awareness of the concept of violence (including economic, psychological) and understand the possible negative consequences of early marriage.
- GBV is more openly spoken about in communities, with campaigns (like 16 Days of Activism) and discussions supported by mayors' offices and deputies, including through financial support for EVAWG.
- The work of the LCPDV has been activated, applying a survivor-centred approach and expressing the desire to learn more; some cooperating with the police on domestic violence cases; some receiving funding from the local government; some raising awareness on family dynamics.



- Social workers noted that their work to prevent domestic violence becomes easier and more effective when the relevant services (social and medical workers, police, etc.) work together.

P-MER Quotes (selection):

- *"The GALs methodology encourages peace in the family".*
- *"There is no use in helping if there is no warm relationship" (the distribution of household duties leads to a better relationship between spouses not only because of physical help, but also because of moral support and working together).*
- *"It seems that this village is moving forward, while other villages are staying behind"*
- *"I am not sure what to do, but I am sure that I will be able to do it. [...] Now I think 'Let them say what they want, if I want to become a doctor, I have to go for it and decide for myself.'"*

Recommendations of beneficiaries and members of the monitoring group included:

- Expand the target groups for GALs, MenEngage and other awareness-raising to include younger students, boys, godparents, and school principals.
- Collaborations with (male) influencers, bloggers, and athletes as role models.
- Include more men as experts and trainers, including on reproductive health, due to the fact that through their participation, the topic is "taken more seriously."
- Work more on reproductive health and family planning.
- Expand the "Bus of Solidarity" services (highly valued for the spreading of information and services). Consider a focus on reproductive health.

C. Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Important advances were made in the form of adopted/amended laws and policies for EVAWG and GEWE. Progress is expected to continue based on draft laws and knowledge products that were developed.

Laws and policies adopted/amended with support from the programme:

- **Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC)** which notably include the new CPC Article 504, which has been supplemented with additional provisions for detaining alleged perpetrators of domestic violence for up to 48 hours. Adopted by the Parliament in April 2020 and signed into law by the President in early June 2020. Supporting partners: informal Forum of Women Parliamentarians, Members of Parliament and the OSCE.
- **Amendments to the law on alimony** which strengthen the rights of women to receive



alimony and enforcement mechanisms in cases of non-payment. Signed into law by the President in August 2020. Supporting partners: Members of Parliament, civil society, and legal experts.

- **National Gender Development Strategy for 2022-2030 and the National Action Plan for 2022-2025 (NAP).** Adopted in 2022 by the Cabinet of Ministers, which also issued 2 important decrees, appointing 49 focal points in line ministries and agencies responsible for the implementation of the GES and urging respective line ministries, agencies, and regional/local administrations to immediately start its execution. Through this decree, the Government took a decision to localise the GES at the oblast level, a first for a national strategy in the Kyrgyz Republic. Importantly, the GES is largely funded with a funding gap of only less than 10% to be mobilised. The GES will be an important accountability tool with 13 goals, 42 objectives, and 197 activities. The Programme supported the participatory design process for both documents based on a comprehensive context analysis and transformative theories of change, using adaptive leadership and the Oxford Scenario Planning Approach.
- **The revised law on state-guaranteed legal aid,** a milestone that will lead to greater access to free legal aid for the population and strengthen access to justice for wider vulnerable groups nationwide. Entered into force on 10 August 2022, it expands the range of recipients of qualified (secondary) legal aid. For example, survivors of domestic violence, refugees, minors in difficult life situations, and citizens from low-income families were included in the list of eligible persons. This was supported by the Programme in partnership with the UNDP project ‘Strengthening Human Rights Protection and Equal Access to Justice in the Kyrgyz Republic.’

Draft laws developed with support from the programme:

- **Amendments to the Labour Code, the Contravention Code, and the Criminal Code on combatting sexual harassment in the workplace.** Developed in December 2020 along with a plan for a nationwide campaign to raise awareness of the ubiquity of workplace based sexual harassment and its impact on the status of women in Kyrgyzstan. Partners included ILO and women’s rights organizations. The latter supported the development of behaviour change communication.
- **The draft law "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic, Sexual and Gender Violence"** will make it possible to bring to justice more effectively those responsible for committing domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence and provide the survivor with more comprehensive protection (temporary protection orders and judicial protection). It was developed in 2022. It proposes amendments to the Criminal Code, the Code of Offenses, the Code of Criminal



Procedure, the Law "On Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic Violence," the Family Code, the Housing Code, the Penitentiary Code, the Code on Non-Tax Income, the Law "On Probation," the Law "On Courts of Aksakals," the Law "On Internal Affairs Agencies," and the Law "On Agencies and Institutions of the Penitentiary System." The draft law underwent public hearings and received approval from various parliamentary committees, including those focusing on constitutional legislation, social policy, budget, economic and fiscal policy, and law and order. Following the initial parliamentary hearings in November 2023, the draft law is anticipated to be finalised, considering the proposals gathered during these parliamentary sessions.

- **The draft law "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women."** Developed in 2022 and handed over to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration for further discussion with the Cabinet of Ministers and the Parliament and finalisation according to the proposed recommendations.
- **The draft law on anti-discrimination (On the draft Law "On Ensuring the Right to Equality and Protection from Discrimination").** Developed in 2022-2023. The draft law underwent public hearings in October 2023.
- **Amendments to the Child Code** and an accompanying package of 17 law amendments which are expected to significantly improve the country's existing system of protection for girls and boys from all forms of violence against children and require the formalization of guardianship arrangements for children whose parents are migrating abroad in order to mitigate significant risk of violence and abuse if they are not living with authorized guardianship. The law was returned for revisions.

Structures established and strengthened with support from the Programme:

- **Rule of Law Committee.** A parliamentary working group under the Committee on Public Order, Counter-Crime, and Corruption, established in January 2020 to develop effective measures to increase protection against domestic violence and mechanisms for its implementation. The Committee comprised 14 experts, including a gender specialist from the SI team, and has promoted the revision of the Criminal Procedures Code to strengthen safety of and protection mechanisms for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.
- **The Permanent Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality** under the Speaker of the Parliament was strengthened, which resulted in the organization of several inclusive civic engagement dialogue platforms to draft and strengthen legislation, and to hold state institutions accountable for the implementation of legislation on women's rights and SGBV. For example, when a legislative initiative on prohibiting reconciliation in domestic abuse cases was rejected by the President, the SI facilitated the dialogue process with the participation of



bill initiators and women's rights groups to elevate the voices of GBV survivors who strongly opposed the proposed changes.

- **The Ombudsman's Office** systematized its work on prevention and response to GBV cases and prepared its first ever special report on VAWG issues and presented to Parliament in 2022, following a tailored capacity building programme was delivered to 64 staff members at both central and regional levels by the Programme.

Knowledge products developed by the Programme to support legislative and policy reforms:

- **Legislation review.** 36 laws and 60 by-laws were reviewed by experts under the Programme, generating concrete recommendations for improving legislation and law enforcement practices in the area of EVAWG/GEWE. The report was presented to the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Order, Combating Crime, and Corruption of the Kyrgyz Republic, upon which the key recommendations were officially transferred to law enforcement agencies and judiciary for review and response. The report findings triggered a series of high-level policy dialogues between state authorities and women's rights groups on improving the protection of SGBV survivors and strengthening the GBV coordination body, including through a three-fold increase in state funding for sustaining the operations of crisis centres and the establishment of a national media campaign on SGBV. In 2021, the SI adjusted to the evolving context and integrated the findings of its legislation review into the comprehensive inventory of legislation process (launched by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2021) and conducted gender expertise reviews of an additional 37 EVAWG/GEWE laws.
- **Review, analysis, and report on judicial practices on legal reforms related to child marriage.** The Programme developed the report in partnership with Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges and disseminated it, reaching over 100 participants, including Members of Parliament, relevant Government officials, women judges and civil society experts. The findings of this study informed the development process for internal action plans as elaborated by the MLSSM and aimed at the prevention of child marriage. In addition, as a follow-up action from the report, the Dungan NGO KuizU partnered with the Programme to study and better understand marriage practices in ethnic Dungan communities to fill in the data gap in this area given the anecdotal observations that child marriages are prevalent among members of this ethnic group.
- Guidance for free legal aid lawyers on legal aid to children was approved by the Ministry of Justice in 2020

All this progress was made possible by improved capacities of the members of parliament



and Parliamentary Committees to draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies, to conduct oversight of legislation on VAWG, and to hold state institutions accountable for implementation of selected legislation on women's rights and SGBV, thanks to capacity development from the Programme in partnership with the Public Association 'Innovative Solutions'. Moreover, the Programme provided expert and technical support to the Parliament in the development and adoption of amendments to laws. Experts hired by the Programme developed legal analyses and notes on global and regional best practices. The Programme also supported the organization of events with hundreds of participants from a wide range of stakeholders from institutions, service providers, and communities across the country.

Outcome 2: Institutions

First, institutions made progress towards an improved multi-sectoral response (MSR) to GBV with a holistic and coordinated approach that harmonizes a variety of institutions in charge of social work, crisis response, psychosocial support, law enforcement, and health.

Better-coordinated activities between relevant institutions/ organizations improved the quality of services provided to GBV survivors and reduced the risk of re-victimization. There have been concrete results reported in institutions at the local level. For example, during the P-MER, police service providers in Osh recognized increased coordination between the health, social, and legal sectors. The respective entities were able to assign roles and responsibilities to each other.

Notably, the **MLSSM** has shown increased knowledge and commitment by issuing a decree on the function of the service providers to deliver psychological and social support to GBV survivors, adopting a new two-year action plan to prevent child and forced marriages, and adopting decrees regarding GES action plan localization and focal points (Outcome 1), showing how increased institutional capacity has translated into concrete normative results.

The Ministry of Health accepted and issued the Guide on psychosocial support for women and girls in humanitarian context. The Guide was translated into practical workshops, and over 120 service providers were equipped with the FPA (first psychological aid) and GBV referral pathways with strong consideration of survivor-centred approach skills.

The **General Prosecutor's Office and the MIA**, with support from the Programme, initiated an inventory and analysis of bylaws following the adoption of the new Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code that focused on the protection of children who are subjected to abuse and violence, including GBV, and on addressing victim blaming. The Programme also provided them with a practical guide on how to work with girls and boys subjected to abuse and violence and on child-



friendly and gender-sensitive procedures and produced a video on victim-blaming for law enforcement bodies to accompany the guide.

Second, there has also been significant progress through the institutionalisation of gender-transformative modules into state institutions' educational curricula. The Ministry of Education, through its Republican Institute of Advanced Training of Teachers, has approved guidance for teachers on how to hold parental meetings on issues of GBV, gender stereotypes, adolescence and their safety. In addition, a compendium of literature and revised lesson plans of gender-transformative teaching at the level of pre-schools was also approved for nationwide use. Three training institutions for the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and personnel of the MIA and the MLSSM have improved their curricula by institutionalising mandatory modules (40 hours each) integrating the concepts of Human Rights, EAW and Harmful Practices with a particular focus on a survivors-centred approach and a coordinated response. They are the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Training Centre for Lawyers. The Kyrgyz National University and the Osh State University have piloted special platforms for practical training and a textbook was handed over to be introduced into the curricula of universities as an independent course. Representatives from Osh State University reported during the P-MER that teachers at the Law School have started implementing gender-transformative methods in their subjects and that the teachers, who are also practising attorneys, have noted that their debates have become richer as they have begun to refer to international law and international conventions on women's rights. This institutionalisation partially responds to CEDAW recommendation related to mandatory training for justice and law enforcement officials on applications of criminal law provisions dealing with EAWG as well as on gender-sensitive procedures for working with survivors of violence. This is a great step forward in the largely gender-blind curricula at law faculties and in-service training institutions towards more gender-sensitivity and improved service delivery of key law enforcement and justice institutions. The Programme, in partnership with the 'Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges,' developed the content of the module in a participatory manner with its future users from the various justice and law enforcement institutions through an inter-agency task force. It made the module available in a digital format and an [e-version accessible online](#). The Programme already conducted ToTs for 48 participants to ensure the proper roll-out of the course module. They include 9 judges, 10 lawyers, 10 prosecutors, 9 representatives from the MIA and 1 from the Parliament, 9 social workers, and 20 judges in the Higher School of Justice at the Supreme Court. Moreover, the Programme has developed a monitoring framework to measure changes in knowledge level and attitudes. Additionally, 39 judges received training at the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court. Moreover, 195 professionals and students were trained by the Academy and the Republican Training Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic. To ensure the



sustainability of the training program, the Program has developed draft procedural requirements aimed at institutionalising intra-departmental normative documents for each entity within the security sector. These documents oblige every employee to undergo a gender sensitivity training course, which becomes a mandatory criterion for career advancement.

Second, there has been significant progress through the institutionalisation of gender-transformative modules into state institutions' educational curricula specifically for justice and law enforcement actors. Three training institutions for the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and personnel of the MIA and the MLSSM have improved their curricula by institutionalising mandatory gender-transformative modules (40 hours each) integrating the concepts of Human Rights, ERAW and Harmful Practices with a particular focus on a survivors-centred approach and a coordinated response. They are the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Training Centre for Lawyers. Moreover, the Kyrgyz National University and the Osh State University have piloted special platforms for practical training and a textbook was handed over to be introduced into the curricula of universities as an independent course. Representatives from Osh State University reported during the P-MER that teachers at the Law School have started implementing gender-transformative methods in their subjects and that the teachers, who are also practising attorneys, have noted that their debates have become richer as they have begun to refer to international law and international conventions on women's rights. This institutionalisation partially responds to CEDAW recommendation related to mandatory training and is a great step forward in the largely gender-blind curricula towards more gender-sensitivity and improved service delivery of key law enforcement and justice institutions. The Programme, in partnership with the 'Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges,' developed the content of the module in a participatory manner with its future users from the various justice and law enforcement institutions through an inter-agency task force. It made the module available in a digital format and an [e-version accessible online](#). The Programme already conducted ToTs for 48 participants to ensure the proper roll-out of the course module. They include 9 judges, 10 lawyers, 10 prosecutors, 9 representatives from the MIA and 1 from the Parliament, 9 social works, and 20 judges in the Higher School of Justice at the Supreme Court. Moreover, the Programme has developed a monitoring framework to measure changes in knowledge level and attitudes. Furthermore, the Management Academy under the President developed and endorsed an educational course on the prevention of GBV for local self-governments and conducted a ToT with teachers from the Academy, Arabayev Kyrgyz State University, International University of Kyrgyzstan, as well as experts on gender and representatives of the Social Development Department under the MLSSM. After the ToT, participants were interested in revising their related courses. Since local authorities are the first line service providers for GBV, their awareness and ability to prevent and respond to GBV sensitively is crucial in breaking the cycle of violence. The



course will be further taught at the Academy to enhance the knowledge of future state and municipal workers on prevention of domestic violence and GBV.

All these results were made possible because institutions engaged in an in-depth process of self-awareness and empathy at institutional and individual levels with the support of the Programme. Following [gender-self assessments](#) supported by the Programme in 2021, the MIA, the Bar Association, the Supreme Court and courts of general jurisdiction, as well as the MLSSM and the territorial bodies for social development, engaged in joint self-reflection and identification of institutional barriers for survivor-centred and gender-sensitive service provision. The Bar Association and MIA developed and validated subsequent action plans to address identified gaps and challenges. The completion of this critical exercise allowed the MIA and Bar Association to re-think, systematize, and strengthen internal gender mainstreaming mechanisms within and across institutions. For instance, the MIA realized the importance of prevention and senior leadership engagement, leading to regular operational meetings since June 2021 with the participation of deputy ministers and heads of departments that for the first time ever started with a discussion of weekly GBV reports.

In addition, the Programme has supported the institutionalization of [gender self-assessments and gender audits](#), within the judicial, prosecutorial, law enforcement, legal, and Ministry of Labor, Social Security, and Migration (MLSSM) bodies. Mandatory completion of courses on gender equality and violence against women was included as one of the main indicators. Key indicators were handed to parliament to anchor those in the amendments to the bill "On amendments to certain legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of ensuring protection from domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence". The Programme has also trained representatives of the judicial, prosecutorial, law enforcement, legal, and Ministry of Labor, Social Security, and Migration (MLSSM) bodies on self-assessment and gender audit.

In 2023, the Programme, in partnership with the 'Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges, developed a practical [training course](#), available in digital format on the learning platform of the Legal Aid Service at the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic, for lawyers, justice officials, and social service providers **within the "Bus of Solidarity" campaign**. Educational materials and a trainer's guide for gender-sensitive assistance to survivors of gender and family violence were developed in Russian and Kyrgyz. Additionally, a guide for data collection on gender and domestic violence during legal consultations was developed. One hundred lawyers (100) from the Legal Aid Service at the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic were trained online.



In 2023, the Programme, in partnership with the Association of Crisis Centers, supported to the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic to develop methodological guidance and manuals for implementing correctional programs for individuals involved in domestic violence and trained more than 50 staff from the Probation Department, State Penitentiary Service, and the central office of the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

- design-thinking/user journey exercises to help 136 representatives of province and municipal authorities (93 women and 43 men), including from sectoral service providers understand survivor journeys and develop empathy;
- workshops and capacity building activities for over 250 service providers from different sectors (police, health, social workers and case-managers from crisis centres) to strengthen the national and sub-national multi-sectoral coordination for EVAWG;
- capacity development trainings for 111 and 117 Hotline operators and more than 40 representatives of key institutions (law enforcement agencies, psychologists, crisis centres, and CSOs) on a unified approach to working with SGBV survivors during the COVID-19 pandemic, based on a Rapid Gender Assessment of the impact of COVID-19;
- experiential learning training for 30 MLSSM staff using the signature Gender Action Learning System (GALS) conducted in partnership with the Public Foundation 'Education for Community Development,' which changed their attitudes about gender at the individual, family, and institutional levels and allowed them to provide gender-sensitive and survivor-centered services through the 'Bus of Solidarity;'
- experiential learning training on the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) for 36 (F31, M5) staff members from line ministers (MoES,MLSSM, MOI and MCISYP) 31 (F27,M4) local state administration and 50 (F27,M23) staff from Presidential Administration which changed their attitudes about gender at the individual, family and institutional levels.
- experiential learning which applied Oxford scenario planning, positive deviance, adaptive leadership, and design thinking approaches for 27 members of the inter-ministerial working group engaged in drafting the National Gender Development Strategy for 2022-2030 and gender focal points in ministries or agencies;
- exchange visits, for example for the inter-ministerial working group which welcomed visitors from Moldova (UN Women and Women's Law Centre) who shared their experience about positive co-creation of intersectoral cooperation mechanisms to EVAWG, and a study visit to Kazakhstan for MIA and Police Academy leadership and technical staff.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change



During the reporting period, progress was significant, as members of communities and families in pilot regions have changed their attitudes and behaviours around GEWE and VAWG; men and boys in the pilot communities increased their knowledge and actions on sharing responsibilities (household, caregiving, childrearing) actively participating in social activities and parent meetings at schools and kindergarten; and there is increased opposition to child marriage in communities, particularly in adolescent girls.

Notably,

- 40% of fathers have improved communication with their families on family matters, valuing everyone's contribution (ethnographic study and international men and gender equality survey);
- 70% of the GALS Champions have revised their attitudes towards the role of women and men in the family, rejecting ideas about division of work into male and female work, leading to greater support for equal sharing of responsibilities and consideration of everyone's role as well as the need for a fair approach to child-rearing, regardless of the gender of the child (ethnographic study);
- the share of adolescents with high levels of confidence to denounce child marriages taking place in their extended families is 28% higher among adolescents in target communities (81%) versus adolescents from control communities (58%) (independent survey);
- 72% of surveyed adolescents from target communities mentioned supporting education after completion of school among three first qualities of a responsible parent, which is two times higher than in control communities. Knowledge of two concrete higher education institutions adolescents are willing to continue studies in is also higher in the target communities (42% versus 25%) (independent survey);
- 49% of surveyed parents in target communities could mention 3 or more higher educational institutions where their child can study after school, compared to only 13% in control communities (independent survey).

To achieve these results, the Programme deployed the gender-transformative programs as MenEngage, GALS (Gender Action Learning System) approach and social and behavior change roadmaps an entry point for work with social norms with the engagement of community members and thanks to a ripple/cascade effect, thousands of community members were reached, including:

- 60 participants (35 women and 25 men) who became champions/facilitators in 2021, learned how to apply its tools around family relationships and about the types of GBV and available services, and played an active part in the planning and implementation of activities devoted to the 16-day campaign against GBV;
- 43 teachers (38 women and 5 men) who underwent regular trainings and mentorship sessions about using GALS tools in their families and teaching practice in 2021, who in turn shared their



knowledge with 628 pedagogues (570 women and 58 men) and identified cases of violence against children requiring psychological support; in 2022, the teachers reached 133 mothers and 11 fathers who attended a series of GALS trainings aimed at reflecting on family relations, roles, and division of labour;

- 160 caregivers (142 women and 10 men) who attended GALS trainings in 2021 and 1,000 additional parents have attended parental meetings in 2022;
- 64 community leaders (57 women and 7 men) and 15 religious experts (14 women and 1 man) were trained on GALS;
- 180 girls and 10 boys attended GALS trainings and shared their knowledge with 1,004 peers in 2021;
- 22 new GALS champions who had been trained using GALS tools in 2022 who further mobilised and spread acquired knowledge and skills among more than 300 people including representatives of various institutions that are engaged in EVAWG at the local level, their interventions reaching more than 2000 people in all target sites (Implementing 'Partner Education for Community Development').

In addition to this, the Programme contributed to these results with support of CSOs to conduct gender-transformative programming, community challenges around responsible fatherhood, positive masculinity and collaboration with local self-governments. As per the recommendations of the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) conducted in 2020 the Programme addressed the response to the survey through the faith-based initiatives and national-level state religious organisations, the State commission on Religious Affairs and the Myftiyat (Religious Administration of Muslims) which developed and endorsed Khutbas (Friday prayers) with great focus on prevention of gender-based violence, men's engagement, responsible fatherhood and instructions on Nikah (marriage) to prevent early marriages and polygamy. Forty-five mentors across the pilot communities were trained and equipped on responsible fatherhood to conduct small group discussions, male gatherings and expanding the approach among male communities using the reproductive health and family planning as an entry point where over 7000 males were reached out and capacitated with further medical check-ups on men's health organized by the local health care centres in collaboration with the Programme. The online module on responsible fatherhood was integrated into the courses of Kyrgyz State Medical Institute of Retraining and Advanced Studies named after S.B. Daniyarov and became mandatory course for the future fathers at parents' schools under primary health care centers. The Programme also supported the integration of modules on positive masculinity (available [online](#)) in the curriculum of religious schools (madrasah) and vocational schools replicated nationwide and [video messages](#) in line with the 'MenEngage' approach went viral on social media.



The Programme also worked directly with 228 adolescent girls who reported having improved knowledge of their rights, strategic planning, critical thinking and leadership skills and who further shared their knowledge with 388 girls. 39,064 players were reached by a mobile game against child marriage developed by the Programme ('Secrets of Sary Kol'), which has significantly promoted the attitude to child marriage as a crime (86%), improved the willingness of players to help a friend who encounters a forced marriage (86%), and made girls much more confident to convince their parents to refuse the marriage through talking. The game has been selected as a finalist in the international competition [Games For Change](#). Another digital platform (game) called 'Spring in Bishkek' - co-funded by Sigrid Rausing Trust and Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan -, which aims to increase awareness and skills for adolescent girls and boys to prevent forced marriage, was also downloaded over 160,000 times. According to a review with the NGO Open Line, there were cases when the game affected the behaviour of girls – at least 3 in which they acted to prevent forced marriage. Further interventions of the Programme were information sessions devoted to professional choice and universities and study programmes that gathered a total of 669 parents (163 male) in 2022 and 654 caregivers (503 women and 151 men) in 2021.

These results were also supported and will be sustained by the fact that Domestic Violence Prevention Committees (DVPCs) are now fully operational in all 12 pilot areas. After many of their members were strengthened with GALS and other capacity development, all committees have developed action plans with local budget funding of 50,700 USD. The Programme further supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures (approved by the Government in June 2022) and a [training video on the best practice for the creation, launch, key functions and tasks of the Committees and gender-sensitive services](#), which reaching over one million persons on national and local TV.

Norm change will further be promoted and sustained through increased awareness for GBV and GEWE in education and the media thanks to gender-transformative curricula and personnel with increased capacity in pre-schools, schools, universities, and other learning institutions.

Regarding **educational institutions**, teachers and education specialists reached over 11,000 children aged 7 to 14 and hundreds of secondary education students, and developed:

- a collection of gender-transformative modules, which have been integrated into 7 disciplines at the Kyrgyz State Law Academy (KSLA), Kyrgyz National University (KNU), Kyrgyz State Law Academy (KSLA), Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (APAPKR), Osh State University (in partnership with the PF 'Education for Community Development);



- a 'Positive masculinity module,' which was integrated in the 'Safe healthy lifestyle' curriculum of vocational schools (93 nation-wide with total students of 31658, where 8785 are girls and 22873 are boys of 16-18 years old in 2022-2023 academic year) and operationalized nationwide by the Republican Scientific and Methodological Centre;
- a training module on 'Responsible fatherhood,' which was developed, approved, and incorporated into its childbirth preparation curriculum by the Scientific-Technical Council of the Kyrgyz State Medical Institute – to be used to train teachers and healthcare workers;
- a methodological guidance for teachers on how to hold parental meeting (upon suggestion by the Ministry of Education) was approved by the Ministry of Education and recommended for national use;
- a compendium of gender-responsive literature was approved by the Ministry of Education and recommended for replication for more gender-sensitivity in pre-schools and primary schools, following a review 24 of lesson plans (in partnership with the Scientific and Pedagogical Centre (Okuu Kitebi Centre) under the Ministry of Education);
- online training on the methodology of anti-discrimination and gender review of teaching and learning materials have been finalised in 4 languages and handed over to the Okuu Kitebi Centre for their use in training of new experts and authors;
- a new online teacher training course on the prevention of SGBV in schools as part of a mandatory teacher training package, which all teachers must go through every five years (with the Republican Teacher Training Institute (RTTI)).

Teachers and social pedagogues also played an important role in informing parents and school-age girls and boys on the existing Helpline for Children (111), and how to help girls and boys at risk of violence during the COVID-19 quarantine (in partnership with the Union of Social Pedagogues (USP), and materials for parents and caregivers on how to talk with children about sexual violence were developed.

Regarding **journalism and the media**, progress towards longer-term change for more gender-sensitivity in the media was made by 87 journalists and representatives from academia with the gender-transformative course on journalism in Kyrgyzstan, which was suggested as a university course for students of journalism departments in Kyrgyz State University, Bishkek State University, Osh State University, and Osh Institute of Education. Bishkek State University officially adopted and integrated this course in their curriculum in 2023. The course was translated into Kyrgyz language in order to make it more accessible and understandable for those students and groups, studying in Kyrgyz language. Moreover, a 'Gender Code of Ethics for the Media' and agreement on the pursuit of gender-sensitive journalism was developed, and by 2023 more than 17 media outlets signed the agreement on striving for gender-sensitive journalism (together, they reach up to 3 million people).



The Programme supported through training and a media gender self-assessment tool which allowed more than 87 gender-sensitive journalists, editors and media representatives to contribute to producing media content considering gender-sensitive selection of topics and sources, use of gender-fair language, and promoting gender equality within media outlets. Moreover, the programme resulted in media monitoring of more than 5590 publications and media content among 17 media outlets with a focus on objective and balanced coverage of gender equality issues. A practical guide with video training was developed for journalists on the ethical reporting of violence against girls, boys and women and presented to the media.

The Programme generated a number of studies and other material to inform VAWG prevention programming and to share with relevant partners:

- [IMAGES study](#), conducted in line with international methodology and considered the most comprehensive household study on men’s and women’s attitudes and practices on a wide variety of topics related to gender equality;
 - a rapid assessment survey in target municipalities to identify barriers which hinder men's engagement in promoting gender equality;
 - a needs assessment of the Committees on Prevention of Domestic Violence;
- an ethnographic review (ER)³ identifying so-called old and new social norms and norm holders.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

Women and girls in Kyrgyzstan have two new multi-sectoral centres to go to in cases of GBV:

1. A ‘One-Window-Centre’ is being piloted in the capital, Bishkek, based on a regulatory framework that outlines a one-stop service model for survivors of Sexual (and) Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) to ensure multi-disciplinary services, including medical, legal, counselling, and police investigation support in a single location. The objective of the ‘One-Window-Centre’ is to avoid secondary victimisation and decrease the psychological and logistical burden on the survivor. (see also: Innovative and Promising Practices section)
2. A catalytic effect of the programme intervention during the Covid-19 lockdown was the opening of the municipal crisis centre “Ayalzat” in Bishkek city for 60 beds supported by the municipal budget.

³ a qualitative study that applies action learning research principles to actively involve community members not only as research objects, but also as equal and active partners.



Women and girls in Kyrgyzstan have better access to free legal aid thanks to better availability and awareness. Notably,

- a **free legal aid hotline (114)** was conceptualised and launched by the Ministry of Justice. The program provided expert technical support to successfully launch an automated hardware-software system for line-114 at the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic. Furthermore, legal experts were engaged to train and mentor hotline operators in providing legal assistance. 20 legal aid service staff members under the Ministry (including 3 new hotline operators) participated in a 10-day training focusing on the most pressing legal issues for women and girls, provided by the Programme in partnership with the PF 'New Solutions;' As part of this initiative, the program supported various stages of launching line-114, including training and mentoring operators, developing online courses, acquiring IT equipment, and developing instructions and reference materials. Additionally, the operators' room underwent renovation to ensure comfortable conditions for providing legal aid through hotline-114. From January to November 2023, hotline-114 operators provided 3,534 consultations (1,981 to women (62.37%) and 1,181 to men (37.19%)).
- thanks to an **information campaign on pro bono legal aid for SGBV survivors**, 175,330 people increased their awareness. (Implemented by the Programme in partnership with the PF 'Centre for Lawyers' - see Communications and Visibility section);
- the **network of pro bono lawyers has been increased** by 35 new lawyers and 2 experts. Now, 49 lawyers in total are actively involved in providing qualified legal assistance to victims of SGBV. (In partnership with 'Training Centre for Lawyers.');
- an improved **mobile legal services programme called the 'Bus of Solidarity' (BoS)** is better able to service women and girls in under-served communities across the country are served by. In 2021 and 2023, an important "Bus of Solidarity" campaign took place in Osh, Naryn, Chui, and Batken regions, providing 5,562 individuals with free legal consultations, of which 59% were women and 41% were men. The BoS is now better positioned for prevention and coordination, 56 coordinators and lawyers from the state-guaranteed legal aid system, along with government employees working in social protection and preventing domestic violence have increased capacities on GEWE/GBV as well as 20 tablets (provided in partnership with the LLC 'Inform.kg') with a software that will allow them to collect real-time data on the provided legal advice with data visualization and basic analytics. Run by the MoJ, the BoS had been re-conceptualized by CSOs and the CSNRG and strengthened in a highly participatory manner with 178 representatives of LSGs from SI pilot communities, including 126 women, to better support the prevention and response to VAWG; During the "Bus of Solidarity" campaign, coordinators and lawyers from the state-guaranteed legal aid system, state notaries, and employees from various government bodies provided free legal consultations on population registration, civil status acts, pension provision, social insurance, social protection, protection from and prevention of



domestic violence, labour protection, migration, alimony issues, land rights, and other related matters. This campaign has been conducted once or twice a year since 2017 and, starting in 2023, is held quarterly.

- thanks to a **Memorandum of Understanding** for strengthened multi-sectoral coordination between pro bono lawyers, crisis centres, and the private sector, 30 SGBV survivors were provided with longer-term recovery services and opportunities (social and employment). (The MoU was signed between KCPJN SHANS-KC, the ‘Association of Crisis Centres,’ the PF ‘Training centre for lawyers’ (which launched its pro bono legal assistance programme for GBV survivors under the Programme), and the Association of Legal Clinics of Kyrgyzstan;
- The program, in partnership with the Association of Crisis Centers, developed a methodology for providing long-term recovery services and opportunities (social assistance and employment) for survivors of SGBV and conducted orientation training sessions on gender equality and women's empowerment for at least 30 new about bono lawyers with a focus on the specifics of treatment of victims of SGBV.
- the **Telegram Bot “Mildet,” which provides legal advice** and generates the documentation required for submission to courts and other state bodies has been expanded under the Programme. It addresses issues around alimony, paternity establishment, complaint-filing for inaction, filing for divorce and property division, and inheritance rights.
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Overall, the multi-sectoral response (MSR) has been strengthened based on the Essential Services Package, and service providers were equipped with the knowledge and skills as well as four new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to provide and coordinate quality and comprehensive services. The new SOPs related to the services provided by the police (Ministry of Internal Affairs), prosecution (Ministry of Justice (MoJ), forensics (for the first time - Ministry of Health (MoH), and psycho-social services under the MLSSM. The Programme supported the responsible ministries through technical support and participatory multi-sectoral processes in the development of the SOPs, based on the national legislative review and a mapping of essential service providers. In partnership with service providers (including the municipal crisis centre) and CSOs like the ‘Association of Crisis Centres,’ the Programme supported the development and roll-out of the SOPs at the national and subnational levels through information dissemination and capacity development for service providers. For example, in 2021, in an effort to translate the SOPs into practice, the Programme trained provincial and district-level service providers from juvenile police (283, incl. 165 women) and social services (143, incl.102 women). In 2022, 218 law



enforcement officers increased their capacity to implement the new SOPs adopted by the MIA, the General Prosecutor Office, and the Department of Medical Forensic Expertise. In addition, the existing mobile application “My community police officer”, which provides user friendly and easily accessible communication between citizens and the police, was updated with new functions such as the ability to directly call available emergency hotlines to report violence. A methodological tool was developed for patrol police based on the standards of GBV prevention. The tool prioritizes standards of treatment for women and girls who have been subjected to violence, as well as specifics of communication with women and children exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and violence.

The programme has initiated revision and update of the Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, known as Istanbul Protocol and submitted to the Ministry of Health with the set of supporting documents including draft action plan of implementation of the guiding principles for further applying and getting approval to the Cabinet of Ministers.

Services have been strengthened to better protect the rights of children. Particularly, the MLSSM rolled out a digital management information system (MIS) for case management for vulnerable children and families nationwide and oriented MLSSM departments nationwide on the database and how to use it. In 2022, 539 case managers from 57 Family and Child Support Departments (under the MLSSM) improved their knowledge and skills on gender and VAWG prevention and response and on how to provide case management services to the most vulnerable children and women with a focus on children survivors of abuse and violence and women and children in cases of domestic violence. Moreover, two child-friendly rooms have been established in the Probation Department of the Ministry of Justice in Bishkek and in 2021, 491 social workers and other actors of the probation system were trained on juvenile probation, resulting in the provision of qualified services to children with support from the PF ‘Pokolenie Insan.’

Additionally, the programme developed algorithms for specialists working with children survivors of violence, and 49 (F34, M15) staff members from local state administration and local self-government bodies improved their knowledge and skills on gender and VAWG response and prevention through testing algorithms for specialists working with children survivors of violence focusing on girls with disability in Chui and Naryn oblasts.

Outcome 5: Data

There is increased availability of statistics online and standardised reporting forms were developed and endorsed as well as ethical protocols for the use of VAWG data and there



have been efforts to digitalise case management. This progress towards harmonising and assuring quality administrative data in different sectors and improving recording shows the contribution of capacity development provided by the Programme to the Office of the National Statistics Committee (NSC) and other responsible public bodies, particularly the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) to ensure that high-quality, disaggregated data is collected, properly analysed, and made available on key SGBV indicators.

With support of the Programme, the NSC improved its data sharing policy and communication strategy through ethical protocols, data collection, registration and reporting forms, the drafted versions of the Privacy Policy, Methodological aspects of establishing facts of crime against women, methodological provisions related to crime statistics (which were reviewed by the NSC methodological council in May 2022). As a result, the Chairman of the NSC approved the Methodological Framework for Conducting Investigation of Facts of Violence against Women and Methodological Provisions on Crime Statistics through a Resolution. These documents included guidelines and ethics standards to be observed during the establishment of facts of crime committed against women. Statistical reporting forms for state bodies (Supreme Court, General Prosecutor's Office, Probation Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Health) and crisis centers have been introduced and approved:

1. Supreme Court - 5 forms related to domestic violence;
2. General Prosecutor's Office, form no. 1 - PP "Report on crimes and offences committed against women" and form no. 1-SN "Report on crimes and offences related to domestic violence" - 2 forms has been introduced into the Module 1 of the Unified Registry of Crimes (ERP) of the GPO.
3. Annual and quarterly form no.2-probation "Report on clients of domestic violence probation supervision;"
4. Annual form no. 1 KC "Report of organizations, crisis centres, shelters, court of aksakals (informal community court of elderly wisemen) which provide social services and assistance to the population."

The statistical information on violence against women was posted on the website of the national bodies for transparent review and analysis ([Ministry of Health E – health Centre](#); [NSC website gender statistics section](#)), allowing to gather and analyse the data on GBV/DV across the country. This is expected to result in preventing GBV and improving MSR. The [Judicial Statistics tab](#) was developed and posted on the Supreme Court website. The tab contains reports on criminal court cases related to domestic violence for the period from 2019 to 2021 and other statistical data and updated on a regular base. The [Departmental Analytical Report on Facts of Domestic Violence](#) was



developed and approved for posting on the website of the MIA, which also developed the tab [Prevention of domestic violence](#).

NSC - Gender data portal uniting GBV data and other gender indicators in one page:

Following induction meetings in 2021, in 2022, 25 people (5 men, 20 women) from the NSC and statistical units from the judiciary, prosecutor's office, internal affairs bodies, probation, health, labour, social security, migration, penitentiary services, and crisis centres attended a seminar to improve the quality of data collection and analysis for effective policy development in the field of violence against women and girls. As a result of their engagement through capacity development by the Programme, NSC personnel drafted a series of analytical publications to the periodic 'Women and Men of the Kyrgyz Republic' and published them on websites and social media. The articles are also available on the website and social networks of the PF CRDP. The Programme engaged CSOs and academia to raise the skills of the NSC in drafting articles and analytical briefs/notes for decision makers. Further capacity development included 99 employees (60 women, 39 men) from the territorial statistical bodies of the Republic who attended training seminars on gender and social statistics.

In order to ensure dissemination and accessibility of data, the Programme engaged an international data-management company to support the visualisation of data and statistics to make it user-friendly for gender/human rights experts, decision makers, the media, the general public, and survivors. It is supposed to work with the media to apply data/statistics in content and support the Government and national statistics outreach platforms. It is expected that the company jointly with the NSC will develop a digital hub for dissemination of non-sensitive/analytical data.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

The women's and girls' movement has been strengthened through capacity development and the issuance of support to grassroots CSOs, combined with inter-generational and inter-organizational exchange. Based on a thorough mapping in 2021 to identify the appropriate partners from civil society with regional researchers and Women's Kurultai (public gathering), the Programme engaged with over 40 civil society and grassroots organisations throughout the years. The Programme also piloted a Leading Change approach by identifying gender champions and positive deviants, through conducting research on mapping of non-conventional actors working for EVAW social innovation and transformative approaches to promoting gender equality.



Girls increased their leadership skills, implemented their own activities, and engaged in inter-generational dialogue. Firstly, 24 girls from 12 target schools reached 510 girls with information on girls' rights, leadership, gender equality, critical thinking, and communication, after the 24 had completed a ToT provided by the Programme on the same topics. They have developed solutions to their problems, pitched those to local decision-makers and managed to get financial support to implement the 12 winning solutions. Secondly, 658 girls have now become members of 12 girls' leadership clubs that were established, and their structure and regulations co-developed with girls of the club. The Programme conducted participatory workshops to discuss and jointly design the regulations to fit girls' needs. To enable their communication, a Discord server was set up with various sections sharing important information with the subscribers. Each club has organized and held a school debate on the topic of girls' rights and leadership. Thirdly, 120 girls participated in a workshop aimed to introduce girls to feminism, women's rights movements, and activism. The girls learned about different types of activism in Kyrgyzstan, current issues women's rights organizations are advocating for, and had a chance to discuss and get answers to widespread stereotypes about women's rights advocates and activists. These platforms were also used to help feminist organizations have a platform to engage with adolescent girls, talk about their work and strengthen their support base. The Programme organized the workshop in partnership with 'Bishkek Feminist Initiatives' in target provinces. Fourthly, inter-generational linkage between women activists and girls was strengthened through workshops organized by the Programme, including 52 women councillors. As a result, women local council members have identified priority issues related to girls for advocacy in their communities. Several joint events have been held to allow girls to interact and get to know local women leaders. They also attended debates organized by the girls' clubs.

Women's Councils in 12 pilot municipalities developed action plans on prevention of domestic violence and early marriages and also implemented GBV prevention projects with the support of Programme sub-grants. Based on the developed action plans, and with the use of the sub-grants, the Women's Councils in partnership with local self-governments, community women and youth leaders, and school students, completed awareness-raising campaigns with the participation of over 1000 people in 12 pilot municipalities. The activities centred around gender equality, peaceful communities, and the need to combat early marriage, the forced abduction of girls for the purpose of marriage and protect the rights of migrant women and their children. At the initiative of a Women's Council, the Counselling Centre 'Kenesh zhana malymat' was opened in Sokuluk municipality, where members of the Women's Council receive women and provide advice to improve the legal knowledge of local residents. The Councils were able to achieve these results with the support of the Programme which provided a series of trainings to 159 women council members in 2022 and 117 in 2021 to enhance their knowledge on legislation, principles of support



to women and children victims of violence primarily, ways of legal registration of women's committees, and the development of organisational structures. Four Women's Councils advocated and received support from the local budgets for repair works and refurbishments to organise their own facilities for daily work.

The Programme supported CSOs in implementing their own EAWG initiatives. For example, in partnership with the Association of Legal Entities 'Association Gender Information Centre,' the Programme supported 40 CSOs in co-creating and launching a [broad information campaign on the harmful effects of sexual harassment in the workplace](#) reaching 4,800 people in the region. Moreover, 4 innovative projects led by women-led grassroots CSOs were supported by the Programme with sub-grants after 80 participants (68 women and 12 men) from 12 CSOs from Chui oblast, 10 CSOs from Naryn oblast, and 17 CSOs from Osh oblast enhanced their knowledge and skills in gender transformative and innovative methodologies and tools and were invited to present project ideas. The innovative projects, selected on competitive basis, include the 'Family Support Centre' in Chui province, which provides a safe space for women (temporary shelter) who experience(d) domestic violence, an office for the local committee on prevention of domestic violence, and a space for family consultations and GALS sessions; a safe space in Naryn province for mobile groups of teachers for peer-to-peer support and physical and mental health training through fitness center; participatory research and advocacy campaign to combat sexual harassment and violence against women in the healthcare system; and a booklet in local languages with comparative analysis of Kyrgyz and Shariah laws regulating the issues of GBV printed and disseminated to local libraries, local municipalities and aiyl okmotu centers in 1000 copies. Additionally, initiatives of 8 more grassroots CSOs' were supported and carried out by new social norm holders during '16 days of Activism against GBV' campaign. These initiatives aimed to draw public attention to issues of intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities, emotional drain of mothers with children with disabilities, sexual harassment in schools and public spaces through self-defence lessons, gender transformative games, responsible parenthood, podcasts in local languages raising voices of girls and women on taboo issues like GBV etc. In total, 834 (including 803 female) beneficiaries were engaged in the above activities and raised their awareness through these campaigns and grants. In 2020, the Programme supported the UNiTE women's movement in creating and conducting a country-wide public awareness campaign on amendments to the Kyrgyz Republic Code on Misconduct (under which domestic violence offenders may be sentenced to up to 15 days of administrative detention), on how women can protect themselves from domestic violence, and on the availability of crisis centres and how to contact them. Moreover, a package of instructions on how to respond to S/GBV during the pandemic was developed and delivered to crisis centres across the country. In 2023 the programme once again supported UNiTE women's movement through conducting a forum for the members of UNiTE



to jointly reflect on the current country situation, safety of women activists and with the law on NGOs review their workplan and strategy for 2020-2023 and develop the strategy and plan for 2023-2025. As a result representatives from 19 women’s rights organisations and autonomous social movements and civil society organizations have undertaken coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for EVAWG and co-developed the draft workplan and strategy for UNITE women’s movement for 2023-2025.

The capacity of women’s civil society and opportunity to influence decision-makers has also been strengthened. First, the Council on Women’s Rights and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence of the Parliament has been strengthened to act as an interface of women’s rights CSOs with state actors, including the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliamentary Committees. The Programme, in partnership with the PF ‘Civil Platform,’ supported the Council with technical and expert assistance, particularly in developing the strategic and action plan for the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Toroga of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023–2026. This is supposed to strengthen civic engagement so that legislation and policies are designed with the inputs of women’s rights groups, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), CSOs, and activists. The strategic plan foresees actions of the Council to strengthen the Kyrgyz Parliament through projects and partnerships in order to improve the legislative framework to ensure the observance of the rights of women and children. The actions include promoting gender sensitivity and the principle of the best interests of the child in national policies and state programmes; sharing international experiences for EVAWG; assisting in coordinating the activities of the Parliament with partners from government agencies, civil society, and international organizations; conducting scientific research and forming an evidence base to analyse the situation of the family, equal opportunities for women and men in the economic, social, political and cultural life of society; and monitoring the implementation of normative legal acts in the field of GBV and the protection of the rights of women and children. Second, the Programme strengthened the monitoring capacities of 9 grassroots CSOs and provided them with sub-grants for monitoring and analysis of the implementation of national and international commitments to EVAWG based on real-life case studies. Pro bono lawyers and the Association of Legal Entities ‘Association Gender Information Centre’ provided capacity development on the national and international legal framework and mentoring support to the grassroots CSOs in the process of monitoring. As a result, based on monitoring findings, CSOs developed recommendations for the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on safeguarding and protection from domestic violence. In 2021-2023, the Women’s Kurultai, in partnership with the Council on women’s and children’s rights and gender equality under the Speaker of the Parliament, identified and invited 261 diverse local women leaders to participate and shared their appeals with key decision-makers. Moreover, the national UNiTE movement and women’s CSOs played an important role in information the 2021 legal review



process on the new GEWE/EVAWG legislation and addressed appeals and recommendations to authorities.

New forms of engagement and exchange for civil society actors have been created. The Programme has provided platforms and methodological support for convening national and local gatherings on GEWE, where 50 women leaders representing business, government, civil society and international development partners discussed the issues of political participation, economic empowerment of women, ongoing challenges in EVAWG field and jointly defined ways and approaches for collaborative action. Such dialogues were organised in an innovative way applying traditional 'chai-chat' format as a safe space for open and sincere reflections. As a follow-up to the 'chai-chats', another safe space at the national level was created for more than 200 women leaders at the central and local levels, including high-level officials, such as the former President Roza Otunbayeva, the First Lady of the KR, Members of Parliaments, Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministries, ministers, the UN Resident Coordinator in the KR, and representatives from international partners. The women leaders at different levels (national, regional, local) appreciated the opportunity to have a safe space and discuss the issues of women in leadership positions as peer-to-peer dialogue, starting with self-reflection and self-recognition of women's significant contribution to the development of the country in the context of newly emerging challenges, instability in the region, increased gender-based violence, and constitutional and administrative reforms. It resulted in a joint roadmaps to promote women's leadership at different decision-making levels, including for EVAWG. Moreover, the programme provided exchange platforms for more than 100 representatives from CSOs, 39 children from Children's Protection Center in Kyrgyzstan, to meet with famous musician and co-founder of the SILSILA foundation Manizha to discuss the problems of shrinking civic space and activism in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia, and exchanged experiences in a format of live dialogue.

The Programme has also supported a new online course on GBV called "What is gender equality and how to build a route to it", targeting members of civil society, teachers, and youth activists. The four modules of the course are [available online](#) in Kyrgyz and Russian. 460 persons (289 in Kyrgyz; 71 in Russian) have already completed the course, which is promising in view of the course's objective of building a pool of qualified gender experts at national and sub-national levels, to support the CSOs and academia on matters of positive masculinity and engaging men and boys to prevent GBV. The Programme promoted the course on social media, youth platforms, vocational schools and with the support of employees of CSOs. A video was filmed and posted to support and promote the course on Instagram, highlighting how to understand gender, feminism, human rights, diversity, and positive masculinity through the online course. The course was also promoted through several



,Quiz Nights conducted respectively for civil society activists and social media bloggers and influencers with the coverage of 200 persons (100 activists and 100 bloggers; 79 male and 121 female). Moreover, a pool of qualified gender experts is further expanded by **49 new GALS trainers (F 47, M 2)**. The certified trainers have spearheaded over 20 initiatives within their communities, actively engaging and spreading GALS learnings to more than 220 individuals. This demonstrates a tangible and impactful outcome in terms of community involvement and empowerment.

In 2021, the Programme created a platform where 40 local NGOs identified during the mapping could come together to exchange their experiences, knowledge in EVAWG, and key challenges. It also provided an opportunity for participants to co-design a self-assessment tool to measure/evaluate the impact of CSOs activities/ initiatives/ projects and critically reflect on their work to identify gaps and share best practices. This collaboration resulted in 10 project ideas and the creation of a joint online platform (whatsapp group) for information sharing and networking. The Programme also supported a common communication strategy for intervention in support of LGBTQI+ communities and collaborated with the Aigine Cultural Research Centre (ACRC), a non-profit that works to maintain and apply the cultural heritage of the people of Kyrgyzstan, to address the ethno-nationalist outbursts against the women's movement in 2020.

The Programme team additionally focused on leveraging IT mechanisms to end violence against women and girls, using crowdsourcing and participatory methods to do so. For example, in 2020, the IT community was mobilized (as a broader civil society actor) through a hackathon to co-create IT based solutions to GBV. Within 48 hours, 53 developers developed 18 IT products out of which 3 teams were awarded with financial support from the Spotlight Initiative to develop their products. They included a web resource for parents on promoting gender equality and non-discrimination through fairy tales, a chatbot/app that provides information on how to access help if you are facing GBV, with contacts of crisis centres and law enforcement bodies; and a map that connects people in need of support with those who are willing to provide it.

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

Most of the challenges that the Programme team and its partners faced during the implementation were related to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and changes in the women's civil society, the constitutional reform, and structural and political changes in the government. This restructuring was coupled with a massive reduction in the number of state and municipal servants, resulting in high



government staff turnover, including in the Cabinet of Ministers, which severely impacted the Programme's ability to engage effectively and systematically with governmental stakeholders. In particular, the numerous disruptive restructurings of the current MLSSM and in the Parliament in a short period of time caused delays and shifts in carrying out the Programme activities.

The pandemic left little choice but to refer to online meeting formats and pushing activities requiring face-to-face engagement to a safer time, or as in the case of the IMAGES survey, whose delay was impacting the timely implementation of the MenEngage campaign, the survey methodology was redesigned at the initial stage and additional expenses for protection measures of the research team and respondents were applied.

The other challenges required a revision and adaptation of programme strategies – such as finding ways to engage more grassroots organisations – and often time repeated efforts of the Programme team to continuously work on establishing new partnerships in ever-changing institutions to catch up on delays caused by changes in focal points. For example, the adoption of the NGES and NAP was delayed due to the on-going administrative reform which required multiple revisions and adjustments in line with changes in the structure and responsible bodies. The Programme provided additional expert consultative support to re-calculate the budgets and introduce required adjustments accordingly. Moreover, the Programme provided hands-on support to the Ministry focal point to coordinate revisions of the NGES and NAP with all stakeholders and with strategic advocacy with key Government actors. Moreover, continued staff reductions in focal point in ministries have led to increased workload along with shifting priorities caused by cross border conflict and political tensions. This meant that the participation of gender focal points in GALS training for institutions was re-scheduled multiple times. In response, the Programme took efforts to integrate certain GALS elements in on-going inter-ministerial working group workshops tailored to fit their schedules. The Programme also responded successfully to many changes in focal points by putting significant efforts into establishing new partnerships and transferring existing knowledge.

Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

Lessons Learned

Throughout the implementation, **the Programme learned an important lesson on sustainability in the context of partnerships and knowledge management.** Sustainability should not only be seen as something to be pursued for after a programme phase ends. It needs to be an ongoing effort. This became evident with many changes in institutions, particularly the Parliament-related bodies such as the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality, causing additional workload due to the need to re-build strategic partnerships and strengthen capacities and



awareness in those new partners. The Programme worked hard to reanimate good practices such as information-sharing in joint platforms and cooperation between parliamentary, civil society, and other stakeholders in solving issues (conducting collaborative research, developing amendments and additions to legislation, and monitoring the implementation of legislation). Each area of work required the development of new strategies for effective interaction and implementing necessary measures. It also became evident that some key knowledge products and information needed to be shared again in the absence of institutional memory. In order to avoid this going forward, a focus must be put on sustainable knowledge management, including through an accessible repository.

Another lesson learned was the **need for ongoing coaching and joint vision-building – internally and externally**. For example, when working with grassroots-organisations through a central-level NGO. In line with mid-term assessment recommendations related to increasing the number of grassroots CSOs advancing the EVAWG agenda locally, the Programme sought engagement of local grassroots organisations. By partnering with a central-level NGO, the Programme reached out to the grassroots organisations, supporting them with capacity development and social innovation grants. In the course of implementation, the Programme faced a number of challenges related to lack of knowledge and practical experience of some partners in the administration of sub-grants. To address the above, the Programme has invested in regular coaching and tailored sessions targeting both the grassroots CSOs and the central-level NGO to perform the dual role of being a grant recipient themselves and at the same time administering sub-grants and capacity development to others. Another example was the beginning of the work with state counterparts. It became apparent that government counterparts were not familiar with gender equality and civic engagement principles and required preliminary work to generate norm change at the individual level before moving to the institutional level. For this, tools like GALS and other experiential methods proved to be valuable. This type of process requires a very strong facilitator with a strong adult-learning background and facilitation skills. The use of social innovation tools was sometimes challenging for all stakeholders, including the Programme team. Ultimately, a core lesson has been that when innovative and transformative methods are being used, team members and leaders must recognize that the methods are unfamiliar and thus that internal investment, understanding, and mutual support is needed for staff to properly learn and apply them. One of the strategies used to address this issue is ‘learning by doing,’ with direct engagement by RUNO and PCU members in implementing the transformative practices named in the Programme Document (e.g. the Oxford Scenario Planning Approach). A second strategy is to hold regular ‘innovation talks,’ which provided team members a chance to discuss and reflect on innovative methods.

New Opportunities



At the same time, new **opportunities** or best practices were also identified through the programme:

The **Bus of Solidarity** turned out to be important opportunity to work with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in a participatory re-thinking of this intervention to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors and to strengthen survivor-centred approaches in legal aid service delivery.

There is significant potential of **linking legislative reforms with information work in the media and through public hearings and discussions**. That way, local constituents have more ownership of the legislation and also can play a stronger role in monitoring it. For example, in the context of the draft law "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic, Sexual and Gender Violence" the Programme held broad public hearings, organised its promotion in the media, and supported the initiator of the draft law in organising and holding more public hearings. The Programme also supported various rounds of discussions with members of crisis centres, civil society, religious leaders, and community members.

Knowledge fairs proved to be effective for presenting and discussing key analytical products and guidelines such as MSR approach methodologies, guides, and evidence. The platforms allowed for open communication between the government, CSOs, media, and RUNOs. The platforms facilitated material sharing regarding upcoming events by partners within and without the Spotlight Programme.

Another technical-level opportunity is the **use of social innovation tools and experiential learning**. In 2022, it was applied with over 80 participants (68 women, 12 men) from 30 CSOs in Chui, Naryn, and Osh oblast. The 12 innovative projects that were supported show the potential of 'home-grown' project ideas and initiatives that can be 'off the beaten track'/non-traditional and usually better rooted in actual user needs. This could be expanded by work around social entrepreneurship and fundraising. This approach could also be an opportunity to be applied in future EVAWG work with institutions and service providers, among others. Experiential learning, such as GALS, is the best method for changing attitudes and shaping new communicative culture, especially within a multi-stakeholder communication strategy development process which takes the collaborative efforts of different organizations and a certain level of organizational and emotional maturity in order to succeed.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices



Gender norms change and preventing violence against women and girls' approaches show the need for multi-level and multi-sectoral interventions and work across socio-ecological models for shifts in unequal power relations. Thus, the Programme and its national partners have co-created and tested several gender-transformative approaches. These include the individual level, encouraging women and girls who were not empowered to advocate for their rights; the community level; where women's and girls' choices were limited; and the systemic level (both social and judicial), where gender-unequal mindsets and practices flourished. A socioecological model assisted in this process of understanding and tracking changes in the social expectations of girls and boys, male and female roles, and in gender-based values, beliefs and practices.

Changes at the individual and relationship levels: Having recognized that change begins with visions for change and concrete strategies for changing people's lives for the better through personal experiences and broadening the minds of family members, colleagues and communities, the Programme has trained more than 200 GALS champions including activists, local authorities, teachers and school administrators, young women and girls, and service. As documented by field monitoring, 60% of the champions shaped their attitudes to the social norms which were identified during the ethnographic study. Before the project, the champions did not reflect on the extent to which these norms hindered their development at the individual, familial, and community levels. Following the training, they began to step out of their comfort zone and reflect on what could be changed in themselves and in their family lives. 60% of the champions revised their attitudes towards the role of women and men in the family towards equal sharing of responsibilities and consideration of everyone's roles. 30% of men are now involved in the education and upbringing of children. 70% of the champions reported improved communication in their family, namely that they started to discuss family issues more while valuing everyone's contribution, taking the interests and needs of their children into account, being open to dialogue, and openly discussing what is important to other family members. At the level of behavioral change, GALS champions reconsidered their attitudes towards early marriage by moving away from forced marriage to marriage by mutual consent; some champions started to devote their time to issues of girls' education (according to teacher feedback, parental attendance at school meetings has increased by 40%); they recognize that women can earn on an equal basis with men and can choose their occupation; men began to rethink their beliefs that property should be registered only to men.

In parallel, young girls from 6 target locations were also engaged in GALS trainings and the UPSHIFT programme which helped them recognize their inherent worth and the fundamental equality of boys and girls. According to results review findings, girls learned of their rights ("It turns out we have the same rights as boys"), how to identify violence, including within parental relationships (there was an instance in which a girl advised her mother to see a psychologist), gained confidence to ask questions which they had previously been reluctant to since they believed their questions were too insignificant to be voiced, overcame their shyness and learned to communicate with decisionmakers and voice their ideas during individual meetings and public hearings alike. There are examples in which girls motivated each other. For instance, one girl signed up for taekwondo classes, following in the footsteps of another girl.



They were also able to challenge the attitudes and behaviours of their parents. They reported how parents began to understand that their children can have their own dreams, goals, and choices. Parents began to understand, support and listen to the opinions of girls more.

Changes at the community level: GALS champions have learned to express their opinion, began to show their leadership qualities and skills to mobilize people, and became involved in the local development of their community through EVAWG initiatives in particular, which was recognized by LSGs (there were several meetings in which representatives of LSGs noted the contribution of champions to community development). In summary, they broke the silence in their communities by recognizing that GBV exists and should be addressed collectively.

Changes at the structural level: Furthermore, the Programme replicated and tailored GALS training to institutions by training service providers who joined Bus of Solidarity to provide mobile free legal aid directly in 12 target communities; mainstreaming into academic curriculum and professional training curriculum (under line ministries) and further training of students and professional staff of line ministries (providing essential services to survivors of violence). The core staff of focal point Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration and members of inter-ministerial working group were also trained in GALS,

Another instrument which integrated the above 3 elements of the ECO model into one process was design thinking/user journey. In order to further survivor-centric thinking and actions, the Programme collaborated with local partners promoting STEM and social entrepreneurship to co-create design thinking/user journey tools adapted from business. The overall process is built on the profiles of women survivors of violence, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Visualized journey of survivors helped local actors recognize critical systemic gaps in services, attitudes, beliefs and practices of communities that reinforce GBV, encouraged participants to break their silence and share personal stories. By working closely with the survivors, design thinking allows high-impact solutions to bubble up from below rather than being imposed from the top.

Communications and Visibility

A. Overview

In 2020, the Programme developed a Communication and Visibility Plan 2020-2021 with the following objectives: 1) Raise awareness of VAWG, harmful practices, child marriages and alakachuu and its prevalence in Kyrgyzstan by publicizing data and supportive facts, creative messaging to key audiences, exhibiting thought leadership on violence against women and girls, media sensitization and training. 2) Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative supported interventions by finding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls



whose lives have been positively transformed by Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions. 3) Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative’s programme design and implementation by influencing the creation and delivery of behaviour-change and culture-shift activities, campaigns and initiatives. 4) Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners: By coordinating consistent and coherent branding, high-profile endorsements from social influencers, top-tier media placements, organizing publicity events and campaigns. Building on this plan, in 2022 the [Spotlight Communication Strategy](#) was developed, accompanied by the [SI Communications Plan](#) and updated [monthly work plans](#). Thanks to diverse partnerships, including with media outlets, celebrities, and influencers, the Programme achieved considerable reach. In doing so, the Programme leveraged strategic linkages between programming (training for journalists and other institutions; development of video games for information purposes) and communication. The Programme also developed a [programme video](#) and a [SI Booklet](#) for an overview of the interventions and objectives.

In 2020:

- at least 400,000 persons have been reached in partnership with Kyrgyzstan’s highest-distribution newspaper and online infotainment resource Super Info, with key messages to generate behavioural changes on domestic violence;
- in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan’s capital city with more than 1 million residents, a billboard campaign conveyed messages on new social norms and shared GBV response hotline numbers;
- approximately half a million people were reached by the “Kyz Kiyaly” (Girls’ Dreams) TV and online programme;
- the Programme was mentioned at least 125 times in local and international media outlets, including 5 press-releases, 12 articles, separate media pitches on programme-related activities, and 20 TV interviews;
- at least 4 large-scale campaigns were initiated and/or supported by SI in Kyrgyzstan.

In 2021:

- media outlets and individual journalists that attended the media forum that was the culmination of the pilot media self-assessment exercise produced 98 news articles/reports, 40 posts on Instagram, 37 posts on Facebook, 12 articles on the Mediasabak page and 5 videos on YouTube using 4 media platforms; moreover the media monitoring of more than 4792 media products was conducted through qualitative and quantitative analysis was conducted in 17 media outlets from Osh, Naryn and Chui oblasts with a focus on gender-sensitive and balanced coverage of gender equality issues.
- national partners drew public attention to issues of positive masculinity and responsible fatherhood by preparing and posting 64 articles on Facebook and Instagram;



- the edutainment talk-show “Erkekche” to challenge existing harmful stereotypes, promote new norms, and initiate discussions around issues of EAWG and gender equality broadcasted through Super Info official online channels (YouTube and Instagram) and on Super TV, reached around 500,000 viewers;
- the Programme launched 3 nationwide campaigns.

In 2022:

- At least 59 media articles were published in traditional and digital media in the format of articles, interviews, video reports and photo essays.
- At least 337 social media posts engaged 62,676 people and reached 186,552.
- At least four large-scale campaigns reached over 2,5 million people.

In 2023:

- 16 media articles have reached 122,000 accounts and engaged over 6,000 users
- Final closure event that was co-developed and launched with the Cabinet of Ministers received wide publicity both in social and traditional media thanks to press conference, press releases, speeches, interviews (40 mentions on social media and mass media, 18 posts were made about Spotlight results from accounts of the UN in Kyrgyzstan)
- 2 videos from final closure event generated 1 076 views, outreaching 901 users
- a flashmob in the social media for best comments/reflections under publications engaged youth, bloggers and youth-led organizations: <https://www.instagram.com/p/Cx5QZ14oTCO/>
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/CyPoKaAlvd9/>

B. Messages

2020

- #GirlsCan (#ДевочкиМогут) was widely disseminated and a particularly successful campaign under the #GirlsCan banner was the social media challenge, “Letter to my 13-year-old self” (#ПисьмоСебе13Летней), through which young women and girls reflected on their lives and wrote letters and stories to their younger selves. This received high public engagement thanks to the personal stories. The “Kyz Kiyaly” TV and online programme conveyed the same message and also used success stories, though with more comprehensive messaging on non-discrimination and breaking through social prejudices.
- “Tomorrow depends on what we do today, now, at this very moment”, “Violence against me is not just my private matter, thus I speak up to obtain support and share my experience.”, “True Family is love, respect and mutual support.” were key messages of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign.



2021

The Programme applied a co-creation approach while developing the following 3 main messages:

- “Women’s leadership - a breakthrough into a new era” message became the motto of the Women Rise for All Forum which placed particular emphasis on the agency, leadership roles, and contributions of diverse women in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- “Don’t be afraid. Stop the violence. Live” was both the motto and brand of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign.
- “Investing efforts and funds in education of girls will lead to more prosperous families and communities”, “Support girls to get education and work outside home before and after marriage”, “The education of my daughter is my parental responsibility”, “Responsible and loving mothers and fathers know and support their daughters in realizing their dreams”, “Men in my family participate and support girls in obtaining their education and are proud of their girls” - these messages were pre-tested in target communities and chosen as the basis for the C4D roadmap to address child marriages.

As agreed during the 2022 joint communication workshop, both RUNOs and implementing partners used same key messages:

- “Do not be afraid, stop, live.” remained as a main slogan, but each word was further unpacked into additional appeals. For example: Do not be afraid, start talking, you are not alone, call 102, ask for help, become a caring father, become a source of change, etc.
- At the community level, the Programme applied the following messages to promote behaviour-change: “Support to girls from 40 households (re-framed proverb from prohibitions to girls from 40 households)”, “We are not silent, we care, we help”, “Everyone's contribution is important”, “Start talking, break silence”. In addition, community level events were held under the following slogans: “A happy family is a successful community”, “Family is not a place for fear and violence, family is a place for love and care”, “Everyone has the right to live a life free of violence” and “Violence is a crime.”
- During a [‘Quiz Night’](#) with 100 representatives from the media, civil society, and women’s and youth organizations, the messages that were most picked up on by the media in 26 media mentions were related to: the harassment in public transportation, at work and at schools; ethical reporting on women and children, victims of violence; GALS training; national legislation and action plans on strengthening gender equality.

- 2023

The main key messages during 16 days of activism against gender-based violence campaign were: There is no excuse for violence" #NoExcuse #NoExcuse #АктануугаЖолЖок and



#КоркпоТоктоТЖаша - #Don'tFearStopViolenceLive, which calls for an end to violence, an end to the taboo subject of violence in society, and a free life without violence.

Continuing the hashtag from last year's 16-day campaign about **#КүнСайын** (Every Day), the following variations were suggested and actively used by government, IOs, CSOs, media and all the stakeholders involved:

C. Media and visibility events

2020

- Press release on support provided to crisis shelters for the public launch of the Spotlight Initiative in Kyrgyzstan was broadly disseminated, covered in 15 online media outlets, and via 10 TV and radio interviews.
- “Kyz Kiyaly” was launched as part of the International Day of the Girl Child celebration in Kyrgyzstan, aimed at showcasing success stories of young women and gender activists. Each of the three episodes on the national TV Channel ELTR, three episodes of “Kyz Kiyaly” reached about one million viewers.
- With the support of Spotlight, UNICEF organized a live “First Children’s Summit” on National TV, discussing how to prevent gender-based violence during the quarantine with adolescents from all regions of Kyrgyzstan. The Vice Prime Minister of Kyrgyz Republic and UNICEF Country Representative participated in the Summit, which was re-broadcasted by 15 TV channels and had more than 100 media mentions and an estimated reach of 1.5 million people.

2021

- The 20-minute documentary “Women on the frontline with COVID-19” in Russian, Kyrgyz, English (mentioned in the “Overview” section).
- The [nationwide forum](#) ‘Women's Leadership – Breakthrough into a New Era’ showed the diversity of women's leadership and the significant contribution that women make for development in Kyrgyzstan, especially in the face of the new challenges and COVID-19.
- The National Consultations on the National Gender Development Strategy for 2022-2030 with prior regional consultations in all seven provinces during March.
- Over [120 girls visited a career fest](#) organized in Naryn city in celebration of the International Day of the Girl. The participants met successful Kyrgyz women who work in digital professions, IT, entrepreneurship, media, and civic activism.



- A public discussion of proposed amendments to the Domestic Violence Law was held on 12 November 2021. The event was culmination of a series of dialogue platforms uniting the Government, gender expert community, and women’s rights CSOs to improve GBV legislation.

2022

- [‘Quiz Night’](#) on the topic of ‘Safe Kyrgyzstan for Women and Girls’ with 100 representatives from the media, civil society, and women’s and youth organizations to raise their awareness on GBV and GEWE.
- Two other ‘Quiz Nights’ with a total of 200 participants (CSO and bloggers) to promote the new online course on GBV and further GEWE issues.
- The ‘Women’s leadership forum for women in politics’ [was the most widely publicized event with 24 media articles, on local TV, and online media. It had 1347 ‘likes,’ 692 profile visits, and 464 accounts engaged.](#)
- [Round table](#) to present national progress aimed at improving gender-sensitive, survivor-centred practices of law enforcement and justice actors to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG) in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- [Round table](#) to discuss the draft Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection Against Domestic Violence" organized by the Councils on Women's Rights and the Prevention of Gender Violence.
- [Round table](#) to present amendments to some legislative acts in the field of safeguarding and protection from domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence to deputies of the parliament.
- [Kyrgyzstan hosted the second "Women's Leadership – A Breakthrough into a New Era" National Forum | UN Women – Europe and Central Asia](#)

[Kaktus page about National Forum 2](#)

2023

- [CSO meeting with Manizha](#) where representatives of civil organizations, movements and independent activists of Kyrgyzstan gathered and discussed the problems of activism, shrinking civic space, emotional burnout, and exchanged their experiences to promote GEWE in Central Asia in a format of live dialogue
- [National forum "Women's Leadership - Breakthrough to a New Era"](#)
- [Localization of GES and NAP in Chui Oblast](#)
- [Testing SGBV algorithms with local state administration and local self governance bodies in Chui oblast](#)
- [National Steering committee 2023](#)
- [Final Closure event with RCO](#)
- [Final Closure Event](#) with RCO



- [Final Closure Event with RCO](#)
- [Launch of the hotline on free legal aid](#)
- [The meeting of the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality](#) under the Speaker of the Kyrgyz Parliament to approve its Development Strategy and Action Plan for Strategy Implementation for 2023-2026, developed with technical support of the program.
- [Regional seminar](#) at the Presidential Representative's Office in Osh Region to discuss and plan activities for the 'Bus of Solidarity' in 2023, aiming to review the 2021 campaign experience for enhancements in the upcoming year's initiatives.
- ["Bus of Solidarity"](#) campaign in Vinogradnoe village in Chui region
- ["Bus of Solidarity" campaign in Osh, Naryn and Chui](#) regions in March 2023. 1,199 people received free legal assistance.
- [10-day training](#) for a free legal aid hotline (114) operators focusing on the most pressing legal issues for women and girls
- [A roundtable to discuss indicators for conducting gender self-assessment and gender audits in institutions](#)
- [A reporting meeting of the "Women's Kurultai of Solidarity"](#) taking place with the participation of women deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh and local Kenesh to discuss issues facing women in our country
- [Round table](#) to discuss the developed reliable and sustainable training system aimed at increasing gender sensitivity and skills for identifying SGBV
- [Training on correctional program](#) for the representatives of the Ministry of Justice
- Article on [Integration of Gender-Transformative Modules into Legal Education in Kyrgyzstan to Combat Sexual and Gender-Based Violence | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#)
- [Infocards on statistics](#) for January-August 2023 on free legal aid - HL-114 and "Bus of Solidarity" campaign
- [Regional meeting](#) "Criminalization of domestic violence on agenda of Central Asian countries"
- "Seminar on [Preventing Violence against Women and Domestic Violence: Legal Practices in Kyrgyzstan According to International Standards. Gender Crimes.](#)" Organized with the Higher School of Justice and the "Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges" for Kyrgyz Republic judges.
- [Seminar](#) on Monitoring International Commitments for Gender Equality and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls for NGOs

D. Campaigns





Throughout the implementation, based on consultations with key stakeholders, the Programme led the coordination of communication and activities of the global annual campaign '[16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence](#)' in Kyrgyzstan with UN agencies, the EU, other development partners, and civil society, reaching thousands of people. In 2020, the three key issues addressed in the Campaign were: the growing number of domestic violence cases (especially during COVID-19); the lack of women's representation in decision-making; and social norms that reinforce harmful practices and VAWG. For the launch of the 16-Days Campaign, the Spotlight Initiative and Super Info, the biggest newspaper and online infotainment platform in the country, organized an online concert with the participation of local celebrities, reaching about half a million viewers. RUNOs produced and shared human interest stories of women-leaders and advocacy videos on positive masculinity and women's leadership, and organized a public fundraising event to support shelters and crisis centres. In 2021, the [campaign](#) focused on women's leadership and using social innovative and technology for the improvement of public services for survivors, among others. It garnered high-level support in a range of visibility and media events: [Campaign launch](#) under the leadership of the Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers; [Music video "Jeneke"](#) by feminist singer Zere on the occasion of the campaign launch reached 10,000 views in first hour; Art exhibition "Don't be afraid. Stop it. Live! Art doesn't tolerate violence" along with theatre performance and presentation of Zere's song "Jeneke;" The [national forum "Gender Optics in Media"](#) brought together more than 60 participants from Naryn, Chui and Osh provinces, who were leaders in media, journalists, editors, gender and media experts, and representatives of press services, to summarize and exchange their experiences, new ideas and information in the area of gender sensitive journalism and the results of a media-self assessment exercise; Re-launch event for the updated version of the Mildet virtual lawyer-bot; The [campaign closing ceremony](#) under the leadership of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, Youth Policy and Tourism, the MLSSM, and the UN Resident Coordinator. In 2022, the communications strategy and messages were focused on the engagement of CSOs, activists and movements in the campaign through digital collaboration on social media. In partnership with 9 women-led, mainly grassroots, organizations, 14,654 people were known to be reached via social media. 3 popular bloggers posted stories which may have cumulatively reached 1.5-3 million people. The union of progressive Muslim women "Mutakalim" (27K followers) posted live broadcasts. As part of the "Tag your favourite activist" contest, 11 people joined a flash mob, and new activists and organizations specializing in EVAWG could be identified. Moreover, the Programme promoted and supported multi-stakeholders initiatives on the 25th of every month to raise awareness on specific GBV related issues and call for action under the hashtag #KUNSAYIN ([#EveryDay...](#)). Over 20,000 users engaged with two Instagram masks that were designed by the Programme: (1) I thank a feminist for... (2) My motto for women and girls....



The Programme supported existing campaigns like the digital movement #Jetishet (“Enough”) and further implemented the following campaigns:

- A [campaign for harassment prevention](#) in parallel to the ongoing legislative reforms, with one [video alone reaching almost one million](#) people. In partnership with Super-Info, under the hashtags #IamNotAfraid, #ISpeakUp, and #StopHarassment, survivors were encouraged to share their experiences. In partnership [with 40 CSOs has co-created and launched a broad information campaign sexual harassment in the workplace](#) reaching 4,800 people in the region.
- Through a [campaign on free legal aid](#), the awareness of 175,330 people was raised The [Facebook page of the PF ‘Training centre for Lawyers’](#) was used as a platform.
- A **campaign to prevent harassment in public transport** in partnership with Bishkek City’s Transport Department with 1,000 posters, potentially reaching 560,000 passengers daily.
- A national legal awareness raising campaign was implemented to inform women and girls knowing and exercising their rights in accordance with legislation. The total coverage across all platforms reached 620,151 views.
- An awareness-raising campaign on GBV and response hotlines in partnership with Bishkek Mayor’s Office’s. More than 40 billboards across the city were put up.
- The social media campaign “Letter to my 13-year-old self” became a brand-raising awareness activity that reached the general public, including social media influencers. In total, more than 300 letters were received and more than 200,000 comments shared.

E. Human interest stories and Photos

[Three girls open a training centre for girls and women in their school to fight GBV](#)

Three girls that participated in an ‘UPSHIFT’ training opened a training centre where girls and young women strengthen their leadership skills to prevent GBV. The young leaders even raised funds to implement their idea.



Screenshot from Asia TV YouTube.



[Changing social norms to end violence against women and girls in Kyrgyzstan](#)

A couple that participated in a GALS reassessed their roles in caring for the household and children. Now, both Ms. Almambet Kyzy and her husband equally split household chores as well as outdoor activities.



Photo: Education Community Development

[I am a completely different person now \[...\] I think I am motivating others” – Elina, 27-year-old GBV survivor](#)

Elina, mother of two, managed to escape from years of domestic violence. Her husband was convicted in court and Elina is now financially independent thanks to her small business and she is helping other GBV survivors through her Public Fund.



[‘Responsible father’ improves the relationships in the family](#)

After participating in seminars and workshops in responsible fatherhood and positive masculinity under the Programme, Torogeldiev Toktosun, 46, explains: “By working together and sharing the responsibilities in the household, we are an example to our kids [...] and argue less.”





Torogeldiev Toktosun, 46 years old, Myrza-Ake village, Ozgon district. UNFPA

[Bridging the gap: Kyrgyz students design a novel solution to support at-risk groups](#)

Two first-year software engineering students at the Kyrgyz-German University in Bishkek watched the health crisis unfold and knew that they wanted to help. They joined forces in an online hackathon supported by Spotlight Initiative to do just that.



More stories: [How a mobile game is helping to end bride-kidnapping in Kyrgyzstan](#); [How women are changing Kyrgyzstan's Alimony Laws for the better](#); [In Kyrgyzstan, pandemic-related domestic violence increases vulnerabilities](#) [Returned Faith to Justice](#); [Media self-assessment](#); [GALS champions from Naryn](#).

F. Testimonials

"I was sure I was pretty progressive and my family [was] without gender stereotypes. But after going through the GALS tools, I understand more and more that it is necessary, first of all, to start working on myself and conduct a deeper analysis of the relationship between men and women." (Teacher, Ph.D., KNU Zhusup Balasagyn)



“The training helped me improve the content of my planned analytical articles because it was not only theoretical information, but also practical materials with analysis and recommendations for how to write analytical articles properly.” (Ms. Abdullaeva Gulkhumar, Head of the demographic department of the National Statistics Committee (NSC))

“It is essential to address how professionally a certified lawyer will lead the work with violence survivors [and] how our graduates will apply theoretical knowledge in practice- we do not pay due attention to this.” (Teacher, Ph.D., KNU Zhusup Balasagyn)

“I call the Government to ensure safety of operation for girls’ organizations, and to call development organizations to invest and make aid accessible for girl-led and grass-roots feminist organizations.” (Altynai (16), girl activist)

“Before the training, we, lawyers, normally provided legal advice exactly to those inquiries clients were voicing. Now [,] through some guiding questions, we can identify if s/he is subjected to domestic violence. Recognizing signs of abuse is an essential competency of professional lawyers that might save people’s lives.” (Ydyrys Asanov, FLA lawyer in Naryn Province)

“The guiding principle we learnt during the training is that we can put an end to domestic violence through prevention, by working with families, encouraging them to build a purposeful life, to openly communicate, and to solve arising problems jointly. Now, whenever I encounter issues, be it on work, or in personal life, I use GALS tools. If we upscale these tools, many social problems will be solved by themselves.” (Ernis Sagynbaev, social worker from Kara-Suu district)

“We turned out to put a huge share of household chores on our daughter’s shoulders. [...] We did not even suspect that she has a dream, a desire to go to study. My husband and I learned about her dream with the help of the first GALS tool. [...] My daughter is happy and says that participation in these trainings is good for us. Now our daughter attends komuz (musical instrument) classes.” (Mahabat and Dosumbek, parents)

“I have decided to use this tool (Happy Family Tree) in my family But I know that my husband will probably not like it, because he holds a lot of stereotypes. We have conflicts because of it. But what I know now is how we can jointly reflect and change those stereotypes together through discussions and without fights.” (Ardak Usengazy kyzy, social pedagogue, Min Bulak village)



“It was so good to take time and think about my dreams. I have started studying English [online] because we don’t have good courses in our community. I also watch movies and cartoons in English. My dream is to be the best in the province and get education abroad” (Aisezim, 14).

G. Videos

[Initiatives of young women in the region](#)

[#DO NOT IGNORE!](#)

[Don't be indifferent! Video against harassment released in Kyrgyzstan](#)

[Bride kidnapping: no arrest warrant](#)

[There is life after violence](#)

[Video from the game "Safe Kyrgyzstan for Women and Girls"](#)

[UNICEF joins 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign](#)

[Preventing domestic violence and fighting for gender equality](#)

[Protection and protection against domestic violence at the local level](#)

["Being a caring father is the main achievement I strive for"](#)

[Caring Father](#)

[Happy family - caring relationship!](#)

[Bus of Solidarity/Paving a new road out for Salima](#)

[Spotlight Initiative in Kyrgyzstan “Spring in Bishkek” a mobile game to stop bride kidnapping](#)

[Short-term shelters for domestic violence victims opened during the COVID-19 lockdown](#)

[Advocacy video “What do safety and safe environment mean for you?”](#)

Looking forward – ensuring Spotlight’s contributions are sustained

The Programme has developed a Sustainability Strategy in line with global guidance from the SI secretariat. It identifies, pillar by pillar, sustainability achievements and exit strategy actions to be taken by the end of 2023. As outlined in the Strategy, future funding is a crucial issue. In term of resource mobilization, to ensure the sustainability of providing free legal aid access to survivors of SGBV, the latter were included by RUNO UNDP as one of the project priority target groups in the project “Access to Justice” (A2J, Phase 3) funded by the Government of Finland. The project will be implemented till the end of 2025. The budget for the A2J project activities is 435,850.00 USD. Moreover, for its work on legal reforms, the Programme attracted additional funds from the USAID to cover the fees of three experts for financial and economic analysis as well as supporting and promoting a draft law. Finally, funds from the US were secured to support the piloting of the ‘One-Window-Centre.’ However, these funds are not close to meeting the needs for EVAWG programming in the country.



Annexes

Annex A: Results Framework

Annex B: Risk Matrix

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

Annex D: Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

Annex F: Assets / Equipment / Major supplies



Annex A: 2023 Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Legal age of Marriage				
	0.5	0	0	0.5	1.1.a. According to the requirements of Article 14 of the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the legal marriage age is set at eighteen years.
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0	0	0	0	The Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic guarantees the same parental authority to women and men during marriage.
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	1	0	0	1	1.1.b. According to the requirements of Article 66 of the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic parents have equal rights and bear equal responsibilities concerning their children (parental rights).
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	1	0	0	1	1.1.c. In the Kyrgyz Republic, inheritance relations are regulated by Section VI "Inheritance Law" of the Civil Code dated May 8, 1996. The law guarantees the same inheritance rights to both widows and widowers (0)
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	1	0	0	1	Constitution and Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic guarantees the same inheritance rights to both daughters and sons.
	Laws on Domestic Violence				
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	0.25	0	0	0	<p>The Spotlight Initiative supported the development of the draft law "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic, Sexual and Gender Violence" that will make it possible to bring to justice more effectively those responsible for committing domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence and provide the survivor with more comprehensive protection (temporary protection orders and judicial protection). It was developed in 2022. In 2023 UNDP supported the members of Parliament in conducting financial-economic calculations, and promoting of this draft law. It proposes amendments to the Criminal Code, the Code of Offenses, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Law "On Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic Violence," the Family Code, the Housing Code, the Penitentiary Code, the Code on Non-Tax Income, the Law "On Probation," the Law "On Courts of Aksakals (Elders)," the Law "On Internal Affairs Agencies," and the Law "On Agencies and Institutions of the Penitentiary System." The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic lent its support to the draft law in September 2023 and forwarded it to pertinent Committees within the Kyrgyz Republic's Parliament. By October 2023, the draft underwent its initial review in various Parliament Committees, all of which provided favorable assessments: 1) Committee on Constitutional Legislation, State Structure, Judicial and Legal Issues, and the Rules. 2) Committee on Social Policy. 3) Committee on Budget, Economic and Fiscal Policy. 4) Committee on Law Enforcement, Crime Prevention, and Anti-Corruption. On November 15, 2023, the Parliament convened to scrutinize the draft law, subsequently passing it in the first reading. Plans are in place to discuss this draft law further during the second parliamentary hearing in January 2024.</p> <p>President Sadyr Japarov of Kyrgyzstan has signed a significant law amending various legislative acts, including the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes, to address serious crimes. The legislation, passed by the Parliament on December 7, 2023, focuses on safeguarding the rights to sexual inviolability and freedom, as well as protecting life and health from criminal threats. Aimed at strengthening crime prevention, the law introduces key changes, notably prohibiting the reconciliation of parties in serious crimes during pre-trial proceedings, eliminating norms allowing termination of criminal cases through reconciliation, and excluding statutes of limitations for sexual inviolability offenses, probation supervision, and bail. The law is set to take effect ten days from its official publication, marking a crucial step in fortifying accountability and ensuring the protection of victims. Source: https://24.kg/english/284897_No_reconciliation_of_parties_in_serious_crimes_Pre_sident_signs_law/</p>
	Laws on Rape				
	0.5	0	0	0.25	President of the Kyrgyz Republic has signed a significant law amending various legislative acts, including the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes, to address serious crimes. The legislation, passed by the Parliament on December 7, 2023, focuses on safeguarding the rights to sexual inviolability and freedom, as well as protecting life and health from criminal threats. Aimed at strengthening crime prevention, the law introduces key changes, notably prohibiting the reconciliation of parties in serious crimes during pre-trial proceedings, eliminating norms allowing termination of criminal cases through reconciliation, and excluding statutes of limitations for sexual inviolability offenses, probation supervision, and bail. The law is set to take effect ten days from its official publication, marking a crucial step in fortifying accountability and ensuring the protection of victims.
	Laws on Sexual Harassment				
	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	The Spotlight Initiative program supported the development of Amendments to the Labour Code, the Contravention Code, and the Criminal Code on combating sexual harassment in the workplace in 2020-2022 along with a plan for a nationwide campaign to raise awareness of the ubiquity of workplace based sexual harassment and its impact on the status of women in Kyrgyzstan. Partners included ILO and women's rights organizations. The latter supported the development of behavior change communication. These changes have not been supported by the Kyrgyz government yet. Additional support to the Ministry of Labor, Social Security, and Migration in promoting the Violence and Harassment Convention (No. 190) in 2022-2023 resulted in the ratification of the ILO Convention No.190 in January 2024.

Indicator 1.2 National and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWGHP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner.	National level				1. The Spotlight Initiative supported the development of the strategy and implementation plan (national level) of the Women, Children, and Gender Equality Council under the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2026 (Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development). 2. CEDAW Action Plan approved (Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development).
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Does not apply/ there is no plan	
	Sub-National Level				15 district level localized NAPs (national action plans) in Chui and Osh oblasts. 8 district plans in Chui Oblast, 7 district level plans in Osh oblast.
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	Developed or Strengthened				In 2022, the Spotlight Programme formulated the draft law "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic, Sexual, and Gender Violence." In 2023, the Programme provided support to Parliament members, aiding in financial-economic calculations for implementation of this draft law and promoting the draft law. These amendments aim to improve the prosecution of perpetrators of domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence while enhancing protection for survivors through measures like temporary protection orders and judicial protection. The proposed changes span across various legislative acts including the Criminal Code, the Code of Offenses, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers in September 2023, the draft law underwent favorable initial reviews in Parliament Committees in October 2023. In November 2023, Parliament passed the draft law in its first reading, and in February 2024 Parliament passed the draft law in its second reading with further discussions slated for 2024. Additionally, in 2023, the Spotlight Programme collaborated with OHCHR to assist Parliament members in developing the draft law "On ensuring the right to equality and protection from discrimination." This legislation aims to combat discrimination in all forms, be it by state bodies, local governments, officials, legal entities, or individuals. The draft law successfully passed the public hearing procedure in 2023. In 2023-2024, draft laws developed within the Spotlight Initiative are still under review in Parliament, with no laws passed yet.
	0	1	12	16	
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	Parliamentarians				The Programme provided technical support for the development of the Kyrgyz Republic's law "On Ensuring the Right to Equality and Protection from Discrimination," initiated by five members of Parliament (two men, three women). Three Gender Champions MPs participated in the public discussion, engaging 50 participants on October 10, 2023. Additionally, technical support, including financial-economic calculations, was offered for the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts in the Field of Safeguarding and Protection against Domestic, Sexual, and Gender Violence," initiated by 33 MPs (16 men, 17 women). On October 10, 2023, 31 CSO representatives (27 women, 4 men) participated in public hearings on anti-discrimination legislation. Furthermore, four representatives (2 NGOs, 2 pro bono lawyers, all women) participated in a regional meeting in Astana, Kazakhstan, on October 18-19, 2023, discussing the Criminalization of Domestic Violence. The gender mainstreaming program of the Spotlight Initiative Programme continued the Women Leaders Kurultai in 2021, partnering with Kyrgyzstan's Parliament and women's NGOs. Over 400 women leaders engaged in events across provinces in 2023, addressing various issues including sexual and gender-based violence and economic development. At the national-level Kurultai in Bishkek, leaders from all 7 provinces tackled sexual and gender-based violence, women's leadership, and economic development. Batken included 2 MPs of LSG(women), 2 CSOs (women); Jalal-Abad had 2 MPs of LSG(women), 1 CSO (1 woman); Issyk-Kul involved 4 MPs of LSG (1 man, 3 women) and 4 CSOs (women). In Bishkek, one MP (woman). Five women representatives of NGOs participated in a meeting discussing the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system and the development of gender-sensitive indicators for law enforcement agencies and justice system authorities on February 7, 2023. Additionally, five NGO representatives and one female MP participated in a roundtable discussion on the institutionalization of a monitoring and evaluation system for personnel and state institutions providing gender-sensitive services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence on May 26, 2023. Moreover, a conference was held on December 1-2, 2023, within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign. Sixteen NGO representatives participated, comprising 14 women and 2 men. Finally, twenty-three participants (20 women, 3 men) attended a training session on "Monitoring the Implementation of International Commitments in Gender Equality and Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls (Beijing 25+, CEDAW 5)" from February 20th to 22nd, 2023.
	0	47	58	15	
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	29	38	3	
	Human Rights Staff				
0	129	344	70		
Women Human Rights Staff					
0	84	247	50		
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	National				1. The Spotlight Initiative supported the development of the strategy and implementation plan (national level) of the Women, Children, and Gender Equality Council under the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023-2026 has budget for most of the activities, with no monitoring framework. 2. CEDAW Action Plan 15 district level localized NAPs (national action plans) in Chui and Osh oblasts. 8 district plans in Chui Oblast, 7 district level plans in Osh oblast
	1	0	3	3	
	Sub-National				
	0	0	9	12	
Government Officials					

Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.	0	112	257	90	27 representatives (6 men and 17 women) of the Kyrgyz Parliament and government took part in the review and adoption of the Strategy and Action Plan for 2023-2026 of the Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Kyrgyz Parliament on the 27 January 2023.
	Women Government Officials				
	0	69	170	60	85 participants (including 52 female), including representatives of Plenipotentiary Representation of the President in Chui and Osh provinces reviewed the NGES and NAP on GE and learned how to develop district-level plans which integrate provisions related to VAWG.

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Coordination Mechanism?					
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>Spotlight Initiative established and strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Permanent Council on Women's Rights and the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence) under the Speaker of the Parliament (reorganized into Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament of KR in 2022) was strengthened, which resulted in the organization of several inclusive civic engagement dialogue platforms to draft and strengthen legislation, and to hold state institutions accountable for the implementation of legislation on women's rights and SGBV. With the support of the UN Gender Thematic Group, the Council on Women's Rights, Children's Rights, and Gender Equality developed and adopted its strategy and action plan for 2023-2026. National Council on Women affairs and Gender Equality under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic Multisectoral response coordination body was established under the leadership of the Ministry of Emergency including line ministries (police, health, defense, and social security) to respond to GBV during emergency and crisis situations.
Is there a national budget allocation?					
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>1. The national budget allocated for the provision of free legal aid through the Hot-Line 114 established with support of UNDP the Spotlight Initiative and "Bus of Solidarity" campaign to provide free legal aid in rural areas.</p> <p>1.1. In 2023, the Spotlight Initiative program supported the salaries of three Free Legal Aid Hotline (HL-114) operators. Government employees typically receive a gross salary of around 70,000 KGS for starting positions, equivalent to approximately \$786, with a net salary of 57,000 KGS, approximately \$640. Starting from August 2023, the salaries of these three operators were covered by the Free Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic. Consequently, the Ministry of Justice spent approximately 1,260,000 KGS on the salaries of these three HL-114 operators in 2023, equivalent to about \$14,157 (minimum).</p> <p>1.2. In 2023, the Ministry of Justice covered the gasoline expenses for the "Bus of Solidarity" (BoS) campaign. If the BoS conducts quarterly campaigns lasting two weeks each, the expenses will include food and hotel accommodation for approximately 12 government employees. Calculating for 12 people over 14 days at a rate of 1500 KGS for food and 2500 KGS for hotel stay per day, the total comes to 504,000 KGS or \$5663. Additionally, gasoline expenses amount to about \$1000. Therefore, the total expense per quarterly campaign is \$6665. Over the course of one year, this amounts to \$26,660</p>
What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?					
	0.1%	N/A	N/A	0.1%	<p>2). The national budget has allocated approx. 2.5mln USD for the implementation of the National Action Plan on gender equality for 2022-2024. Finance - Official Statistics - Statistics of the Kyrgyz Republic Based on the data www.stat.kg.xls (live.com) the overall government expenditures for 2023- \$ 4,243,834,668.81</p> <p>It is difficult to define how much was allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP in 2023. As the Deputy Chair of the Cabinet of Ministers and Deputy Minister of the Labour, Social Welfare and Migration informed, there were 7mln KGS (\$80'000) in 2021, 20mln KGS (\$250'000) in 2022, 7mln KGS (\$80'000) in 2023 and 12mln KGS (\$135'000) in 2024 were allocated for Crisis centers from the state budget. Additionally, 5mln KGS (\$32'500) in 2023 for awareness raising campaign. (https://www.utrk.kg/ru/news/s/65417; https://24.kg/obschestvo/286344_podderjku_krizisnyh_tsentrov_uvlichili_na12millionov_somov_/; https://www.akchabar.kg/ru/news/minsocobespecheniya-tratit-na-podderzku-krizisnyh-centrov-7-mln-somov-v-god/)</p> <p>In 2023 the budget of the municipal crisis center is doubled thanks to the advocacy works done with decision makers, thus increased from 3 million to 6 million of local currency. The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of Kyrgyz Republic has allocated 5.4 million local currency in 2023 while in 2024 it increased to 9 million local currency as social state order to support crisis centers, shelters and correctional program address and respond to GBV thanking to advocacy work and the Program and close collaboration with RUNOs</p>
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	2	8	4	<p>1. Correctional program for the work with perpetrators of violence has been included to the Draft State Program for the Development of Penitentiary and Probation System for 2024-2028 under the Ministry of Justice</p> <p>2. Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Council under the Speaker of Kyrgyz Parliament (Jogorku Kenesh) - the program supported the developments and adoption of the Council's strategy and action plan for 2023-2026</p> <p>UNDP, UNODC: Correctional program for the work with perpetrators of violence has been included to the Draft State Program for the Development of Penitentiary and Probation Systems under the Ministry of Justice for 2024-2028</p>

<p>Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.</p>	0	4	6	6	<p>Five national training institutions for public servants have integrated gender equality and violence against women and girls (VAWG) into their curriculum. These institutions include the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, The Republican Training Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Training Centre for Lawyers, and the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic. Additionally, four of these institutions have implemented mandatory modules, each lasting 40 hours, focusing on Human Rights, Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW), and Harmful Practices. These modules prioritize a survivors-centered approach and coordinated responses. Training sessions have involved various professionals, including judges, lawyers, prosecutors, law enforcement representatives, and parliamentarians. Furthermore, online educational courses have been developed and made available to legal aid services and universities, emphasizing gender sensitivity and identifying cases of domestic and gender-based violence. These initiatives aim to enhance knowledge exchange and combat gender-based violence effectively.</p>
Government Officials					
<p>Indicator 2.1.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, within the last year.</p>	0	235	444	65	<p>102 (62 women and 40 men) participants of the training "PROVISION OF GENDER-SENSITIVE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE-SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" designed to enhance the qualifications of lawyers, judicial officials, social workers, and other service providers operating at the local level. Participants are coordinators and lawyers from the State-Guaranteed Legal Aid System under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic, state notaries, personnel from various government agencies responsible for population and civil status registration (the Department of Population and Civil Status Registration under the Ministry of Digital Development of the Kyrgyz Republic), pension and social insurance (the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic), social protection, domestic violence prevention, labor protection, migration (the Ministry of Labor, Social Development, and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic), matters related to child support enforcement (the Judicial Department of the Kyrgyz Republic), land plot transfers, and other land-related issues (the State Enterprise "Cadastral Agency") and Institute of Ombudsperson and Judges conducted by the Public Association "Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges" conducted within the Spotlight Initiative. Training on 2-3 August 2023 (18 participants, 5 men and 13 women); Training on 12-13 September 2023 (18 participants, 9 men and 9 women); Training on 14-15 September 2023 (18 participants, 9 men and 9 women); Training on 10-11 October 2023 (16 participants, 7 men and 9 women); Training on 12-13 October 2023 (18 participants, 9 men and 9 women); Training for judges at High School of Justice under the Supreme Court of Kyrgyz Republic- 16 judges (11 men, 5 women).</p> <p>117 (85 F) government officials at national and sub-national levels from ministries (personnel of the MLSSM, MOES, MCISYP, MIA), office of the President of KR and district level administrations were sensitized to GEWE issues through learning and practicing innovative tools (GALS) to develop and deliver programmes and strategies that prevent and respond to VAWG, in various sectors of their work.</p>
Women Government Officials					
<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.</p>	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level, With a clear mandate and governance structure	<p>1) The council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic 2) Council on Women affairs and gender equality under the Government (Cabinet of Ministers) of the Kyrgyz Republic 3) Multisectoral response coordination body was established under the leadership of Ministry of Emergency including line ministries (police, health, defense and social security) to respond to GBV during the emergency and crisis situations</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.3 Number of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed.</p>	0	3	3	2	<p>1) The council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic - the Secretariat of the Parliaments' Council needs to be covered from the Parliaments budget, now it is covered from the donor funds through NGOs. 2) Council on Women affairs and Gender Equality under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic - mostly consists of the representatives of the governments and does not require supporting costs; 3) Multisectoral response coordination body was established under the leadership of Ministry of Emergency including line ministries (police, health, defense and social security) to respond to GBV during the emergency and crisis situations - the ministry of emergency coordinates this coordination body and does not require supporting costs.</p>

Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
<p>Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.</p>	28%	28%	28%	25%	<p>This figure is currently an estimate, provided by referencing the 2021 IMAGES study.</p>

Female Genital Mutilation					
Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.2.a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place)	0%	0%	0%	0%	No evidence that FGM is practiced in Kyrgyzstan.
Child Marriage					
b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	0%	8%	8%	0%	There is no recent data available. In UNICEF's survey of parents, there was a question about the consequences of child marriage, as a baseline, 8% of surveyed parents saw no negative consequences of child marriages (DIA, collected in Aug-Sep 2021).
Indicator 3.3 Existence of with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner.	0	0	25	3	1) With the support of UN Gender Thematic Group, the Council on Women's Rights, Children's Rights, and Gender Equality (Council) under the Speaker of the Parliament is developed its strategy and action plan for 2023-2026. The strategy focuses on preventing violence against women and strengthening cooperation between the Parliament and civil society with the aim of improving legislation to protect the rights of women and children, particularly in the sphere of domestic violence, integrating gender and children's interests into national policies and programs, and fulfilling international obligations regarding the protection of women's, children's rights, and gender equality. The strategy and action plan of the Council was developed in a participatory manner.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
National or Sub-National					
Indicator 3.1.3 Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	0	5	2	
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	10,426	26,076	1,000	<p>As part of the 16-day campaign on 1-2 December 2023, a conference was held, presenting gender indicators and guidelines for gender self-assessment, gender audit, and discussing the educational course. More than 128 participants, representing various sectors, took part, facilitating knowledge exchange on combating gender-based violence. (With the participation of over 128 individuals, including 98 women (56 judges, 8 former judges, 1 judge's assistant, 1 prosecutor, 10 from international organizations, 14 from civil society, 4 from academia, 3 independent experts, 1 from the presidential office) and 30 men (1 Minister of Justice, 8 judges, 4 representatives from the Ministry of Justice, 1 presidential envoy, 1 presidential office representative, 1 judge's advisor, 1 from the judicial department, 2 representatives from the Constitutional Court protocol, 7 from international organizations, 2 from academia, 2 from civil society).</p> <p>161 people (92 women, 69 men) took part in 3 workshops on joint planning for the implementation of the "Bus of Solidarity" campaign in three pilot regions: Osh (Osh 01/19/2023), Naryn (01/26/2023) and Chui (01/20/2023). 1,270 people (874 women, 509 men) participated in the "Bus of Solidarity" campaign and received free consultations from lawyers of the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic and specialists from various government agencies within the framework of the "Bus of Solidarity" campaign, which took place from March 13 to 16, 2023 in 8 pilot villages of Osh and Naryn regions, from March 22 to 25, 2023 - in 4 pilot villages of Chui region.</p> <p>30 bloggers were involved during the media campaign against harassment; 16 teachers (6 men, 10 women) from 4 pilot universities participated in two two-day trainings for teachers of pilot universities on the topic: "Tools of the Gender-Sensitive Actions Identification System (GALS): "Dream", "Journey to the Dream", "Happy Family Tree" (February 1-2, 2022) and "Methods and initiatives for prevention of gender-based violence in the Kyrgyz Republic" (February 23-24, 2022), practical field seminar on the topic: "Introduction of gender-transformative approaches into the existing Educational and methodological complexes of state pilot universities" (April 17-22, 2022), developed and introduced gender-transformative modules in 4 universities.</p> <p>Within the Bus of Solidarity (BOS)- 4398 people (2603 women and 1795 men). The SI trained BoS lawyers with GALS tools, fostering self-reflection on gender equality and violence-free relationships. They collaborated on GBV screening questions and saw positive shifts in attitudes towards unpaid care work and legal advice provision. Trained lawyers and social workers assisted over 1,146 citizens, including 70% women, identifying 10 domestic violence cases. The campaign reached 4,363 people, with 60% being women.</p> <p>16 days campaign 2023: 206 people during campaign Launch + 80 people During Media Forum + 200 during closure event, 126 students during events with academia, 50 teachers in local communities, more than 200 students at schools (no gender-disaggregated data)</p> <p>Since the mandatory course "Healthy Life style" is revised and enrolled for vocational schools, 22000 students of 16-17 years old study this subject every year.</p>

	Total				
	0	166	7,767	120	<p>In 2023 195 students of the Academy of the Ministry of Interior and Republican Training Center of the Ministry of Interior took 40-hour module on integrating the concepts of Human Rights, ERAW and Harmful Practices with a particular focus on a survivors-centered approach and a coordinated response. However, we could not receive the information on these 195 students divided by gender. However, about 80-90% of the students of these training centers under Ministry of Interior are males. Also, students of 5 universities are taking courses with integrated modules on gender sensitivity. But we could not receive this information too even though I requested this information from the university professors.</p> <p>In 2022: 21 teachers of Kyrgyz Stage Medical Institute on personnel retraining (KSMIoPR), including participants from oblast branches of the Institute (Osh, Naryn and Chui regions) and Bishkek prepared 60 instructors of Responsible Parenthood schools who further trained 7000 men and boys in 12 target municipalities. The module on responsible fatherhood is institutionalized and will be replicated all over the country, where the responsible parenthood schools exist.</p> <p>In 2021 newly developed courses promoting gender equality and gender transformative programs in vocational schools and religious schools (madrasa) as well as Fatherhood Programmes are delivered for men and boys within the mandatory curricular at educational institutions</p>
Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces, within the last year.	0	166	7,012	100	
Boys	0	0	755	20	
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction.	0	0	12	6	In the same 12 communities the committees on prevention domestic violence are working on the prevention of SGBV. These committees serve as advocacy platforms to promote gender- equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' and reproductive health.
Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year.	0	0	12	4	
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting, within the last year.	0	2	24	8	Since 2022 17 media outlets + 7 new organizations and individuals (in 2023) who signed and adopted gender and ethics code and agreed to pursue gender-sensitive journalism in Kyrgyz Republic.
	Decision Makers				
	0	20	553	72	<p>Approximately 20 individuals (15 women; 5 men), comprising 5 women who are members of Parliament and active participants in the Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Kyrgyz Parliament. Additionally, there were 3 women serving as judges in the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, along with 2 women who are experts, holding prior roles as a member of Parliament, a former judge of the Constitutional Court, and a professor at the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court. The representation extended to the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice, with a balanced composition of 2 women and 2 men in leadership roles. Further, the gathering included the Head of the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court (1 woman), and the Minister of Justice (1 man), there were 2 women occupying key positions—one as Deputy Minister and another as the head of the Department of Gender Equality of the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection, and Migration. Additionally, other participants included the Head of the Public Security Service of the Ministry of Interior (1 man), and the Deputy Head of the Republican Training Center of the Ministry of Interior (1 woman), among others.</p>
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, within the last year.	0	15	340	40	

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Women					
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	0	10,884	30,220	3,338	<p>The gender disaggregated data is not available on the website of the Ministry of Interior. However, 13,104 cases of domestic violence were registered in the electronic information recording journal (EIRJ) in 2023. As 97.1% of protection orders were issued to men, most probably that 97.1% of victims of domestic violence could be women - 13104*97,1%= 12723. However, in order to avoid any mistakes we have taken only the data on the number of protections orders.</p> <p>Information from the website of the Ministry of Interior:</p> <p>Information on domestic violence for the 12 months of 2023: According to the intradepartmental analytical reporting of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, 13,104 cases of domestic violence were registered in the electronic information recording journal (EIRJ) of internal affairs agencies for the specified period, compared to 9,880 cases in the same period of the previous year, indicating an increase of 3,224 cases or 32.6%.</p> <p>During this period, the law enforcement agencies of the republic issued 11,357 temporary protection orders (an increase of 2,632) to individuals involved in domestic violence, including 11,033 orders for men (97.1% of the total) and 324 orders for women (2.8%). Additionally, 59 protection orders were extended.</p> <p>Out of the total number of issued temporary protection orders, 11,357 (an increase of 2,632) involving 8,725 individuals (30.2%) who were victims of domestic violence, including 10,884 women (8,225), 275 men (290), and 198 minors (210), comprising 80 boys and 118 girls.</p>
	Girls				
	0	118	1,178	3,337	<p>According to the intradepartmental analytical report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a total of 2,886 protocols were drawn up under Article 70 (domestic violence) of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Kyrgyz Republic, with 2,627 out of them forwarded to the court.</p> <p>Decisions made by the court based on the compiled protocols for administrative offenses included 1,214 individuals assigned to community service (out of 1,465) and 1,006 individuals placed under arrest (out of 875) under Article 71 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (Non-compliance with the conditions of a temporary protection order). Additionally, 33 protocols were drawn up under this article, with 5 individuals assigned to community service, 20 subjected to arrest, and 6 cases terminated based on various legal grounds.</p> <p>Under Article 72 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (Evasion of a person who has committed domestic violence from undergoing a correctional program), 3 protocols were drawn up, with 1 individual assigned to community service and 2 individuals receiving warnings.</p> <p>Registered cases of domestic violence resulting in criminal proceedings (under the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic) reached 591 (an increase of 95), including 496 cases distributed across various regions, with 391 cases forwarded to the court (an increase of 116), 201 cases terminated in pre-trial proceedings (a decrease of 54), and 53 cases currently in progress (an increase of 33). The charges under the Criminal Code included offenses such as murder, causing serious and less serious harm to health, torture, threat of violence, rape, sexual violence, and other related crimes. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic provided this information. (source of the information- https://mvd.gov.kg/rus/domesticViolence/reports/30)</p>
Reported					
	758	11,357	19,827	834	<p>https://mvd.gov.kg/rus/domesticViolence/reports/30</p> <p>Information on domestic violence for the 12 months of 2023: According to the intradepartmental analytical reporting of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, 13,104 cases of domestic violence were registered in the electronic information recording journal (EIRJ) of internal affairs agencies for the specified period, compared to 9,880 cases in the same period of the previous year, indicating an increase of 3,224 cases or 32.6%.</p> <p>During this period, the law enforcement agencies of the republic issued 11,357 temporary protection orders (an increase of 2,632) to individuals involved in domestic violence, including 11,033 orders for men (97.1% of the total) and 324 orders for women (2.8%). Additionally, 59 protection orders were extended.</p>
Brought to Court					
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	94	2,627	3,668	104	<p>Out of the total number of issued temporary protection orders, 11,357 (an increase of 2,632) involving 8,725 individuals (30.2%) who were victims of domestic violence, including 10,884 women (8,225), 275 men (290), and 198 minors (210), comprising 80 boys and 118 girls.</p> <p>According to the intradepartmental analytical report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a total of 2,886 protocols were drawn up under Article 70 (domestic violence) of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Kyrgyz Republic, with 2,627 out of them forwarded to the court.</p> <p>Decisions made by the court based on the compiled protocols for administrative offenses included 1,214 individuals assigned to community service (out of 1,465) and 1,006 individuals placed under arrest (out of 875) under Article 71 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (Non-compliance with the conditions of a temporary protection order). Additionally, 33 protocols were drawn up under this article, with 5 individuals assigned to community service, 20 subjected to arrest, and 6 cases terminated based on various legal grounds.</p>
Convictions					
	0	2,220	2,282	2,282	<p>Under Article 72 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (Evasion of a person who has committed domestic violence from undergoing a correctional program), 3 protocols were drawn up, with 1 individual assigned to community service and 2 individuals receiving warnings.</p> <p>Registered cases of domestic violence resulting in criminal proceedings (under the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic) reached 591 (an increase of 95), including 496 cases distributed across various regions, with 391 cases forwarded to the court (an increase of 116), 201 cases terminated in pre-trial proceedings (a decrease of 54), and 53 cases currently in progress (an increase of 33). The charges under the Criminal Code included offenses such as murder, causing serious and less serious harm to health, torture, threat of violence, rape, sexual violence, and other related crimes. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic provided this information.</p>

Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	Developed				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1). Standard Procedures and Algorithms for Working with Cases of Sexualized Violence against Girls and Girls with Disabilities for Child Protection Specialists in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, translated into Kyrgyz language, and tested by PF Children's defender League in Chui and Naryn oblasts. 2). 4 SOPs drafted, endorsed and operationalized (1) POLICE – The Ministry of Interior (MoI) (2) PROSECUTION – The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) (3) FORENSIC (never existed) – The Ministry of Health (MoH) (4) MoH and PSYCHO-SOCIAL – The Ministry of labour, social security and migration (MoLSSM), (5) SOPs and instructions developed and enrolled for crisis center including first municipal crisis center (6) Istanbul protocol "Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment." Revised and is under approval by Ministry of Health
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Strengthened				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Government Service Providers				
	0	459	1,549	570	Given the information provided across the different organizations and training sessions, we have a comprehensive overview of the efforts to combat violence against women and children, improve gender equality, and enhance legal and social services' responses to these issues in Kyrgyz Republic. The data is detailed, with specific gender breakdowns and the scope of training sessions covering various aspects of gender-sensitive legal and social services. Here's a condensed summary of the key points across these efforts: A total of 410 individuals participated in various training sessions. These included judges, professionals, students, legal aid service employees, pro bono lawyers, social workers, and specialists from different departments. The training covered areas such as human rights, combating violence against women, addressing harmful practices, victim-oriented approaches, gender discrimination reduction, and methodologies for corrective programs addressing domestic violence. The participants' gender breakdown across the training sessions shows a comprehensive engagement of both women and men in these initiatives. Notably, the sessions aimed to bolster the capacity of individuals across a spectrum of roles to address gender-based violence and discrimination effectively. The training sessions focused on a wide array of crucial areas including gender equality, legal obligations to eliminate discrimination against women, monitoring and implementation of international standards, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and the provision of gender-sensitive and victim-oriented services. A significant number of books and educational materials were printed and distributed, aimed at providing gender-sensitive and victim-oriented consultative legal assistance. This effort included the distribution to the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice, Kyrgyz National University, and the Academy of Public Administration. In addition to the broader training efforts, the SI Programme specifically focused on raising awareness and increasing knowledge on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and protecting children survivors of sexual violence. This included training 49 specialists on applying standard procedures and algorithms for working with cases of sexualized violence. Although gender-disaggregated data was not provided for certain programs, significant efforts were noted in training social workers and case managers on juvenile probation, gender/VAWG prevention, and response, emphasizing the provision of qualified services to children and the most vulnerable groups. This summary encapsulates the breadth of training and educational initiatives undertaken to enhance the capabilities of various stakeholders in the Kyrgyz Republic to address and prevent gender-based violence and discrimination, with a strong emphasis on legal and social service improvement, gender equality, and protection for vulnerable populations.
Indicator 4.1.9 Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	Women Government Service Providers				
	0	200	726	200	
Indicator 4.1.9 Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	Developed				
	No	Yes	Yes	No	1)The Programme supported the development of the User Guideline for Hotline 114 operators of the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice to provide free legal aid 2)The MLSSM developed eight normative legal acts and instructions with support by local expert to improve case management and social work for children and women in cases of abuse and violence, regulation on digital case management including Individual child protection plan and Family support plan.
Indicator 4.1.9 Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	Strengthened				
	No	Yes	Yes	No	1)User Guideline of Hotline 114 2)The MLSSM developed eight normative legal acts and instructions with support by local expert to improve case management and social work for children and women in cases of abuse and violence, regulation on digital case management including Individual child protection plan and Family support plan.

Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES			
	0	0	0	0
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES			
	0	0	53	80
	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services			
0	0	0	0	
b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services				
0	0	30	30	
Strategies Designed				
Indicator 4.2.3 Existence of strategies for increasing the knowledge and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes
	Strategies Designed that include LNOB			
Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	

Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Prevalence					
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	The MICS study has just been completed in the country; the report will be available only in July, which can provide data on child marriage prevalence only.
	Incidence				
	No	No	No	Yes	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	N/a - does not apply	Health, Justice and Policing, Social services	Health, Justice and Policing, Social services	Health, Education, Justice, Security, Social Services, Other	
Government Personnel					
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	0	0	119	60	
	Women Government Personnel				
	0	0	78	25	
Knowledge products					
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months	0	6	10	6	

Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs. Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	27	146	10	<p>In 2023, 7 local NGOs and 1 national level NGO along with other more than 424 women leaders participated in the Women Leaders Kurultai (People's Assembly), which was first launched in 2021. In 2023, Women Leaders Kurultai (People's Assembly) was conducted in Baiken region with participation of 112 women (2 members of local councils, 2 NGOs); Jalal-Abad region- 120 women (2 members of the local council, 1+ NGOs); Issyk-Kul region- 112 women (3 members of local councils, 4 NGOs); Talas region- about 100 women; Bishkek (capital)- 80 women (1 MP, 1-3 national level NGO). Participants of all 5 meetings of Women Leaders Kurultai (People's Assembly) developed resolutions, where prevention and addressing SGBV was a priority.</p> <p>19 women's rights organisations and autonomous social movements and civil society organizations have undertaken coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for EVAWG: of which 6 crisis centers, 8 women's rights CSOs, 1 child rights' defenders CSO, 1 youth CSO, 2 represented groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, 1 international organization and 4 representatives from Spotlight Initiative RUNOs (+3 in the indicator box)</p> <p>In 2022- 40 CSOs have co-created and launched a broad information campaign on the harmful effects of sexual harassment in the workplace covering 4,800 people in the region.</p> <p>In 2021 79 women's rights organizations and autonomous social movements and civil society organizations have undertaken coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for EVAWG: of which 24 (11 women's rights CSOs, 1 child rights' defenders CSO, 3 human rights defenders CSOs, 3 crisis centers, 1 network of professional lawyers, 4 groups/ organizations facing intersecting forms of discrimination); 40 women CSOs; 15 SI Implementing Partners; 5 organizations representing youth; and 7 represented groups facing intersecting forms of</p>

<p>Indicator 6.2 Extent to which there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG</p>	0	0	18	4	<p>In 2023, the Programme strengthened the monitoring capacities of 7 grassroots CSOs and provided them with sub-grants for monitoring and analysis of the implementation of national and international commitments to EVAWG based on real-life case studies. Pro bono lawyers and the Association of Legal Entities 'Association Gender Information Centre' provided capacity development on the national and international legal framework and mentoring support to the grassroots CSOs in the process of monitoring. As a result, based on monitoring findings, CSOs developed recommendations for the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on safeguarding and protection from domestic violence.</p>
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
<p>Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.</p>	0	6	16	5	<p>In 2023, 5 local NGOs and 1 national level NGO along with other more than 424 women leaders participated in the Women Leaders Kurultai (People's Assembly), which was first launched in 2021. In 2023, Women Leaders Kurultai (People's Assembly) was conducted in Batken region with participation of 112 women (2 members of local councils, 2 NGOs), Jalal-Abad region- 120 women (2 members of the local council, 1+ NGOs); Issyk-Kul region- 112 women (3 members of local councils, 4 NGOs); Talas region- about 100 women; Bishkek (capital)- 80 women (1 MP, 1-3 national level NGO). Participants of all 5 meetings of Women Leaders Kurultai (People's Assembly) developed resolutions, where prevention and addressing SGBV was priority.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year.</p>	0	41	83	12	<p>As the result of capacity building and prioritizing the voices and expertise of women's rights CSOs, networks, and missing groups through the "Leading Change for EVAWG" approach 5 social innovations grants were provided to four grassroots CSOs including one activist to implement their innovative projects on EVAWG during the period of November 1, 2022- February 28, 2023.</p> <p>7 more grassroots NGOs received support (small mini-grants) to implement their initiatives on EVAWG in 2022, therefore the number is 5 for the year 4. Moreover, 49 representatives (47 women and 2 men) from 36 civil society organizations including women-led organizations, international organizations, as well as independent experts who work on capacity building of state institutions and service providers in the field of VAWG prevention enhanced their expertise and knowledge on transformative Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology. As a result of the 9-day ToT, 49 trainers were equipped with GALS tools and spearheaded over 20 initiatives within their communities, actively engaging and teaching GALS to more than 200 individuals to promote a life free of violence. The online course "What is gender equality and how to find the route to it" was placed in the online platform specifically for young activists and youth organizations members. Since its enrollment over 400 young people past the online course and certified.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year</p>	0	7	65	10	<p>In 2023, the Programme strengthened the monitoring capacities of 7 grassroots CSOs and provided them with sub-grants for monitoring and analysis of the implementation of national and international commitments to EVAWG based on real-life case studies. Pro bono lawyers and the Association of Legal Entities 'Association Gender Information Centre' provided capacity development on the national and international legal framework and mentoring support to the grassroots CSOs in the process of monitoring. As a result, based on monitoring findings, CSOs developed recommendations for the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on safeguarding and protection from domestic violence.</p> <p>In 2022- 18 (The Program has awarded 6 (six) grassroots NGOs with sub-grants for monitoring and analysis of the implementation of national commitments to end violence against women and girls based on credible case studies. Additionally, 12 Women Councils developed action plans and advocated for local budgets to implement EVAWG activities)</p>



**ANNEX B - FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT
RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT**

Country Programme / Regional Programme: Kyrgyzstan

Reporting Period: 01 January 2020 - 31 December 2023

Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk:	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Contextual risks						
C.1. The Government's continued emphasis on "moral values" and "traditionalism" can potentially hinder EVAWG and GEWE and, in turn, may serve as a guidance for national and local governments and related stakeholders. Similarly, "traditionalist" trend among political elites and the population can undermine efforts aimed at achieving GEWE and EVAWG.	3	3	Regular	Various media reports/analytics	An approach that focuses on harmony and peace in the community and family has been developed and successfully implemented.- Quote from PMER: "The GALs methodology encourages peace in the family". Also: "Women's councils in 12 pilot municipalities developed action plans on prevention of domestic violence and early marriages and also implemented GBV prevention projects with the support of Programme sub-grants. Based on the developed action plans, and with the use of the sub-grants, the women's councils in partnership with local self-governments, community women and youth leaders, school students, completed awareness raising campaigns with participation of over 1,000 people in 12 pilot municipalities. The activities centred around gender equality, peaceful communities and the raising of public awareness about the need to combat [VAWG]"	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs

<p>[New Risk]There is an increased polarization between the Government and civil society and the gulf widens due to adoption of a number of legislations (at various stages now) such as on NGOs and media that contributes to shrinking of civic space. Draft Law on NGOs can potentially undermine programme's outreach to CSO. Below, we are providing some strategic and operational level implications (each as their own potential risk).</p>	3	3	Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Democracy Index. – Concluding Observations of the UN Human Rights Committee. – Common Country Analysis 	<p>1) UNCT, under the leadership of RC, worked closely with the Government, the Parliament and stakeholders on these issues. The RC has been also actively engaged in advocacy on presenting factual reservations regarding the draft laws.</p> <p>2)"The programme has co-created the concept of the Forum for UNITE movement in Kyrgyzstan (with more than 100 movement members from various CSOs) to respond to their demands. 3) "The Council on the Rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality of the Parliament has been strengthened to act as an interface of women's rights CSOs with state actors, including the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliamentary Committees. The Programme, in partnership with PF "Civil Platform," supported the Council with technical and expert assistance, particularly in developing the strategic and action plan for 2023–2026. This is supposed to strengthen civic engagement so that legislation and policies are designed with the inputs of women's rights groups, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), CSOs, and activists.</p>	<p>Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs</p>
<p>1.1. Strategic level implications at SI six pillars:</p>						
<p>1.1.1. Adoption of changes in the legislation by the Government and Parliament which can hinder already achieved progressive norms in legislation in favor of EVAWG and GEWE .</p>	3	4	Regular	<p>Review of amendments, laws and other legal acts; meeting notes;</p>	<p>The new strategy and action plan of the Council on the Rights of Women, Children Rights, and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament in the Kyrgyz Republic foresees actions of the Council to strengthen the Kyrgyz Parliament through projects and partnerships in order to improve the legislative framework to ensure the observance of the rights of women and children. The actions include promoting gender sensitivity and the principle of the best interests of the child in national policies and state programmes; sharing international experiences for EVAWG; assisting in coordinating the activities of the Parliament with partners from government agencies, civil society, and international organizations; conducting scientific research and forming an evidence base to analyse the situation of the family, equal opportunities for women and men in the economic, social, political and cultural life of society; and monitoring the implementation of normative legal acts in the field of protection of the rights of women, children and gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below</p>
<p>1.1.2. Reluctance by all government institutions to work with the programme and take EVAWG as a priority</p> <p>add the why (remove comment)</p>	3	5	Regular	<p>Meetings, meeting notes, official letters</p>	<p>Strengthened the work at the level of the Presidential Administration. Conducted regular high-level decision-making meetings and extended support to the Government to demonstrate commitment to EVAWG and GEWE (as exemplified by E. Baisalov).</p> <p>Invited technical-level Government partners to seminars, trainings, platforms, etc. Fostered close collaboration with mid-level government personnel (reducing turnover of technical staff).</p> <p>Consistently provided government stakeholders at senior and technical levels with information on SI results.</p> <p>Increasing public awareness and accessibility to public data, enhancing monitoring capabilities of civil society and the population, led to heightened demands on those responsible for addressing the issue of EVAWG. This is evidenced by feedback from deputies: "Parliamentarians have already shown significant commitment to implementing EVAWG and GEWE on the agenda and improving related legislation. They also report that due to a wide range of public hearings and events, they are now more frequently questioned about GEWE and gender issues when they meet with their constituents."</p>	<p>Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below</p>
<p>1.2. Operational level implications at SI six pillars:</p>						

1.2.1. Local authorities prohibiting activities planned/conducted within SI	3	5	Regular	Meetings, meeting notes, official letters	<p>Strengthen the work at the local level, as we are working with educational institutions. To work more closely with different groups of women. Engage trusted local leaders and opinion makers.</p> <p>Conduct a media campaign on EVAG, 2-3 video reels – jointly brainstorm scenarios and use them in all training activities. Pitch that Spotlight Programme is not against traditional value system.</p> <p>Apply strategic communications approaches (e.g., frame the arguments under KR's international law commitments, including pledges made prior to KR's election to the Human Rights Council in October 2022).</p> <p>Frame the discourse at the community level via promoting family values and trying to sustain educational norms and processes within the human rights frame)</p> <p>Engage diverse CSOs in developing key messages.</p> <p>Raise a discussion that Kyrgyzstan society is diverse not only in terms of ethnicity but in other aspects as well.</p> <p>Develop a religious engagement strategy/Explore how to enter via religious entry points – engage more moderate religious leaders. Rely on the existing experience of working with religious communities.</p> <p>Localization and the National Gender Equality Strategy and National Action Plan.</p>	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below
1.2.2. Communities and those shaping public opinion-influencers are reluctant to attend programme events due to the ideological cliché that gender is a western agenda	2	5	Regular	Implementing Partners (IPs) reports, meeting notes	<p>Norm-change results were also supported and will be sustained by the fact that committees on prevention of gender-based violence are now fully operational in all 12 pilot areas.</p> <p>Committees on prevention of gender-based violence are locally based structures assigned to prevent GBV crimes primarily- domestic violence and bride kidnapping at community level. Norm changes were further be promoted and sustained through increased awareness for GBV and GEWE in education and the media thanks to gender-transformative curricula and personnel with increased capacity in pre-schools, schools, universities, and other learning institutions. Finally, progress towards longer-term change for more gender-sensitivity in journalism and media was made, as 50 (39F, 11M) media stakeholders including journalists, bloggers, editors, as well as instructors, and lecturers from Kyrgyz State University, Bishkek State University, Osh State University, and Osh Institute of Education were engaged.</p>	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below
1.2.3. Threats to CSO partners to implement activities.	2	5	Regular	Social media monitoring, IP reports, meeting notes	<p>The Programme requested support letters from focal point - the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration. CSO partners were included into different platforms - National Gender Development Council under the Cabinet of Ministers, the Council on the rights of Women, Children, and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament</p>	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below

1.2.4. Hate speech against women and international organizations in mass media and the public, both by men and women. Social media continue to be the ground for online harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, civic activists and independent journalists, often by "trolls" and fake accounts. Independent media are targeted by application of the so-called Law "On False Information", and Strategic Litigation against Public Participation (SLAPPs).	3	5	Regular	Social media monitoring, IP reports, meeting notes	1) The Programme supported UNITE women movement to discuss communication strategies and key messages; 2) The Programme has supported the campaign around its closure event; 3) The Programme has supported 16 days of activism against gender-based violence campaign	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below
C.2. Constant turnover of people at high levels of decision making, including in Parliament, in the country causing loss of gender champions and resulting at lack of ownership and of readiness to take responsibility to act and to find long-term solutions to the issues of VAWG 3 and sustaining results achieved so far with the Parliament.	3	5	Regular	Social media monitoring, meetings with government partners, meeting notes	Continued communication and advocacy with new people in the government and Parliament by organizing meetings and reintroducing SI to them Support Government and the Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Speaker of the Parliament in the implementation of most important tasks through consulting/advisory, experts and technical support. The RUNOs continued to engage with government and partners at different levels, to ensure strong ownership and sustainability of implementation even in the face of staff changes. Focus on resources that are less influenced by changes. Create e-courses, series of educational/awareness raising videos. Maintained working contacts with members of parliament Invited MPs to SI events and communicate about SI results. Worked closely with the women parliamentarians and leverage gender champions, both in the present and previous convocations. Encouraged substantive participation of women MPs, Speaker, etc at international fora, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, meetings of women caucuses from Central Asia, etc.	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below
Programmatic risks						
Not completing activities or implementation/not achieving planned results and leaving work unfinished by IPs or consultants because of turnover in the IPs or changing political environment.	1	4	Regular	IP reports, RUNOs updates, meetings notes, follow-up plans of action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly tracked progress and conduct coordination meetings with engagement of RUNOs and IPs Conducted regular senior level management meetings with participation of RC and Heads of Agencies 	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below
Institutional risks						
I.1. Because of the general environment and rhetoric going on in the country against NGOs and Western ideologies, there may be setbacks to realization of SI goals.	1	4	Regular		The UNCT, under the leadership of RC, worked closely working with the Government, the Parliament and stakeholders on these issues, including particularly on this rhetoric. This risk was also mitigated through the RC's advocacy and a commitment to "deliver as one" in line with UN Reform principles.	Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below

<p>I.2. SI is a comprehensive program, intended to be implemented in a coordinated manner, but it is implemented by each agency in accordance with practices and SOPs of the given UN agency that can bring risks that comes from that: lack of coherence, no use of synergies or even worse, contradiction</p>	2	5	Regular	<p>FAQs and other published products; monthly activity plans; notes from coordination activities</p>	<p>Created FAQs on the Spotlight (on what we are doing) Developed a web-portal where everybody can access the information on SI knowledge products (CSOs, national partners) Compiled monthly joint activity plans and share with IPs Held regular IP coordination meetings In the area of communication, there were actions taken to harmonize RUNO's work: "In 2022, an inter-agency coordination priority of the Programme was strategic communication and advocacy. As a result, RUNOs developed and approved the Spotlight Communication Strategy; the SI Communications Plan, the Publication Communications Campaign Concept; and updated monthly work plans. Finally, the CSNRG was also involved for more coherent communications efforts through a one-day in-person meeting."</p>	<p>Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) and RUNOs here and below</p>
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Assumptions:

- Progressive new EAWG legislation create favorable conditions for SI implementation;
- UN and SI team actively applies gender-transformative and innovative programming (operationally and programmatically);
- The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, national commitment which facilitates the involvement and commitment of Central and South Asia governments and civil society organisations;
- At least one segment of society will support GEWE and the prevention of child marriage: e.g. gender champions and influential community members are open and ready to publicly support and advocate for changes in the area of EAWG (social perceptions);
- No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative;
- There is significant national commitment including through dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability and long-term impact of the programme and overall efforts;
- National commitment to the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is improved through RC's and UNCT's advocacy efforts.

Final Reporting - Annex C

Reporting Period: Full programme duration

Programme		Kyrgyzstan																								
CSRG Budget (2023)		\$6,000																								
Region	Programme	Outcome	Output	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	Total award amount (USD)	Out of the total award to the CSOs, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2023?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/c contracted to other CSOs?	If yes, what total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organization / feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?	Adolescent girls	Elderly women	Indigenous women and girls	LGBTQI persons	Sex workers	Migrant women and girls	Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Women and girls with disabilities	Rural women	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	"Civic Union" Public Association	National	Vendor	\$ 111,125.00	\$ 111,125.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	"Women's Support Center" Public Association	National	Vendor	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,800.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	"Women's Support Center" Public Association	National	Vendor	\$ 9,700.00	\$ 9,700.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X			X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	"Gender Information Center" Association of Legal Entities	Local/Grassroots	Grantee	\$ 46,433.00	\$ 46,433.00	Yes	7,8%	6	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	"Gender Information Center" Association of Legal Entities	Local/Grassroots	Grantee	\$ 7,512.00	\$ 7,512.00	Yes	26%	3	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	Public Association "Innovative Solution"	National	Vendor	\$ 1,954.00	\$ 1,954.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	Public Association "Innovative Solution"	National	Vendor	\$ 9,842.00	\$ 9,842.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X			X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	Public Fund "Bir Duino"	National	Vendor	\$ 950.00	\$ 950.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	Education for Community Development	Local/Grassroots	Grantee	\$ 26,447.00	\$ 26,447.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X			X			X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	"Grazhdan skaia Platforma" Public Fund	National	Vendor	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 9,500.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	Public Foundation Centre for Research of Democratic Processes (CRDP)	National	Vendor	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	"Gender Information Center" Association of Legal Entities	National	Vendor	\$ 970.00	\$ 970.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X			X	X	X

Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNDP	Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges	National	Vendor	\$ 970.00	\$ 970.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UN Women	Social Technologies Agency	National	Vendor	\$ 55,738.25	\$0	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing			X				X			X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.1	UNFPA	"Civic Union" Public Association	National	Vendor	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X	X					X			X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.2	UNICEF	Public Fund "Legal Centre"	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 67,968.62	\$ 67,968.62	No	0%	0	10%	Yes	Existing	X		X								X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.2	UNICEF	Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges	National	Vendor	\$ 18,203.89	\$ 18,203.89	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New			X								X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	1	Output1.2	UNICEF	Public Fund HuizU	Local/Grassroots	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 8,742.50	\$ 8,742.50	No	0%	0	10%	Yes	New							X	X	X			
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	2	Output2.1	UNDP	Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges	National	Vendor	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 9,800.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	2	Output2.1	UNDP	Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges	National	Vendor	\$ 132,414.00	\$ 132,414.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X					X	X		X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	2	Output2.1	UNDP	Europlus Consulting & Management SRO	International	Vendor	\$ 66,224.00	\$ 66,224.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	2	Output2.1	UNDP	"Grazhdan skaia Platforma" Public Fund	National	Vendor	\$ 470.00	\$ 470.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	2	Output2.1	UNODC	Public Foundation Association of Crisis Centres (ACC)	National	Vendor	\$ 10,000.00	\$0	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing			X				X	X	X		X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	2	Output2.2	UNFPA	Public Foundation Association of Crisis Centres (ACC)	National	Vendor	\$ 86,395.00	\$ 86,395.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New												X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	2	Output2.2	UNFPA	Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges	National	Vendor	\$ 36,492.00	\$ 36,492.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X	X				X	X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.1	UNDP	Education for Community Development	Local/Grassroots		\$ 67,820.00	\$ 67,820.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X	X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.1	UNDP	Agency for Social Technologies	National	Vendor	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X					X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.1	UNICEF	Education for Community Development	Local/Grassroots	Implementing partner	\$ 128,172.93	\$ 128,173.00	No	0%	0	14%	yes	new									X	X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNDP	"Center for Law Development" Public Foundation	National	Vendor	\$ 9,700.00	\$ 9,700.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X	X		X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNDP	Education for Community Development	Local/Grassroots	Vendor	\$ 9,300.00	\$ 9,300.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X					X			X	X	X

Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNDP	Education for Community Development	Local/Grassroots	Grantee	\$ 18,545.00	\$ 18,545.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNDP	Community Alliance for Regional Development	Local/Grassroots	Vendor	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,600.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X				X			X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNDP	Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges	National	Grantee	\$ 24,505.46	\$ 24,505.46	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNICEF	NGO "Open Line"	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 78,404.26	\$ 78,404.26	No	0%	0	13%	Yes	New	X				X	X		X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNICEF	Child Rights Defenders League	National	Vendor	\$ 9,143.92	\$ 9,143.92	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X										
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNICEF	Demigelu Ishker Aykdar	Local/Grassroots	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 63,026.00	\$ 63,026.00	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	New										X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNICEF	Education for Community Development	Local/Grassroots	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 86,236.00	\$ 86,236.00	No	0%	0	14%	Yes	New					X	X		X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UN Women	Education for Community Development	Local/Grassroots	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 199,718.74	\$ 190,957.26	No	0%	0	12%	Yes	Existing										X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNFPA	Public Foundation Centre for Research of Democratic Processes (CRDP)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 56,600.00	\$ 56,600.00	Yes	50%	0	0%	Yes	Existing										X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNFPA	International Debate Education Association (IDEA) in Central Asia	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 86,691.00	\$ 86,691.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNFPA	Public Association "Kyrgyz Family Planning Alliance" (KFPA)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 69,386.00	\$ 69,386.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing			X					X		X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNFPA	Progressive Public Union of Women "Mutakalim"	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 58,390.00	\$ 58,390.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing					X	X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.2	UNFPA	Public Fund "Social Technology Agency"	National	Vendor	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X	X					X		X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.3	UNICEF	Kyrgyz Indigo Public Association	Local/Grassroots	Vendor	\$ 9,718.28	\$ 9,718.28	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing				X				X			
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.3	UNICEF	Bishkek Feminist Initiatives	Local/Grassroots	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 14,937.00	\$ 14,936.51	No	0%	0	14%	Yes	New	X		X						X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.3	UN Women	MSCF	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 65,009.38	\$ 60,200.67	No	0%	0	53%	No	New		X	X				X	X		X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	3	Output3.3	UNICEF	Media Forum Public Association	National	Vendor	\$ 13,282.00	\$ 13,282.00	No	0%	0	0%	No	New	X	X					X		X	X	X

Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UNDP	Association for Crisis Centers	National	Vendor	\$ 9,700.00	\$ 9,700.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X			X	X			X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UNDP	Association for Crisis Centers	National	Grantee	\$ 17,068.00	\$ 17,068.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UNDP	Crisis Center "Shans"	National	Vendor	\$ 9,971.00	\$ 9,971.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X	X				X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UNDP	Public Foundation "Training Center for Lawyers"	Local/Grassroots	Vendor	\$ 34,841.00	\$ 34,841.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New	X	X				X			X	X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UNICEF	Pokolenie Insan Public Fund	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 76,994.87	\$ 76,994.87	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing	X										
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UN Women	PF "Techaim"	National	Vendor	\$ 40,435.00	\$ 40,435.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New											X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UNFPA	Public Foundation Centre for Research of Democratic Processes (CRDP)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 186,190.00	\$ 186,190.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing											X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.1	UNODC	Public Foundation Centre for Research of Democratic Processes (CRDP)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 39,000.00	\$0	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing											X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.2	UNDP	Public Foundation "New Solutions"	National	Vendor	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 9,500.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X					X			X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.2	UNDP	Public Foundation "New Solutions"	National	Vendor	\$ 4,750.00	\$ 4,750.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X					X			X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.2	UNICEF	Future of Country Public Fund	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 15,613.72	\$ 15,613.72	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing	X										
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.2	UNFPA	Public Foundation Association of Crisis Centres (ACC)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 86,635.00	\$ 86,635.00	Yes	25%	0	0%	Yes	New											X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	4	Output4.2	UNFPA	Public Union National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 3,894.00	\$ 3,894.00	No	0%	0	0%	no	Existing											X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	5	Output5.1	UNDP	State Enter	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 69,477.00	\$ 69,477.00	No	0%	0	0%	No	New	X	X					X			X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	5	Output5.1	UNFPA	Public Foundation Centre for Research of Democratic Processes (CRDP)	National	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$ 100,541.00	\$ 100,541.00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X					X			X	X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	5	Output5.1	UNODC	Public Foundation Centre for Research of Democratic Processes (CRDP)	National	Vendor	\$ 10,000.00	\$0	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing											X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	6	Output6.1	UNODC	Innovative Solutions PA	National	Vendor	\$ 4,898.09	\$ 4,898.09	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing											X
Asia	Kyrgyzstan	6	Output6.1	UNICEF	Innovative Solutions PA	National	Vendor	\$ 4,898.00	\$0	No	0%	0	0%	No	New	X	X					X	X		X	X



**Spotlight
Initiative**

SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE

**ANNEX D: INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE
PRODUCTION REPORT**

COUNTRY/REGION: KYRGYZSTAN

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2020 - 31 DECEMBER 2023



Spotlight Initiative

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Gender Action Learning System (GALS)
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is an innovative community-led empowerment methodology using specific participatory processes and diagram tools that aims to give women as well as men more control over their lives as the basis for individual, household, community and organizational development. The Programme has implemented GALS throughout the duration of the implementation and across all pillars.
Objective of the practice:	GALS sought to promote more harmonious and violence-free relationships in families and communities. It aimed to connect and build synergies between various groups of people in a pursuit of the common vision of promoting a harmonious and life free of GBV for women and girls within their families and the wider communities.
Stakeholders involved:	GALS as Gender Action Learning System focused specifically on changing gender transformation linking change at individual, household, community and macro-levels. The main stakeholders: Supreme Court, Prosecutor-General's Office, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration, local municipalities The main beneficiaries: communities, NGOs, universities, training centers for professional personnel (judges, prosecutors, lawyers).
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	GALS developed new visions for relationships between women and men as equal human beings, based on international norms, and for implementing changes in gender inequalities in resources and power. GALS is aimed at enabling participants to recognize gender injustice and GBV as an obstacle to their shared visions for a better life.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Initially, some participants worried GALS may be promoting "Western" concepts, but by focusing on the benefits for a better life for all and after undertaking GALS training, participants were less skeptical. Moreover, continued staff reductions affecting focal points in ministries have led to increased workload along with shifting priorities caused by cross border conflict and political tensions. This meant that the participation of gender focal points in GALS training for institutions was re-scheduled multiple times. In response, the Programme took efforts by integrating certain GALS elements in on-going inter-ministerial working group workshops tailored to fit their schedules.
Outputs and Impact:	The following changes contribute to long-term impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% of fathers improved communication with their families on family matters, valuing everyone's contribution; - 70% of the GALS Champions have revised their attitudes towards the role of women and men in the family, rejecting ideas about division of work into male and female work, leading to greater support for equal sharing of responsibilities and consideration of everyone's role as well as the need for a fair approach to child-rearing, regardless of the gender of the child (ethnographic study); - the share of adolescents with high levels of confidence to denounce child marriages taking place in their extended families is 28% higher among adolescents in pilot communities (81%) versus adolescents from target communities (58%) (independent survey); - 72% of surveyed adolescents from pilot communities mentioned supporting education after completion of school among the three first qualities of a responsible parent, which is two times higher than in target communities.





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- 49% of surveyed parents in pilot communities could mention 3 or more higher educational institutions where their child could study after school, compared to 13% in target communities (independent survey);
- Committees on Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (CPGBV) are now fully operational in all 12 pilot areas. After many of their members were trained with GALS and other capacity development, all committees have developed action plans with local budget funding of 50,700 USD.

Under pillar 3, thousands of community members attended GALS trainings. Among them:

- 60 participants, including 35 women and 25 men, learned how to apply GALS tools around family relationships, types of GBV and available services. They became GBV champions/facilitators and actively participated in the activities devoted to the 16-day campaign against GBV;
- 43 teachers (38 women and 5 men) shared their knowledge with 628 pedagogues (570 women and 58 men) on how to use GALS tools in teaching practice, and identified cases of violence against children requiring psychological support. The teachers reached 133 mothers and 11 fathers and increased their knowledge of family relations, roles and division of labor in families;
- 160 caregivers (142 women and 10 men), 64 community leaders (57 women and 7 men) and 15 religious experts (14 women and 1 man) improved their understanding of the methods of control over their lives;
- 180 girls and 10 boys shared their knowledge with 1,004 peers;
- 22 new GALS champions further mobilized and spread knowledge and skills among more than 300 people, representing various institutions at the local level. Their interventions reached 1872 people in all target sites (Implementing 'Partner Education for Community Development').

Under pillar 2, 30 staff from the Ministry of Justice were trained using GALS, conducted in partnership with the Public Foundation 'Education for Community Development. As a result, their attitudes about gender at the individual, family, and institutional levels changed and allowed them to provide gender-sensitive and survivor-oriented services through the 'Bus of Solidarity.' Moreover, under pillar 2, **117 (85 women)** government officials at national and sub-national levels from ministries (personnel of the MLSSM, MOES, MCISYP, MIA), Media and Information Policy Service department of the office of the President of KR and district level administrations were sensitized to GEWE issues through learning and practicing innovative tools to develop and deliver programmes and strategies to prevent and respond to VAWG, in various sectors of their work.

Under pillar 6, **49 (47 women, 2 men)** representatives of civil society organizations—including women-led organizations, international organizations, as well as independent experts (who work on capacity building of state institutions and service providers in the field of VAWG prevention) enhanced their expertise and knowledge on transformative GALS methodology. As a result of the 9 day Training of Trainers, these 49 people were equipped with GALS tools and





spearheaded over 20 initiatives within their communities, actively engaging and teaching GALS to more than 220 individuals to promote life free of violence.

- 70% of participants practiced all 5 GALS tools during the ToT as beneficiaries and facilitators, gained/increased confidence in using the tools. They learnt about the nature of the process, have a good understanding of the GALS process, know the list and sequence of steps, tactics and methods used in GALS.
- 70% of participants have a vision for integrating GALS tools into their activities, understand how this can add value to the work they do, and have articulated a vision for further deployment of GALS tools to accelerate the positive outcomes of their activities.
- 70% of participants have developed/increased their gender sensitivity and commitment to the gender justice movement and support the GALS philosophy.
- 50% of participants have the knowledge and skills to use/facilitate/share the GALS tools with family members and have begun practicing the 5 GALS tools on a personal and family level. They are inspired to begin making positive changes in their own and family life and are ready to inspire others.
- 50% of participants have a good understanding of the GALS process and have the knowledge and skills necessary to facilitate GALS with government institutions, community organizations, and local communities. All of these participants had previously been trained in GALS and some of them had even facilitated, but all of them consistently noted that this time GALS opened up to them from a completely different perspective and they finally "understood" it.
- A network of GALS champions has been established and they have registered a Facebook page for mutual support and learning.

GALS champions have a telegram group where they share their successes, ask for information and advice, support each other and cooperate.

Feedback from participants:

Rosa: The GALS tool is complex at first, but at the same time quite simple. It encourages the beneficiary to use effective self-organization and motivation techniques. The next important thing for me in the tool is the emotional uplift (singing was new for me). The next thing is gaining an inner knowing that you want it. Next, you learn to listen and understand other people. The important thing in the tool liked the consistency, as a planner I can say that this will lead to the results of achieving dreams. In general, I came to the training and was surprised how I can dream beautifully.

Baken: The training gave me an impetus to look at my life differently, and so many people have a formulaic approach. I saw the difference in the presentation of the material. The trainers are great!





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	<p>Kamil: Diamond is universal and can be used for different actors. It will be very interesting to adapt this tool among law enforcement officers. I think that solving the problems of gender inequality and violence in the Kyrgyz Republic by applying the five tools of GALS through TOT within the framework of the "Ray of Light" program will definitely give positive results.</p> <p>Zhyrgal: Diamond was a very capacious tool, it was easy to follow step by step, I liked the fact that the tool can be used to work out the details of polar social roles. It was important to understand and see the discussion on the tool, guiding questions. And unlike the previous time {when I was previously at another GALS training} it was clear why it was needed and what's next. Lead to a constructive dialog. Really looking forward to piloting it. Thanks to the trainers for the detailed and consistent exploration with the participants!</p> <p>Shakirat: I found the Diamond tool very useful for assessing the situation (the big picture) and the expectations of the two parties, as well as predicting where the situation will lead. The tool is easy to learn due to the use of cards and small group discussions.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional)</p>	<p>Recommendations of beneficiaries and members of the P-MER monitoring group included: Expand the target groups for GALS and other awareness-raising to include younger students, boys, godparents, and school principals. The unique feature of GALS methodology is its adaptability to any sector or sphere be it EVAWG, WEE, WIL and etc. GALS has been successfully combined with UPSHIFT trainings for boys and girls. UPSHIFT is designed to build transferable skills and create opportunities, with a focus on the most disadvantaged young people.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</p>	<p>Institutionalization and integration of GALS tools to the education curriculum of students and school children.</p>
<p>Sustainable</p>	<p>Continue working with GALS champions and multipliers and catalyzers (cascade effect). Counter backlash narratives.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only):</p>	<p>Yes. Guide: https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/113768-gals-%E2%80%93-community-led-empowerment-methodology-promote-more-harmonious-and-violence-free P-MER findings (selection):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationships and communication within families improved towards more joint decision-making and appreciation of each other's responsibilities, including household chores (result linked to GALS participation), with parents being more interested in their children's, especially girls aspirations and education. - Families learned financial planning because of the GALS methodology and started small businesses, also led by female family members. - There are cases where GALS participants have achieved their dreams that were identified through the "Journey to Dreams" tool. - GALS participants improved community mobilization skills and applied them (despite challenges), for example through WhatsApp chats. Girls experience improved self-confidence, communication skills, and goal setting,





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	<p>awareness on community and gender equality issues, and voice their thoughts, ideas, and objectives in class and publicly.</p> <p>P-MER Quotes (selection):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>“The GALS methodology encourages peace in the family”.</i> <p>Recommendations of beneficiaries and members of the monitoring group included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand the target groups for GALS and other awareness-raising to include younger students, boys, godparents, and school principals. - Collaborations with (male) influencers, bloggers, and athletes as role models. - Include more men as experts and trainers, including on reproductive health, due to the fact that through their participation, the topic is “taken more seriously.” - Work more on reproductive health. - Expand the “Bus of Solidarity” services (highly valued for the spreading of information and services). Consider a focus on reproductive health. <p>Knowledge products developed on GALS - link</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information:</p>	<p>USAID has informed the SI TT will apply GALS in its future programming in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>A personal impact story about GALS may be found here: Changing social norms to end violence against women and girls in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>More stories on GALS being used as a transformative tool: https://spotlightinitiative.org/news/cultivating-gender-sensitive-journalism-landmark-initiative-driven-dean-journalism-faculty</p>

<p>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</p>	<p>Online Gender sensitivity training: “What is gender equality and how to build a route to it”</p>
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</p>	<p>Online course on GBV called 'What is gender equality and how to build a route to it', targeting members of civil society, teachers, and youth activists. The four modules of the course are available online in Kyrgyz and Russian. It is addressed to build capacity of CSO activists and young people</p>
<p>Objective of the practice:</p>	<p>The course objective was to build a pool of qualified gender experts at national and sub-national levels, to support the CSOs and academia on matters of positive masculinity and engaging men and boys to prevent GBV, tolerate queer groups, promote gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved:</p>	<p>The course focuses specifically on young people, vocational school students, adolescents and young activists aiming to change attitudes towards social norms, gender equality, and preventing GBV.</p>





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What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	The course was online and accessible to anyone, very interactive with the national youth influencer tutoring in both Russian and Kyrgyz languages. The course also promoted of the engagement of men and boys and tolerating to queer groups.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	As the online course is posted on the specialised platform of the youth organisation PF "IDEA" and hosted by the private company, there is a need to pay for hosting. The other issue is coverage of the platform that needs to be expanded as the organization is popular mostly in big cities, however reaching the rural areas needs more advertisements. Thus, the quiz nights were conducted for CSO activists and separate. The course was also promoted on social media, youth platforms, vocational schools with the support of employees of CSOs. A video was filmed and posted to support and promote the course on Instagram, highlighting how to understand gender, feminism, human rights, diversity and positive masculinity through the online course. The course was also promoted through several, Quiz Nights' conducted respectively by civil society activists and social media bloggers and influencers with the coverage of 200 persons (100 activists and 100 bloggers; 79 male and 121 female). The social media influencers promoted the online course to expand the coverage in the regions through the social media accounts of influencers and bloggers. Besides the online game "Blainville" was introduced to further promotion and expansion of the online course. Through the role game, participants were increasing their empathy to the cases which was referred to the online course.
Outputs and Impact:	The following changes contribute to long-term impact: - 460 persons (389 in Kyrgyz; 71 in Russian) completed the course, which is promising in view of the course's objective of building a pool of qualified gender experts at national and sub-national levels, to support the CSOs and academia on matters of positive masculinity and engaging men and boys to prevent GBV.
Adaptable (Optional)	Recommendations of beneficiaries and members of the P-MER monitoring group included: Expand the target groups for GALS and other awareness-raising to include younger students, boys, godparents, and school principals. GALS has been successfully combined with UPSHIFT trainings for boys and girls. UPSHIFT is designed to build transferable skills and create opportunity, with a focus on the most disadvantaged young people. The unique feature of GALS methodology is its adaptability to any sector or sphere be it EVAWG, WEE, WIL and etc.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	
Sustainable	Continue working by promoting the gender course to spread out into the regions through vocational schools, SCO and influencers networks.
Validated (for a good practice only):	Yes. Guide: https://www.instagram.com/p/CgRZoy1IMDK/
Additional details and contact information:	The UNFPA implementing partner Public fund "IDEA" will further promote the course on its different projects and platforms and be the holder of the course. The organization works in Central Asian region and has projects in 5 countries to promote the course beyond Kyrgyzstan.





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Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Social Innovation Tools for Survivor-Centric Solutions
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</p>	<p>Social innovation tools, particularly design thinking/user journey and Communication for Development (C4D), were used with institutions (pillar 2), service providers (pillar 4), and civil society organizations (pillar 6) for prevention of GBV and foster norm change (pillar 3) to promote survivor-centric solutions.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice:</p>	<p>The objective was to better understand or even empathize with the user's needs – be it the users of services for survivors or the users of prevention tools such as video games to be reached with messages on EVAWG.</p> <p>Design Thinking refers to a process of thinking and solving problems. The process is systematic and human-centered. The process enabled one to come up with novel ideas, breakthroughs, and innovations to solve problems or improve situations. Design thinking is oriented to human needs and emphasizes users' needs or user-driven perception of those needs. It is also a practical approach to solve problems (often known as "hands-on", or "show, not tell" approach).</p> <p>C4D is an evidence-based process that utilizes a mix of communication tools, channels and approaches to facilitate participation and engagement with children, families, communities, networks for positive social and behavior change in both development and humanitarian contexts. It draws on learnings and concepts from the social, behavioral and communication sciences.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved:</p>	<p>In order to further survivor-centric thinking and actions, the Programme collaborated with local partners promoting STEM and social entrepreneurship to co-create design thinking/user journey tools adapted from business. The overall process is built on the profiles of women survivors of violence, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Visualized journey of survivors helped local actors recognize critical systemic gaps in services, attitudes, beliefs and practices of communities that reinforce GBV, encouraged participants to break their silence and share personal stories. 4 innovative projects were supported by the Programme with sub-grants after 80 participants (68 women and 12 men) from 12 CSOs from Chui oblast, 10 CSOs from Naryn oblast, and 17 CSOs from Osh oblast enhanced their knowledge and skills in gender transformative and innovative methodologies and tools and were invited to present project ideas. The innovative projects, selected on competitive basis, include the 'Family Support Centre' in Chui province, which will provide a safe space for women (temporary shelter) who experience(d) domestic violence, an office for the local committee on prevention of domestic violence, and a space for family consultations, psychological support, and GALS sessions; a safe space in Naryn province for mobile groups of teachers for peer-to-peer support and physical and mental health training; participatory research and advocacy campaign to combat sexual harassment and violence in the healthcare system; and a leaflet in local languages with comparative analysis of Kyrgyz and Shariah laws regulating the issues of GBV.</p> <p>Under the C4D concept, the Programme supported partners in developing interactive stories for smartphones, as such methods are inexpensive to produce, have the potential for widespread outreach, are highly accessible given the prevalence of smartphones, and can be effective in shaping alternative attitudes and behaviours. With these benefits in mind, the SI Programme team developed the "Interactive Stories for Girls" initiative to address inconsistencies between official legal-regulatory frameworks (i.e. domestic and international laws) that stipulate the protection of girls' and women's rights and attitudes about socially acceptable behaviours, gender stereotypes, and patriarchal practices, especially in rural regions of Kyrgyzstan. This led to the development of online games with informative content that challenged stereotypes</p>





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	around child marriage, bride kidnapping, and GBV. In line with the social innovation approach, prototypes of the games were developed, tested, and refined before their launch.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	Social innovation tools, through their user-centric approach and iterative process, allow for challenging assumptions on what works and what doesn't in EVAWG. It promotes a culture of "failing" and improving solutions, as well as scaling them.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	The use of social innovation tools was sometimes challenging for all stakeholders, including the Programme team. Ultimately, a core lesson has been that when innovative and transformative methods are being used, team members and leaders must recognize that the methods are unfamiliar and thus that internal investment, understanding, and mutual support is needed for staff to properly learn and apply them. One of the strategies used to address this issue is 'learning by doing,' with direct engagement by RUNO and PCU members in implementing the transformative practices named in the Programme Document. A second strategy is to hold regular 'innovation talks,' which provided team members a chance to discuss and reflect on innovative methods.
Outputs and Impact:	<p>Through design thinking/user journey initiatives in partnership with local partners, more than 300 stakeholders (288 women and 77 men) across three target provinces and representing different sectors (public service, policy makers, key line ministries and agencies, NGOs, gender experts, business, women movements, crisis centres, etc.) teamed up together to incorporate SGBV survivors' insights through in depth and rapid prototyping, all aimed at getting beyond assumptions that block effective solutions. By working closely with the survivors, design thinking allows high-impact solutions to bubble up from below rather than being imposed from the top. As a result of participatory workshops, the stakeholders set up 18 telegram groups to take discussion of GBV issues forward, exchange ideas and learning materials, receive feedback from participants, expand networks and facilitate cooperation between stakeholders. Participants built the network during workshops and subsequently implemented joint projects (including during the 16 Days of Activism campaign). Some participants started to use an empathy tool, New Rhythm, and created a video on Tik Tok based on the knowledge and ideas from design thinking workshops. Another substantial outcome of the workshop was design thinking toolkit/guidance, which was adapted from business to SGBV, polished and refined utilizing the insights, knowledge and experiences of participants.</p> <p>39,064 players were reached by a mobile game against child marriage developed by the Programme ('Secrets of Sary Kol'), which has significantly promoted the attitude to child marriage as a crime (86%), improved the willingness of players to help a friend who encounters a forced marriage (86%), and made girls much more confident to convince their parents to refuse the marriage through talking. Another digital platform (game) called 'Spring in Bishkek' - co-funded by Sigrid Rausing Trust and Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan -, which aims to increase awareness and skills for adolescent girls and boys to prevent forced marriage, was also downloaded over 160,000 times. According to a review with the IP, there were cases when the game affected the behaviour of girls – at least 3 in which they acted to prevent forced marriage.</p>
Adaptable (Optional)	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	
Sustainable	
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from	The game "game Secrets of Sary Kol" has been selected as a finalist in the is the finalist of the international competition Games For Change .





beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
Additional details and contact information:	https://spotlightinitiative.org/news/women-teachers-kyrgyzstan-join-together-advocate-gender-equality-and-life-free-violence

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	“One-Window-Centre” for survivors of SGBV
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>A ‘One-Window-Centre’ in Bishkek is planned, based on a regulatory framework that outlines a one-stop service model for survivors of SGBV to ensure multi-disciplinary services, including medical, legal counselling, and police investigation support in a single location. (Pillar 4 – Quality Services)</p> <p>Work towards the ‘One-Window-Centre’ was initiated in 2021 with a comprehensive assessment of the capacities of relevant actors and enabling factors as a basis for establishing the ‘One-Window-Centre’ for survivors of violence in the second phase of the Programme.</p>
Objective of the practice:	<p>The objective of the ‘One-Window-Centre’ is to avoid secondary victimization and decrease the psychological and logistical burden on the survivor. Moreover, as shown in a similar practice in Korea, the benefits of such an approach can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) developing an effective management structure to ensure that multi-disciplinary practitioners work truly as a team; 2) designing a sustainable funding mechanism at the outset for a sustainable and high-quality service provision for GBV survivors; 3) recruiting and retaining highly trained staff on GBV; and 4) developing service standards and concrete standard operating procedures (SOPs) for each job group for the delivery of consistent and reliable high-quality services in all integrated centres.
Stakeholders involved:	<p>The main beneficiaries will be survivors of SGBV.</p> <p>Key stakeholders collaborating in a working group under the Government of Kyrgyzstan to develop the normative framework are: representatives from the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Migration, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Health, and the Bishkek Mayor’s Office.</p>





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<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</p>	<p>Usually, survivors have to navigate a wide range of service providers and authorities in their pursuit of services and justice. This practice will streamline the process. The regulatory framework for the 'One-Window-Centre' include a set of methodological recommendations and templates on assistance, provision of information on services, inter-agency interaction, based on international standards for services that need to be provided to the survivors of SGBV.</p> <p>Particular attention is paid to the observance of fundamental principles, procedures, and psychological aspects aimed at respecting the rights of survivors. There are chapters devoted to the interrogation, taking into account the psychological aspects and protecting from secondary victimization in accordance with the standards of treatment, as well as the treatment of persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The process of piloting a 'One-Window-Centre' for survivors of violence requires political will and support from the Government. The project has succeeded in the creation of the working group under the Government. Under the leadership of this working group, the place for piloting the Centre was identified. Nonetheless, the development by the working group of the legal framework on establishment of a one-window support centre by the Government is very long and bureaucratic.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>Although challenging and time-consuming, political buy-in has been secured for a pilot 'One-Window-Centre' in Bishkek – a significant achievement - as evidenced by a set of draft instructions issued by the pertinent state institutions: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Health (medical forensic expertise instruction on the examination of SGBV survivors), and Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Migration (instruction for rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors. This allows for a draft mechanism of collaboration between executive bodies.</p> <p>Additionally, the place for the construction of the 'One-Window-Centre' was selected (also a significant achievement) under the Bishkek City emergency hospital. The terms of reference for the tender regarding the design and construction are underway.</p> <p>This was all achieved due to the important foundational work of the programme: the programme conducted a thorough assessment to identify needs and determine a model for creating and testing a one-stop crisis centre that will, when open, provide a range of services to women and girls who have experienced violence. The assessment's methodology included qualitative data collection and analysis engaging a wide range of diverse stakeholders, such as providers of basic services for survivors, including internal affairs investigators with experience in investigating sexual crimes, doctors providing forensic medical services, social workers, psychologists, lawyers and crisis centre staff, and women who experienced sexual assault, and had sought and used the services of basic service providers.</p> <p>Finally, in 2020, the MIA and Police Academy leadership and technical staff who attended a series of knowledge exchanges, including round tables and an exchange study visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan, were inspired by their colleagues' efforts to establish the 'One Stop Centre in Kazakhstan' – an important achievement in and of itself. These exchanges were supported by UNDP Seoul Policy Center and SI Regional Programme for Central Asia and Afghanistan.</p>





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Adaptable (Optional)	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	Should the one-window model in Bishkek pilot work well (providing quality services), the opening of such centres in other areas of the country in the interest of 'Leave No One Behind' (LNOB) should be considered.
Sustainable	A regulatory framework and budget that is co-designed and supported by all stakeholders. The regulatory framework has to be adopted as a government decree and be followed by internal instructions for each state body responsible for the provision of services at the 'One-Window-Centre.'
Validated (for a good practice only):	
Additional details and contact information:	UNODC has received additional funding from the US government funded project 'Promoting effective investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence in the Kyrgyz Republic,' where the piloting of 'One-Window-Centre' for survivors of violence with full support to its launch is foreseen. The project will provide support to construction, equipment and piloting the center with access to holistic services (legal and police services, and health care and psychosocial support) to survivors under one roof and free of charge.

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Collection of Gender-Transformative Educational Modules Utilizing Interactive Teaching Methods
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Within Component 3 of the Spotlight Initiative by UNDP under the collective contributions of the Spotlight Programme, in collaboration with the Public Foundation 'Education for Community Development,' a project titled 'Development of an Interdisciplinary Gender-Transformative Module for Law Departments in State Universities' was implemented from October 2021 to June 2022.
Objective of the practice:	To advance efforts to end violence against women and girls, this practice focused on the integration of concepts related to advancing women's and girls' rights, ending violence against women and girls, and ending harmful practices into the curricula of law faculties.
Stakeholders involved:	To achieve the project's goal, three pilot state higher educational institutions were initially selected: Kyrgyz State Law University (KSLU), Kyrgyz National University named after Jusup Balasagyn (KNU), and Osh State University (OSU). In March 2022, a decision was made to involve the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (APAPKR) in the project implementation process.





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<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</p>	<p>Integrating gender aspects into the education system is an effective measure for preventing violence. Implementing this component will enable the country to fulfil one of the key recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, aimed at preparing professional legal personnel with the necessary skills to identify and prevent instances of violence.</p> <p>The development of the gender-transformative module was designed so that educators, as compilers, through GALS methodology tools used during training for educators from the pilot universities, underwent a theory of change development process. This process allowed them to answer questions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What problem are we trying to solve through module development? • What changes specifically do we aim to achieve through module development? • Why is this problem important and relevant? • How will we address this problem? <p>This approach enabled educator-compilers to engage in the theory of change process and approach module development more consciously. It also ensured the sustainability of results, as the educators themselves were the direct developers, instilling a sense of ownership over the created products and further advocating for their integration into current educational programs.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>In order to implement the project on developing an interdisciplinary gender-transformative module for law faculties of state universities, initially, such state universities as KRSU, KNU, KSLU, and OSU were selected. Unfortunately, KRSU was excluded from the list of universities chosen to participate in the development of this educational module due to their lack of interest in its development. Subsequently, negotiations were held with the rector of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, and a decision was made to involve this educational institution in the project implementation process. Additional training was organized for the educators of APAPKR.</p> <p>According to the criteria for selecting educators, it was planned that the team of implementers integrating GALS tools into the existing educational modules of law faculties in state universities, from among the participants who underwent training on gender-sensitive action identification and determination system tools, would consist of 9 educators, three from each pilot university. However, the situation unfolded in such a way that in the team of educators from KSLU, two educators withdrew from further participation in the project, and one educator changed jobs. Consequently, a decision was made to provide additional training to two educators from KSLU on GALS methodology for their further involvement in integrating gender approaches into the existing educational modules of law faculties in state universities.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>To promote changes in the value systems and behavioral models based on gender equality among educators in pilot universities, training sessions were organized and conducted using a practical learning program aimed at enhancing gender sensitivity through GALS tools.</p> <p>Following the training, the Project Advisory Group conducted a selection process to assemble a team of educators tasked with integrating gender approaches into the existing educational materials of law faculties in state universities. The team comprised 11 educators from pilot universities (3 from KSLU, 3 from KNU, 3 from OSU, and 2 from APAPKR).</p>





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	<p>Educational disciplines were approved within the framework of pilot universities, integrating gender aspects into the educational and methodological complexes.</p> <p>The result of the work by the teams of pilot university educators and the project's expert team at the Public Foundation 'Education for Community Development' was the compilation of gender-transformative models using interactive teaching methods. This compilation included developed teaching materials for lectures and seminars on four educational disciplines: Legal Psychology (KSLU), Gender Policy (APAPKR), Criminal Law (KNU), and Criminal Procedure (OSU). On December 6, 2022, during a roundtable discussion on 'Gender-Sensitive and Survivor-Centred Justice - Progress within the Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate all Forms of Violence against Women and Girls in the Kyrgyz Republic,' the results of integrating gender approaches and GALS tools into the educational programs of pilot universities were presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyrgyz State Law University: The team of KSLU instructors completed the integration process of developing gender-transformative modules into the 'Legal Psychology' discipline. The gender-transformative module has been integrated into the 'Sociology of Law' discipline for first-year master's students in the 'Jurisprudence' direction (all profiles). • Kyrgyz National University: Working programs with gender-transformative modules in General Criminal Law and Special Criminal Law were developed and approved. The compilation of gender-transformative modules using interactive teaching methods is available on the website www.avn.knu.kg/3000/lms/library. • Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic: The compilation of gender-transformative modules, detailing their development process and adoption, has been published on the university's website, under the Research and Development Department section (www.apap.kg). There are plans to engage project participant instructors in training a wider group of APAPKR instructors on the GALS methodology, as well as in the development and implementation of gender-transformative modules in APAPKR educational disciplines in the 2022-23 academic year. The developed gender-transformative modules have been integrated into the elective course 'Preventing Gender-Based Violence' and 'Legal Foundations of Gender Policy.' • Osh State University: Working programs with gender-transformative modules for criminal procedural law have been developed and approved. The compilation of gender-transformative modules using interactive teaching methods is available on the website: http://avn.oshsu.kg
<p>Adaptable (Optional)</p>	
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</p>	<p>The leadership of pilot universities could assist project participant instructors in integrating gender-transformative modules into additional disciplines within the university. They could also involve project participant instructors in training a broader group of instructors at the respective universities on GALS methodology, as well as in developing and implementing gender-transformative modules into the university's educational disciplines.</p>





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Sustainable	To ensure sustainability, training for 11 educators from pilot universities in Anti-Discrimination and Gender Expertise (ADGE) was conducted. This training aimed to enable them to independently conduct ADGE on educational standards and discipline programs at their respective universities. The results would allow them to integrate gender aspects into these programs.
Validated (for a good practice only)	<p>Yes. During a roundtable discussion on December 6, 2022, themed "Gender-sensitive and victim-oriented justice – progress within the Spotlight Initiative to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls in the Kyrgyz Republic," the educator teams - developers of gender-transformative modules from pilot universities - shared their impressions regarding the GALS methodology and the results of training and integrating gender aspects into the educational processes for university students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazira Sopubekova, Head of the Department of Criminology and Forensic Expertise at KSLU, Ph.D., Associate Professor, expressed a desire not to stop at the current achievements and highlighted readiness for further training. She stated, "We are ready trainers. With your support, we could continue the training process for educators and students and achieve even greater results." • Ulanbek Esenbekovich Mambetakunov, Minister of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, expressed gratitude for the implementation of new approaches to address gender-based violence and suggested implementing GALS approaches for students in the pedagogical field: "Currently, we are preparing social pedagogues and teachers. Every teacher works with children and families. It would be beneficial if they were also equipped with this methodology. Our universities are ready to collaborate in this direction." • Representatives from the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republican Training Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic expressed their commitment to preventing gender violence. They conveyed active work within the project's framework to integrate gender approaches into educational disciplines and specialised courses. They also expressed a desire to participate in GALS methodology training. • Almaz Salmorbekovich Kasymbekov, Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Rights/Leader of the Judicial Independence Component of the "Ukuk Bulagy" project, USAID, proposed considering including the GALS methodology in the university training program for all specialties. He stated, "I suggest considering incorporating the GALS methodology into the university training program for all specialties. It is a highly effective and beneficial methodology regardless of the discipline."
Additional details and contact information:	Collection of Gender-Transformative Educational Modules Utilising Interactive Teaching Methods - Google Drive

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Development and Institutionalization of Mandatory Educational Modules for Law Enforcement and Judicial Personnel (police, judges, prosecutors, and lawyers)
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<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</p>	<p>UNDP under the collective contributions of the Spotlight Programme, Pillar 2 mandatory modules (40 hours each) for law enforcement, judicial personnel, prosecutors, lawyers and social workers were developed. These modules merge human rights concepts, EVAW, and HP, focusing on a survivor-centred approach and coordinated responses. They are designed for educational institutions training key law enforcement and judicial personnel and the coordinating body on SGBV. This includes an instructor's guide with lesson plans in Kyrgyz and Russian. Implementation Period: September 2, 2021 – November 30, 2022.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and institutionalisation of mandatory educational modules for law enforcement and judicial personnel (police, judges, prosecutors, and lawyers) and the coordinating body on SGBV, including a comprehensive capacity-building program. The aim is to implement a survivor-centred approach and coordinated responses to SGBV. • Supporting the strengthening of educational institutions for training government personnel by annually assisting them in preparing qualified legal experts, prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement capable of addressing SGBV issues following a victim-centred approach. • Enhancing the understanding of law enforcement and judicial personnel and stimulating desired changes in their approaches while improving the service delivery system of key law enforcement and judicial institutions.
<p>Stakeholders involved:</p>	<p>UNDP in partnership with the Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges implemented the project "Development and Institutionalization of Mandatory Educational Modules for Law Enforcement and Judicial Personnel (police, judges, prosecutors, and lawyers)" and the Coordination Body on SGBV Issues, including a comprehensive capacity-building program to implement a survivor-centred approach and coordinated response to SGBV. Beneficiaries include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic • Center for Professional Training of Prosecutors of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic • Training Center for Lawyers of the Kyrgyz Republic • Academy of the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republican Training Center of the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic • Ministry of Labor, Social Development, and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</p>	<p>The module aims to change approaches and practices at both individual and institutional levels regarding gender equality issues and expanding women's rights and opportunities. It includes interactive, participatory activities enabling learners to apply acquired skills practically, ideally putting them in the shoes of survivors in scenarios involving the criminal justice system's response to violence. The course provides clear insights into specific issues related to combating violence against women and domestic violence across the justice spectrum, prioritising survivors' rights, and applying survivor-centred standards. It ensures a foundational understanding of gender, gender stereotypes, gender-based violence cycles (covering various forms and cycles of violence), its prevalence, societal attitudes in Kyrgyzstan within a historical-cultural context, and a review of relevant international documents and applicable standards.</p>





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	<p>Covering international legal standards and the national legislative framework of the Kyrgyz Republic concerning emergency protection orders and long-term protection to ensure the safety of domestic violence survivors, the course addresses a wide range of legal technicalities from investigation to trial proceedings in cases involving violence against women and domestic violence. It also explores complex issues inherent in these cases, interagency cooperation standards, and collaboration.</p> <p>Additionally, it presents the latest statistical and factual data on the scope and challenges of VAWG and domestic violence in Kyrgyzstan and their implications for the justice system, facilitating an understanding of barriers obstructing access to justice.</p> <p>The course encompasses the standards outlined in the Istanbul Convention and CEDAW. This broadens knowledge about the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and CEDAW concerning the effective application of the due diligence standard in investigations and judicial prosecutions related to violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>It includes all relevant legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, including the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Safeguarding and Protection from Domestic Violence," Criminal, Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure, Administrative Procedure Codes, as well as the roles of law enforcement officers and other services. International standards and existing gaps in Kyrgyz legislation based on these standards are highlighted.</p> <p>By studying and comparing international standards and Kyrgyz legislation, the course presents the best practices of legal norms and procedures in the application of protection orders and protection, investigations, criminal prosecutions, court decision-making, and sentencing.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The project timelines were not entirely realistic. For instance, developing educational modules, online courses, working on the platform hosting the online course all take a certain amount of time. The technical aspect of content creation for the website, coordinating with developers, and bug identification took longer than initially planned. Consequently, populating the online course content onto the platform became a separate task, necessitating planning for a period of up to 6 months. Despite these challenges, the work was completed, though not within the timeframe specified in the contract, requiring an extension.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>The developed educational module has been integrated and institutionalized into the compulsory curriculum of the Higher School of Justice under the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic since 2022 and is currently being taught regularly.</p> <p>The targeted trainings were conducted for judges and students of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the Republican Training Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Additionally, two educational institutions (Kyrgyz National University, Osh State University) plan to experimentally implement specialized practical learning platforms. The electronic format of the teaching manual has been provided to these universities for permanent integration into their academic programs as an independent course.</p>





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<p>Adaptable (Optional)</p>	<p>Based on the module "Prevention and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence: Legal Practice in Kyrgyzstan in Alignment with International Standards," a practical training course in digital format has been developed. It focuses on enhancing gender sensitivity and skills in identifying family and gender-based violence among lawyers, judicial officials, social workers, and other service providers within the framework of the "Bus of Solidarity" campaign. The online version of the course is available on the educational platform of the Coordinating Center for State-Guaranteed Legal Aid under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic http://edu.ckggup.kg/ "Provision of Gender-Sensitive and Survivor-Centered Services in the Provision of Legal Consultation and Assistance" in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. As part of the training course, two video clips were prepared on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying cases of gender and family violence while providing legal consultation: psychological aspects. • Legal mechanisms for protection against gender and family violence. • A total of 102 lawyers (62 women and 40 men) from the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic have been trained online. <p>Printed educational and methodological guides have been handed over to two universities: the Academy of Management under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Kyrgyz National University.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On December 1-2, 2023, within the 16-day campaign against gender violence, the Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges organised a conference presenting gender indicators, instructions for conducting gender self-assessment and audits, and the practical training course "Provision of Gender-Sensitive and Survivor-Centred Services in the Provision of Legal Consultation and Assistance" for lawyers, judicial officials, social workers, and other service providers within the "Bus of Solidarity" project, with the participation of over 128 individuals (98 women).
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</p>	<p>This work will continue to disseminate practices not only in professional educational institutions but possibly also in other government bodies addressing gender and family violence issues. The educational module is versatile and can be adapted for other public servants, thereby understanding the extent to which these officials comprehend this issue and how gender-sensitive they are in addressing it. Consequently, laws and employees will function effectively in defending the rights of survivors of gender violence.</p>
<p>Sustainable</p>	<p>To ensure sustainability, the development and institutionalisation of procedural requirements for law enforcement and judicial bodies, as well as social assistance structures, are planned. This includes mandatory training courses aimed at increasing gender sensitivity by integrating them into internal procedures managed by departmental personnel offices. This means that each employee (civil servant, lawyer, judge) must undergo mandatory training on gender sensitivity, as one of the main criteria for appointment, career advancement, certification, eligibility for rewards/awards, etc.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only):</p>	<p>On November 30, 2022, a one-day training session was held for 21 judges, and on September 18-19, 2023, a two-day training session was conducted for 16 judges on the educational module. The trainers included experts from the Kyrgyz Association of Women Judges (KAWJ): Musabekova Ch.A., Nikitenko N.V.</p> <p>Five-day training courses for ToT were conducted involving judges, prosecutors, lawyers, academic staff from the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of the Kyrgyz Republic, RTC MIA KR, and social workers from the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic. This aims to support the institutionalisation of educational programs on</p>





"Prevention and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence: Legal Practice in Kyrgyzstan in Alignment with International Standards."

The goal of the training was to provide participants with a clear understanding of specific issues related to combating violence against women and domestic violence throughout the justice process, focusing on the survivor's rights and the application of standards oriented toward the interests of those affected by such violence.

Feedback from ToT participants:

- "I express gratitude for the tremendous work done in preparing for the training. All expectations were carefully considered, everything was presented in an accessible, interactive, and understandable manner for everyone." - Kymbat Arkharova, Chairperson of the Leninsky District Court.
- "It was very interesting; theory was combined with practice. Time passed very quickly. Now we need to coordinate our work and demonstrate sensitivity in our tasks. We will definitely work to pass on this knowledge to our colleagues." - Nurbek Muratov, Senior Prosecutor, Department for Combating Corruption and Law Enforcement Oversight, Bishkek.
- "The courses you conduct are very useful because you demonstrate the practical interaction of all bodies to help us understand each one's functionality. Collaboration among all structures can lead to a positive outcome - providing qualified legal assistance to victims, a goal we are all striving for. Through collaboration, we can turn society towards the law, the law with a capital 'L', as we see that while one thing is written in the law, our actions often differ." - Gulnara Turdumambetova, Director of the Lawyers' Training Center.
- "For the first time, we participated jointly in training sessions with judges and prosecutors. We learned and absorbed a lot of new information. We were able to delve deeper into this topic. We hope we can effectively transfer the acquired information to others." - Chynarbubu Mamakeeva, Chief Specialist, Public Service Development Department, Sokuluk District.
- "Unfortunately, violence against women is prevalent in Kyrgyzstan, but conducting such training helps prevent it and provide professional assistance at all stages." - Suranbekov Doolotbek Zhusupovich, Deputy Head of the Department of Criminal, Civil Procedure, and Supervision over the Execution of Judicial Decisions, Prosecutor's Office of Jalal-Abad Region.
- "I realized that although we have participated in many training events on family violence, the level of knowledge from the trainers in this training was very high. They are also paving the way for changes in legislation in the field of protection against family violence. We live in a world of stereotypes, which we have heard and seen during these training sessions. Everything is based on stereotypes, which is why we tend to reconcile parties, but the trainers have opened our eyes to the need to fight against this." - Tashieva Gulnara, lawyer in Jalal-Abad.
- "Regardless of the numerous training sessions conducted, unfortunately, there are many cases of gender and family violence in the country. Through this training, we participated with judges, prosecutors, and other participants, which allowed us to understand the entire process. I hope that with the knowledge gained, we can reduce the level of violence and provide quality assistance to survivors." - Baatyrov Ermeke, Head of the Public Service Development Department, Kara-Suu.



Additional details and contact information:	РАЗРАБОТКА И ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧЕБНЫХ МОДУЛЕЙ ДЛЯ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ И ОРГАНОВ ПРАВОСУДИЯ - Google Drive
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Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Gender-Transformative Educational course on gender-sensitive journalism
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Within Pillar 3, the Spotlight Initiative, with the support of UN Women and the Public Foundation “Media Support Center Foundation” (which is now Media Sabak),’ developed a manual on gender-sensitive journalism for academia to be integrated as a full one semester course. The content of the manual was co-developed by the participants of training workshops, who were teachers, professors and dean of the journalism faculty in pilot universities, who adjusted the content of the course to the educational settings and requirements of each university to ensure the further integration of the course into curricula with no obstacles.
Objective of the practice:	The goal of this activity was to create a unique gender-transformative course for journalism students, which has not allowed only to sensitise students on gender aspects, but also to equip them with necessary tools and skills to pursue their future career in the sphere of journalism and media. Media plays a crucial role in shaping public perceptions, attitudes, and societal norms directly affecting the reproduction of gender stereotypes in media followed by negative portrayal of women and girls, especially when it comes to VAWG issues and portraying survivors of violence. To promote violent free language, gender-sensitive journalism and gender equality, the academia and education sector urgently needs new forms and ways of interacting with educating students. Thus, the purpose of this course on gender-sensitive journalism was to integrate innovative tools such as GALS and design thinking to the educational course of future journalists. The course consists of 15 modules (7 lectures and 8 seminars) and contains three big sections: Introduction to gender; Gender-sensitive journalism; Media monitoring and applying tools of media monitoring in practice. These sections were carefully crafted using interactive learning methods and innovative methodologies such as GALS and design thinking, which ensured a dynamic and engaging learning experience for the target audience. Moreover, the course is built on fundamental concepts of gender equality, national and international legislation and mechanisms on women’s and girls’ rights, human rights life free of violence.
Stakeholders involved:	To achieve the project's goal, three pilot state higher educational institutions and one institution were involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bishkek State University (BSU); ● Kyrgyz National University named after Jusup Balasagyn (KNU); ● Osh State University (OSU). ● Osh institute for education in Osh





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What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<p>Integrating gender aspects into the education system is an effective measure for preventing violence and thus enabling the Kyrgyz Republic to fulfil one of the key recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, aimed at preparing future professionals with the necessary skills to identify and prevent instances of violence.</p> <p>The development of the gender-transformative module was designed so that educators, as compilers, through GALS methodology tools used during training for educators from the pilot universities, underwent a theory of change development process. The use of innovative methodologies such as GALS and design thinking added value to the manual, making it a cutting-edge resource for gender-sensitive journalism training. These methodologies provided a holistic approach to gender issues in media, integrating theoretical concepts with practical tools and techniques for applying gender-sensitive approaches in journalism.</p> <p>It also ensured the sustainability of results, as the educators themselves were the direct developers, instilling a sense of ownership over the created products and further advocating for their integration into current educational programs. Moreover, the students will receive credits when accomplishing and passing this course.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<p>Pulling together a manual with three major parts, each packed with innovative tools for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) and written by different co-authors and educators, posed a challenge. The authors of each section used different languages, making the document initially sound like three separate pieces. However, the issue was tackled by having a team of external experts and editors edit, review, and polish the entire manual after its completion. Thus, the final version is coherent, consistent and makes sense as a whole.</p>
Outputs and Impact:	<p>The results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the manual developed in Russian language and translated into Kyrgyz and it allows students from Kyrgyz speaking groups to take this course as well. The manual is available online on the website of partner organization MSCF/Media Sabak via link in Kyrgyz language here, and in Russian language here- the manual has been tested in 3 universities and one institute before it has been finalised. This allowed to consider some recommendations from professors and students on enhancing and adjusting some parts of the manual and make it more suitable for the students- as a result of this joint collaborative effort with higher educational institutions, the course has been integrated in the educational curriculum of two universities (KNU, BSU), and two MOUs were signed in 2023, two more MOUs to be signed, thus ensuring sustainability of this results
Adaptable (Optional)	<p>The unique feature of this manual is that it can be also easily applied not only within academia, but also media organizations or by media stakeholders who are interested in learning more on gender-sensitive journalism.</p>
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	<p>The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Education and Science is scheduled to be signed early in 2024. Prior negotiations have already occurred with the representatives of UN Women and the Minister of Science and Education in Kyrgyzstan. The MoU will incorporate clauses focusing on the inclusion and institutionalization of gender-transformative courses including the course on gender-sensitive journalism, along with manuals, into the curriculum of</p>





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	journalism departments across all universities in Kyrgyzstan. This will enable students from any university in Kyrgyzstan within a journalism faculty to access and enroll in this course.
Sustainable	Institutionalization of the course on national level by Ministry of Education and Science of Kyrgyz Republic.
Validated (for a good practice only):	<p>Except for the positive feedback received from educators-compilers of the course, the course received feedback from students during piloting.</p> <p>Active Student Participation: During the piloting of the course, students actively participated in all classes, showing a keen interest in the topics covered. They particularly enjoyed using the "Happy Family Tree" and "Happy Family Diamond" tools, which helped them analyze and understand gender-related issues in society.</p> <p>Increased Sensitivity to Gender Issues: Students reported that the course helped them become more sensitive to gender-related issues, both in society and in their interactions with others. They realized the importance of analyzing situations rather than simply assigning blame, and acknowledged that there are different types of violence beyond physical assault, such as psychological violence and harassment.</p> <p>"I did not think that studying the topic of gender would be so interesting. After all, when gender issues penetrated, I thought that this was a division into men and women. It turned out not to be so but much more than the simple division." Taalaibek kyzy Zhazgul, student of Bishkek State University</p> <p>"This course made me think about my own thinking. The lesson materials and methods clearly made us understand what negative consequences stereotypical thinking entails. The main thing that I took from this course is the understanding that in order to achieve a safe society where gender equality prevails, you need to work first on your beliefs. That is, you need to start this path with yourself and only then smoothly introduce the model of gender-balanced thinking and behavior into your family, and then into society." Amanova Nurzada, student of Bishkek State University</p> <p>"I would like this seminar to be held in a rural area, it would be possible to divide the seminar into parts and put it on a YouTube channel", Zhanabilova Adel, student of the Kyrgyz National University</p> <p>Improved Awareness of Gender Equality and Media Standards: Participants reported an increased awareness and understanding of gender equality issues, as well as the gender aspects of media activities. They familiarized themselves with the standards of gender-sensitive journalism and identified opportunities for integrating these standards into future publications.</p> <p>Effective Use of Training Materials: The training manual "Gender Sensitive Journalism" and other provided materials, such as presentations and video materials, were actively used and applied during the course. The step-by-step design of the manual was particularly helpful for teachers, as it provided clear guidance and additional information on the topics covered.</p> <p>Course Recommendations: Based on the piloting experience, several recommendations were made for improving the course in the future. These included dividing one lecture topic into two sessions to allow for better understanding and analysis of the material, recommending universities to assign 2 credits instead of 1 credit for the course, conducting lectures in small groups or with two trainers, and recommending universities to consolidate the acquired knowledge by preparing materials for the media.</p>



	Overall, students reported increased awareness, sensitivity, and understanding of gender-related issues in media and society. The recommendations provided by both the course organisers and students helped to further enhance the course and make it more effective in promoting gender-sensitive journalism practices among media professionals and students.
Additional details and contact information:	

Section B: Knowledge Production (since the beginning of the programme)

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed	Target Audience	Link to Knowledge Product
Report on the results of gender self-assessment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic	Report	This report reflects the results of the work on gender self-assessment of the Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic, including organizational, legal, personnel, educational, awareness-raising aspects of the activities of the internal affairs bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic in the implementation of state gender policy.	2021	The Ministry of Interior of the Kyrgyz Republic	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1OmfSu3AQPylFYuenkKLkOmsBRg_5lweE
Report on the results of the gender self-assessment of Bar	Report	This report reflects the results of the work on conducting a gender self-assessment of the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic, including organizational, legal, personnel, educational, outreach aspects of the activities of the Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic in the implementation of state gender policy.	2021	The Bar of the Kyrgyz Republic	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1OmfSu3AQPylFYuenkKLkOmsBRg_5lweE
Report on the results of gender self-assessment of the Supreme Court and local courts	Report	The proposed report contains the results of a gender self-assessment of the activities of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and local courts, including gender-disaggregated data on the personal composition of the judiciary; the results of the work carried out by the Higher School of Justice in terms of improving the qualifications of judges in the implementation of state gender policy, as well as information and analytical work.	2021	The Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and local courts	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1OmfSu3AQPylFYuenkKLkOmsBRg_5lweE





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Report on the results of the gender self-assessment of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration	Report	This report reflects the results of work on gender self-assessment of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as MLSOM), including organisational, legal, personnel, educational, awareness-raising aspects of the department's activities in the implementation of state gender policy.	2021	The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1OmfSu3AQPylFYuenkKLkOmsBRg_5lweE
Conduct gender assessment of justice and law enforcement institutions (police, Advokatura, GPO, judiciary) - Final report	Report	The technical report consists of a narrative part and sections detailing the main results achieved, key issues encountered, a summary of success, challenges, lessons learned, and recommendations. The M&E data section aligns with the project's logical framework, providing information on output-level indicators, quantitative data on participant involvement, and a list of participants. Annex 1 includes a questionnaire. The report comprehensively outlines project activities, outcomes, and data, contributing to a holistic understanding of the project's impact and areas for improvement.	2021-2022		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1OmfSu3AQPylFYuenkKLkOmsBRg_5lweE
Videos about harassment as part of an information campaign against harassment	Videos				https://www.instagram.com/reel/CddPsZYgmQH/ and https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/shared-with-me
Information on the results of the assessment of the needs of local committees for safeguarding and protection from family violence	Document/ Outline	Information based on the results of the needs assessment of local committees for safeguarding and protection from family violence. This certificate was prepared based on the results of a study of the situation and the work of local committees to prevent family violence in pilot communities of the Kyrgyz Republic.	2021	Local committees for prevention of family violence	1. Справка по результатам оценки потребностей фин.pdf - Google Drive
Development strategy and plan of the Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Toraga of the Jogorku Kenesh (Speaker of the	Strategy and Action plan	The proposed Development Strategy of the Council under the Toraga of the Jogorku Kenesh of Kyrgyzstan clearly defines key areas. It not only aims to strengthen the Council's capacity, but also emphasises the formation of public discourse and effective monitoring of the implementation of strategies. The Council, guided by the	2023	The Council on the Rights of Women, Children and Gender Equality under the Toraga of the Jogorku	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1Zrk09J8fVQ4XhvkBHLqinqwMBTlan4k





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Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2023 – 2026.		strategy, plays a key role in promoting gender equality by providing information updates and monitoring the effectiveness of programs. Attention is paid to the principles of strategic planning, with an emphasis on a person-centred approach and transparency. The strategy spans four years, with success assessed at each stage.		Kenesh (Speaker of the Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic	
Policy note on global and regional best practices for inter-agency coordination on sexual and gender-based violence	Policy brief	Based on a synthesis of global and regional best practices in the field of interagency coordination of sexual and gender-based violence, this policy brief presents arguments that can support the decision to create an authorised government agency. This body will be responsible for the coordination and interaction of subjects of implementation of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Safeguarding and Protection from Family Violence,” providing the necessary justification for such a step.	2022	The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic	КОМПОНЕНТ 1 - Google Drive
Training materials to improve the capacity of parliamentary committees	Manual/Course outline	1) TRAINING for MPs of the Kyrgyz Republic “Positioning of members of Parliament: modern trends and requests”; 2) TRAINING for employees of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic “Gender expertise of laws and the national budget”; 3) TRAINING for employees of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic “Gender expertise of laws and the national budget.”	2021	Members and employees of Parliament	ТРЕНИНГИ ПО ПОВЫШЕНИЮ ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ПАРЛАМЕНТСКИХ КОМИТЕТОВ - Google Drive
Correctional program to change violent behaviour for probation clients who have committed domestic violence	Guidelines	Guidelines on the correctional program for government departments - the State Penitentiary Service and the Probation Department of the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic	2023	The State Penitentiary Service and the Probation Department of the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic	Поддержка Минюста Кыргызстана в создании стратегического подхода к работе с правонарушителями семейного насилия через укрепление деятельности Департамента пробации и Службы исполнения наказаний в соответствии с международными стандартами. - Google Drive





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Legal analysis of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, CoP of the Kyrgyz Republic	Legal analysis	The analysis of the new criminal and administrative codes of Kyrgyzstan, effective from December 1, 2021, is aimed at assessing the compliance of the norms with the Constitution, international standards and the level of protection of human rights. Criminological and law enforcement problems are explored, including multi-level responsibility for domestic violence. The analysis is aimed at Parliament, civil organisations, the gender community, journalists and active citizens, providing a basis for making informed decisions and possible changes in legislation.	2022	Parliament, civil organisations, the gender community, journalists and active citizens	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1U6pZHLdvmKhSC6VhYiBrXINMbWDs-NJR
Legal analysis of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Kyrgyz Republic	Legal analysis	The purpose of this legal analysis is to study the compliance of the norms of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic concerning the rights and interests of victims of sexual and gender-based violence with the basic standards of human rights and freedoms in criminal proceedings. These standards are enshrined in international law and the Constitution of Kyrgyzstan. Based on the analysis, it is expected to develop proposals to improve the relevant provisions of the law.	2022	Parliament, civil organisations, the gender community, journalists and active citizens	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1U6pZHLdvmKhSC6VhYiBrXINMbWDs-NJR
Brief analysis of internal regulations (job descriptions, performance standards) of security sector entities (Supreme Court, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Bar, Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, Prosecutor's Office)	Brief analysis	The purpose of the analysis is to identify a list of documents that require changes in two areas: institutionalisation of procedural requirements for officials (judges, lawyers, prosecutors, employees of internal affairs bodies and social services) in the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence through a mandatory course on gender sensitivity; introducing key indicators to assess the level of gender-sensitive services and support for survivors of sexual/gender-based violence provided by authorities and social institutions.	2023	Judges, lawyers, prosecutors, employees of internal affairs bodies and social services	Оказание содействия в институционализации внутренних нормативных документов, направленных на мониторинг и оценку деятельности персонала и учреждений ключевых государственных структур по оказанию гендерно-чувствительных и ориентированных на переживших СГН услуг. - Google Drive
Instructions on the procedure for conducting gender assessments in the entities responsible for	Instructions	This instruction establishes the procedure for conducting gender assessments in entities for the safeguarding and protection from violence against women and domestic	2023	Entities responsible for the safeguarding and	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1Sdr5i1nN2QQuE1I2BYdMjMvi8bDqeihk





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safeguarding and protection from violence against women and domestic violence		violence. Regulated on the basis of indicators of gender self-assessment and gender audit, it applies to all entities. The guidance provides indicator-based benchmarks for assessing the extent to which gender equality has been achieved. Its goal is to provide systematic analysis and continuous improvement of the activities of entities, using an integrated gender approach, contributing to the achievement of equality and quality services to prevent domestic violence.		protection from violence against women and domestic violence.	
List of indicators for conducting gender self-assessment in entities for the safeguarding and protection from violence against women and domestic violence	List of indicators	Gender self-assessment is an internal tool for analysing the performance of entities, programs, projects or policies in the context of achieving gender equality. It aims to assess the quality of gender-sensitive services and support for survivors of domestic violence. Gender self-assessment serves as a basis for identifying progress and improving performance in the field of gender, providing an effective mechanism for internal reflection.	2023	Entities responsible for the safeguarding and protection from violence against women and domestic violence.	Оказание содействия в институционализации внутренних нормативных документов, направленных на мониторинг и оценку деятельности персонала и учреждений ключевых государственных структур по оказанию гендерно-чувствительных и ориентированных на переживших СГН услуг. - Google Drive
List of indicators for conducting a gender audit in entities for the protection and protection from violence against women and domestic violence	List of indicators	Gender audit is an external assessment tool aimed at verifying compliance with clearly established standards and criteria in the field of gender equality. Unlike internal gender self-assessment, an audit focuses on examining the drivers of continuous improvement, using established criteria as a basis for ensuring compliance with high gender standards.	2023	Entities responsible for the safeguarding and protection from violence against women and domestic violence.	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1Sdr5i1nN2QQuE1I2BYdMjMvi8bDqeiHk
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On safety and protection from family violence” (with the aim of institutionalising gender self-esteem and gender	Draft Law	Proposed changes to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Safety and Protection from Family Violence” in order to institutionalise gender self-assessment and gender audit, as well as to improve skills in the field of safety and protection from family violence.	2022	Parliament, civil organisations, the gender community, journalists and active citizens	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1Sdr5i1nN2QQuE1I2BYdMjMvi8bDqeiHk





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audit and advanced training on issues of safety and protection from family violence)					
Methodology for providing long-term recovery services and opportunities for survivors of gender-based violence	Methodology	Establishing long-term services and assistance for survivors of gender-based violence includes guidelines that focus on comprehensive and long-term support. Forming a joint trial team in crisis centers, creating a base of organizations and citizens for trial assistance, as well as various types and stages of long-term support are key elements of an effective system of assistance to victims.	2022	Crisis centers	https://docs.google.com/document/d/17gxyuK45qYBgRX3Yjm5LORGJOWWNAh2Z/edit?usp=drive_web&oid=116920996006498101938&rtpof=true
Information cards on the topics: Harassment; Domestic violence; Polygamy; Rape; Kidnapping victim; Women in politics	Information cards	Parliament, women aspiring to become parliamentarians, victims of forced marriage, survivors of abduction, rape, domestic violence, polygamy, workplace harassment, and individuals seeking justice within law enforcement agencies, the prosecution, courts, etc.	2022	Parliament, women aspiring to become parliamentarians, victims of forced marriage, survivors of abduction, rape, domestic violence, polygamy, workplace harassment, and individuals seeking justice within law enforcement agencies, the prosecution, courts, etc.	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dV4-7zvCgrYPviE3Jbwdp0p7Crtvk03y?hl=ru&sort=13&direction=a
Methodology for conducting anti-discrimination and gender examination of the standards of existing educational standards and programs of law faculties of selected 4 universities (KNU, Osh State University, KSLA, APAPKR)	Methodology	This methodology, based on the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic dated September 16, 2019 No. 1096/1, regulates anti-discrimination and gender examination of educational and methodological complexes. The document includes the legal and theoretical foundations of the competency-based approach in education, general guidelines for conducting examinations and recommendations for assessing educational standards taking into account gender equality	2022	The Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, Higher Education Institutions	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vHomJrmkDp5cR1RqyVV_J5eEN4pDhZAB/edit





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		and social inclusion. The methodology presents two lists of neutral indicators for analysing content and its visual accompaniment, facilitating the expert's work. The appendix contains an expert opinion with an overview of the content, a table of comments and recommendations, as well as the expert's conclusions.			
Video - "Zombuluktan kiin jashoo bar" (there is life after violence)	Video	"Zombuluktan kiin jashoo bar" (there is life after violence) is a video starring a 25-year-old mother of two children, personifying the beginning of a new life after violence. She received assistance from pro-bono lawyers and consultants as part of the project.	2022	Survivors of violence	https://www.instagram.com/tv/Ce_gQMhXANJT/?igshid=NzNkNDdiOGI%3D&fbclid=IwAR3w-x-Tk-vi3m97J9iDV0zwrXkpRseDIFKzCbGRwxHQRrWQGaPP0H3Cs0
Combating violence against women and girls in the Kyrgyz Republic: international standards, legislation and practice	Report	The study by the NGO "Civil Union", conducted within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative, is aimed at identifying the compliance of national legislation and regulations with international standards in the field of eliminating violence against women and girls, as well as studying the impact of these norms on the actual protection of women and girls Kyrgyz Republic from violence.	2021	Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ex1gp7fgRHM9JSA-UqykBRA4LfiMfWG0/view?usp=sharing
"Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence: the practice of legal regulation in Kyrgyzstan in alignment with international standards."	Training manual for judges, lawyers, prosecutors, employees of internal affairs bodies and social services	A training module focused on changing attitudes and practices at both the individual and institutional levels regarding gender equality and women's empowerment. Through examining and comparing international standards and legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, the course presents the best practices of legal norms and procedures for the application of restraining protection orders, investigations, prosecutions, adjudication, and sentencing. Goals: Improving the delivery of services by key law enforcement and judicial institutions.	2022	Judges, lawyers, prosecutors, employees of internal affairs bodies and social services.	Spotlight Google Drive РАЗРАБОТКА И ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧЕБНЫХ МОДУЛЕЙ ДЛЯ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ И ОРГАНОВ ПРАВОСУДИЯ - Google Drive
"Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence: the practice of	Training manual for trainers	Contribute to strengthening the capacity of educational institutions to train civil servants (qualified lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement officers) on an	2022	Judges, lawyers, prosecutors, employees of	Spotlight Google Drive РАЗРАБОТКА И ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИЯ





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legal regulation in Kyrgyzstan in alignment with international standards."		annual basis to provide services to survivors of SGBV in accordance with a survivor-centred approach.		internal affairs bodies and social services.	<u>ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧЕБНЫХ МОДУЛЕЙ ДЛЯ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ И ОРГАНОВ ПРАВОСУДИЯ - Google Drive</u>
Online course on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) based on the developed training module	Online course		2022	Members of educational institutions for judges, lawyers, prosecutors, employees of internal affairs bodies, and social services.	An online course is available on the website: https://bilimaluu.kg
Video - introduction to the course "PREVENTING AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: the practice of legal regulation in Kyrgyzstan in alignment with to international standards"	Video	The course "PREVENTING AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" in Kyrgyzstan is aimed at understanding the problems of combating violence. It includes gender, stereotypes, and analyses their prevalence in the country. The course covers international and national standards, including issues of immediate injunctions and long-term protection, as well as all stages of the legal process on domestic violence and inter-agency cooperation.	2022	Judges, lawyers, prosecutors, employees of internal affairs bodies and social services	<u>Введение в курс (youtube.com)</u>
Practical and methodological support for the activities of legal consultants (Hotline 114 operators) of the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic"	Quick reference	Quick reference for hotline operators 114, memo for hotline operators 114	2023	Hotline operators	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1BfxVkebcpEbZNSTSoqt_wqk0Hz5sniPZn
Practical training course (including online) for lawyers and government specialists on the implementation of the "Bus of Solidarity" campaign with a special	Training manual	Training manual and training manual for trainers "PROVIDING GENDER-SENSITIVE AND SGBV SURVIVORS-CENTRED SERVICES IN PROVIDING ADVISORY AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE".	2023	For lawyers, justice system employees, social workers, and other services providing	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1EAzwFfW9CijisuWN2LEXt_5OwlzmlEq6





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section on the importance of providing gender-sensitive and survivors-centred services and on identifying SGBV in providing legal advice to the population.				assistance to the population on-site within the framework of the 'Bus of Solidarity ' campaign.	
Video - legal mechanisms for responding to domestic violence	Video	The video is part of the online course “PROVIDING GENDER-SENSITIVE AND SGBV SURVIVORS-CENTRED SERVICES IN PROVIDING ADVISORY AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE” on the educational platform of the Legal Aid Service under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic	2023	For lawyers, justice system employees, social workers, and other services providing assistance to the population on-site within the framework of the 'Bus of Solidarity ' campaign.	video - Google Drive
Collection of gender-transformative learning modules using interactive learning methods	Tutorial	The Collection includes developed methodological materials for lectures and seminars in four academic disciplines: Legal Psychology, Gender Policy, Criminal Law, and Criminal Procedure. Goal: Integrating concepts on women's and girls' rights, ending violence against women and girls, and harmful practices into law school curricula.	June 2022	University teachers and students in the following disciplines: Legal Psychology, Gender Policy, Criminal Law, and Criminal Procedure.	Spotlight Google Drive Collection of Gender-Transformative Educational Modules Utilising Interactive Teaching Methods - Google Drive
Comparative desk review of foreign practices on implementation of gender-transformative approaches in the training modules of law faculties	Desk review	A comparative review of foreign practices in introducing gender-transformative approaches into the curricula of law faculties was developed as part of the Spotlight program to prevent violence against women and girls. The purpose of the review is to study the experience of foreign universities in integrating concepts on the rights of women and girls, ending violence and harmful practices into the curricula of law faculties. The study includes 5 international practices.	2022	University teachers and students in the following disciplines: Legal Psychology, Gender Policy, Criminal Law, and Criminal Procedure.	Collection of Gender-Transformative Educational Modules Utilising Interactive Teaching Methods - Google Drive





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A guide for monitoring the implementation of national legislation to eliminate violence against women and girls	Guide	The guide for monitoring the implementation of national legislation to eliminate violence against women and girls is a methodological aid for representatives of public organizations, local activists, and gender experts who promote women's rights	2022	For representatives of public organizations, local activists, and gender experts who promote women's rights.	Spotlight Google Drive Руководство по мониторингу исполнения национального законодательства по искоренению насилия в отношении женщин и девочек.docx - Google Docs
Special report of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsperson) of the Kyrgyz Republic "On compliance with international standards for the protection of women and girls from various forms of violence in the Kyrgyz Republic."	Special report	This document is based on a study of the compliance of national legislation and by-laws with international standards in the field of the elimination of violence against women and girls (EVAWG), as well as studying the impact of these norms on the actual protection of women and girls in the Kyrgyz Republic from violence. The study was carried out in 2021. This Special Report contains comprehensive recommendations on both legislation and its practical application. This Special Report was prepared and submitted to the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of paragraph 7 of Article 11 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Ombudsperson (Akyikatchy) of the Kyrgyz Republic" of July 31, 2002 No. 136.	2022	The Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic and anyone interested in the legislative framework on EVAWG.	Spotlight Google Drive 2020-2021_Обзор законодательства и работа с Офисом Омбудсмена - Google Drive
Gender Action Learning Manual (GALS)	Manual	This manual is a translation and adaptation of the manuals developed by the author of the GAME change family of empowerment methodologies Dr. Linda Mayoux, as well as on the basis of methodology piloting outcomes in the Kyrgyz Republic initiated by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 2016.	2023	CSOs, Institutions	Spotlight Google Drive
Design thinking/User Journey	Manual	This manual provides step-by-step roadmap built on Design thinking approach. Design thinking is an iterative process in which teams seek to understand users (survivors, service providers), challenge assumptions, redefine problems and create innovative solutions which they can prototype and test. The overall goal is to identify alternative strategies and solutions that are not instantly apparent with their initial level of understanding.	CSOs and Institutions	2023	Spotlight Google Drive





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Oxford scenario planning toolkit	Toolkit	This toolkit provides brief overview of the Oxford scenario planning approach. It enables an organisation's leadership to reframe its perspectives; to re-perceive changes in its context; to surface, examine and challenge its strategic assumptions; to rehearse responses; and to better prepare for plausible and significant changes in its context. This improves an organisation's ability to adapt to the future when the context is perceived as turbulent, uncertain, novel and ambiguous. This approach was applied in the process of drafting Gender Equality Strategy.	2023	CSOs and Institutions	Spotlight Google Drive
Media self-assessment package	Toolkit	The purpose of MSA is to facilitate gender equality and women empowerment in and through media of all forms, irrespective of the technology used. The tool addresses topics related to internal media policy and strategies, as well as to capacity building. It is versatile as with it media organizations can: assess their gender sensitivity, formulate necessary policies and strategies to address gaps detected, set measurable goals, and monitor progress towards desired goals. The MSA tool also informs training needs as it contains all the salient elements of gender and media.	2023	For media organizations or institutions working with the media	Spotlight Google Drive
Gender sensitive journalism course for 2-3 grade students of journalism department	Training curriculum	The manual on gender-sensitive journalism contains three big chapters\parts: introduction to Gender, GALS and innovative tools; Media Monitoring.	2023	For academic professionals and teachers. Media stakeholders and independent journalists can also use this manual	Spotlight Google Drive
Monitoring the Judicial Practice of Preventing Child Marriages	Report	To identify problems in the existing law enforcement practice regarding to application of article 178 of the Criminal Code by law enforcement agencies, courts and other entities engaged in the protection of children's rights, to identify reasons for the discontinuance of cases, and,	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uKoy23X-gSAFKWwcwbk_Oi0S7rMDzqbq/view?usp=sharing





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		based on the results, to prepare recommendations for the relevant government agencies to prevent child marriages.			
Mapping of Social Norms and Community Mobilization to end VAWG	Ethnographic research	Contribute to identifying strategic entry points for engagement with communities to end violence against women and girls through mapping both harmful and positive deviance type social norms, assumptions and behavior models underpinning VAVG	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rT8jlqmyjITUgvPT0gazwC1kXvWB-TbZs/view?usp=sharing
Mapping of Basic Services Providers to Women and Girls Victims of Violence	Report	Conduct mapping to analyze the provision of services for survivors to identify gaps in existing regulations, mechanisms and practices, taking into account the local and national context, as well as to get feedback from women, including women facing intersecting forms of discrimination, on service quality and accessibility	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/13kh--FiezAQMRxCyLp7ho71BmPi9czg-/view?usp=sharing
Men and Gender Equality (IMAGES) Study in SI's 12 pilot Municipalities and Villages in Chui, Osh and Naryn provinces	Research	<p>The overall goal of this study is to create a database for 12 target municipalities and assess male and female behaviors and attitudes using a standardized instrument.</p> <p>The study explores, along with women's opinions, men's attitudes and practices on issues such as gender, gender policies; child care and education practices; intimate partner violence, childhood experiences; violence against children; and cultural practices.</p>	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/19gDtIWU4rz89p2w4YoX0fCg84IOBCowm/view?usp=sharing
Expectations Mapping Analytical Report	Analytical Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gaining an up-to-date understanding of key stakeholders' views on the core focus of the Spotlight Initiative in light of the structural and political changes in the country since October 2020. - Learning from the findings of the mapping and developing a balanced understanding and vision for SI by revisiting its content and conceptual design, and by applying relevant and effective communication strategies. - Improving program effectiveness and relevance via adaptations and course corrections. 	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eU4p-sqEY5sc5hsUnzOWjp5SdDkxYG6p/view?usp=sharing





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Gender Assessment of Justice and Law Enforcement Institutions	Assessment	As a result of the study, structured data was obtained on the organizational and legal basis of the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the implementation of state gender policy, protection and defense against domestic violence, investigation of gender-related crimes, as well as on personnel, educational and informational policies in the work with IAB personnel. Each section presents generalized conclusions, on the basis of which recommendations and action plans will be developed. The expected results of this study will be the development and approval of the first departmental plan for the implementation of the state gender policy.	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pBtt_eCEXIRQo2x4tFDn0mOtV9cwNyZZ/view?usp=sharing
Mapping to Identify Missing Civil Society Groups Working to Eliminate VAWG in Naryn, Osh and Chui oblasts	Report	Identifying missing groups and activists contributing to the elimination of violence against women and girls, and exploring effective practices and approaches that can be supported and scaled up.	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PDWhqMv5qxnAYhQZa0Bzxw5Jy0Uf7NIM/view?usp=sharing
Preventing violence against women and girls in the Kyrgyz Republic: International Standards, Legislation and Practice	Research	Support the improvement of national legislation and law enforcement practices in accordance with relevant international standards. The interests of women and girls, who are one of the most vulnerable groups in terms of violence (VAWG) and harmful practices, were at the core of the research.	Completed in 2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eAzTgKmSfuRt-mnS3qj-MgkPs1jAt3OC/view?usp=sharing
How to Stop Violence if You Are Left Alone with the Aggressor in One Space?	Poster	Raise awareness among women and girls of possible behaviors when confronting an abuser	2021		https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10Wb1t4c1XRMJ-SK-fzTQaDZQbHb8Py55?usp=sharing
My Life! My Choice!	Video	Raise awareness among women and girls on the importance of life choices which are free of violence	2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/13GSwQI_kt6oL4w3kk7emedwBlx-bwVsO/view?usp=sharing
Campaign against GBV "With Her!"	Video	Raise public awareness of importance of supporting women and girls experiencing violence	2021		https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1CFVUnhVtb3Cq8B-





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What should you do if you have witnessed ala kachuu (bride kidnapping)?	Video and Posters	Raise public awareness of the importance of supporting women and girls experiencing violence			https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MXG-cKw_oYlf_la_75L2FjsQGLCALGf6?usp=sharing
What should you do if you have witnessed violence against women and girls?	Video and Posters	Raise public awareness of the importance of supporting women and girls experiencing violence			https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1D3Z94GipySuclXH_EFlv_Cx2HaVFF_O1?usp=sharing
Jeneke	Videoclip	Raise public awareness of the importance of supporting women and girls experiencing violence	2021		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a31nqwuVN6A
Basic Services of Local Self Government for Women and Girls Who Were Subjected to Violence.	Leaflet	Inform service providers and the public on basic services available to survivors of violence			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yp8ECgcDKADtpqOqUvADvbtJ15sBEvUB/view?usp=sharing
Responsible Fatherhood. A Guide for Volunteers	Guidelines	Raise public awareness of the importance of promoting responsible fatherhood	2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yp8ECgcDKADtpqOqUvADvbtJ15sBEvUB/view?usp=sharing
Working with Community to Engage Men/Young Men in Reproductive Health and Family Planning	Capacity Development Modules	Raise public awareness of the importance of engaging men in the promotion of gender equality	2021		https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QiLl50jd_axanL5q1hZnQE6Gla56Vxl6?usp=sharing
Marriage (Nikah) Instructions	Guidelines	Raise religious leaders' and public awareness of legal standards for marriage	2021		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gxI2chvYluAKtsYjYCYXStWzH460Si3/view?usp=sharing
Needs Assessment of Local Committees on Prevention of Domestic Violence	Assessment	Explore where and how these committees are operational; what their needs and competence gaps are	2022		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Qcnyjt1lkJ-q7fVrKYElrhG3u1uCnZ/view?usp=sharing





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Standard Operating Procedures on investigation of GBV crimes	Guidelines	Standard operating procedures developed based on the Essential Services Package	2022	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Investigators	https://www.unodc.org/documents/centralasia//2022/Publications/Kyrgyzstan/2.Standard_operating_procedures_on_investigation_of_crimes_committed_against_women_and_girls_and_providing_essential_services_to_women_and_children_subjected_to_violence_by_investigators_RUS.pdf
Standard Operating Procedures for patrol police	Guidelines	Standard Operating procedures developed based on Essential Services Package	2022	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Patrol Police	Standard operating procedures for providing essential services to women and children subjected to violence by patrol police in Kyrgyzstan (Rus)
Standard Operating Procedures for prosecution of GBV crimes	Guidelines	Standard Operating procedures developed based on Essential Services Package	2022	General Prosecutor office	https://www.unodc.org/documents/centralasia//2022/Publications/Kyrgyzstan/4.Standard_operating_procedures_for_prosecution_of_crimes_committed_against_women_and_girls_RUS.pdf
Standard Operating Procedures for detection of GBV crimes	Guidelines	Standard Operating procedures developed based on Essential Services Package	2022	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Criminal Police department	https://www.unodc.org/documents/centralasia//2022/Publications/Kyrgyzstan/3.Standard_operating_procedures_for_providing_essential_services_to_women_and_children_subjected_to_violence_by_detection_police_officers_Kyrg.pdf
Manual for committees on prevention of domestic violence on prevention of GBV	Guidelines	Manual is developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Development and Migration for local level Committees	2022	Ministry of Social Development, GAMSUMO, Ministry of Internal Affairs	Spotlight Knowledge Products – Google Диск





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Educational Video for Committees on Prevention of Domestic violence	Video course	The Video has been developed by the interagency working group under the Government of KR and aired by National TV channels	2022	Ministry of Social Development, GAMSUMO, Ministry of Internal Affairs, committees on prevention of domestic violence	https://youtu.be/0hOJM9Y3AJA - Kyrgyz https://youtu.be/X5PUSwYRbsM - rus All videos available by the link: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NRNVrMA3dqhJjlvQyGLoRN375AGE-ZL2&authuser=cukg.database%40gmail.com&usp=drive_fs
The astonishing road to happiness and self-development through the tools GALS	Brandbook	This brief encompasses information on GALS tools applied within the SI implementation at different levels (government, community, civil society). GALS is a community-led empowerment methodology to promote more harmonious and violence-free relationships in families and communities. It is aimed to connect and build synergies between various groups of people in a pursuit of the common vision of promoting a harmonious and life free of gender-based violence for women and girls within their families and the wider communities. The brandbook describes the process of GALS application during the implementation of SI in Kyrgyz Republic.	2023	General audience including CSOs	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17vF2jquJpAmiWN8aLFhLwRvp5vUoqDDr?usp=sharing two documents available via link: RUS and KYRG language versions
A guide to DESIGN THINKING methods and tools: New social technologies for preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls.	Guideline	A guide is essential for those who are: Searching for ground-breaking survivor-centric solutions to eliminate gender-based violence. Collaborating with diverse individuals and teams at different levels (government, service providers, civil society, community etc) Aiming to instigate transformation that empowers women and girls. Focused on the empowerment of women and girls.	2023	it is a training material for the coaches, trainers and everyone interested to apply this methodology and tools	Design Thinking Manual UN Women 2023_RUS.pdf





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<p>ALL ABOUT DESIGN THINKING: Or how to advance gender equality through innovation</p>	<p>Brandbook</p>	<p>ALL ABOUT DESIGN THINKING: Or how to advance gender equality through innovation" is a brand book on design thinking which is built on the design thinking manual which was also developed by UN Women Kyrgyzstan CO under SI. The brandbook describes the process of applying the design thinking tools within the SI implementation and particularly adjusting the methodology for survivors of violence and those working with survivors.</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>General audience including CSOs</p>	<p>https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1eaUfAlk60LncnGT8UgC_NNhckCrV5AKKX two documents available via link: RUS and KYRG language versions</p>
<p>Through self-assessment and empathy towards gender-sensitive journalism</p>	<p>Brandbook</p>	<p>This brand book describes the journey of promotion of gender-sensitive journalism in Kyrgyzstan and depicts the process of applying gender self-assessment tool by media organizations in Kyrgyzstan as well as the development of the first Gender and Ethics Code for Journalists in Kyrgyzstan.</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>General audience including CSOs</p>	<p>https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1mIMCvIFEELY5t5HyB3Q-B7yBmztLi64p two documents available via link: RUS and KYRG language versions</p>
<p>Reference to the summary matrix of Recommendations of the United Nations Committees and other organizations on the implementation of the gender Agenda in the Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>This Document has been prepared based on the recommendations submitted to the Kyrgyz Republic by the UN Committees and other organizations on the implementation of the gender agenda, in order to summarize the available recommendations for decision-makers and involved from the state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic in preparing responses to the received recommendations, reports and reviews. The note is an accompanying document to the summary matrix of recommendations to the Kyrgyz Republic on the gender agenda, prepared in the format of tables in the Excel program (comes as a separate document)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>The presented tool allows to summarize the available information on all gender-sensitive recommendations received by the country and have a complete picture, as well as to see repetitive, related, cross-cutting recommendations and build more efficient ways of taking them into account and responding by the state authorities of the country in</p>	<p>ENGLISH VERSION https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1UoWPJiPnNNJjwKoUhc7M-OSxESd00dmm?usp=sharing</p> <p>RUSSIAN VERSION https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1Ah4DYhp8Pj2oYykCl6138qemhSjk3-WJ</p>





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				terms of content and time.	
Manual on gender-sensitive journalism	Manual	The manual on gender-sensitive journalism has been developed as a mandatory course for journalism faculty students at higher education institutions/universities in Kyrgyzstan. The manual consists of three main sections: 1) Introduction to Gender; 2) Gender-sensitive journalism (introduction to Innovative Approaches in tools such as GALS and Design Thinking); 3) Media Monitoring and practical tools to conduct media monitoring. The course aims to continue promoting a culture of gender-sensitive journalism in Kyrgyzstan in academia.	2023	Journalism department students, teachers/ professors, individual journalists and all the media stakeholders interested in learning more and promoting/ advancing gender-sensitive journalism	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1xulbMrs3bhS8VUs5QT3rYq8i6gYMy9M7?usp=drive_link <u>There are two versions of manual available via link: RUS and KYRG versions</u> The manual is also available on website of Media partner organization: <u>Media Sabak Library</u>
Results of the media monitoring (RUS)	An overview of media monitoring , Analytical document	The results of the media monitoring provide an overview of 18 regional/oblast level media outlets in Kyrgyz Republic in August 2022- January 2023. The analysis of media monitoring serves as a basis for further efforts in media monitoring of all Kyrgyzstani media and the development of gender-sensitive journalism in Kyrgyzstan, contributing to more objective, balanced, inclusive and gender-sensitive coverage of various topics in the media space.	2023	General audience, media outlets, researchers, academia, journalists	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sJXu9ophH1nP1yqa_vcxBzP--q-CCno/view?usp=sharing The document is also available on website of Media partner organization <u>Library</u>



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List of equipment / vehicles / remaining major supplies and its end-use upon completion of the Spotlight Initiative programme

Programme **SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE PROGRAMME: ELIMINATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (EVAWG)**

No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
Transferred to the Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration of KR					
1	System unit: processor Intel Core i9, monitor LCD 27", UPS, fixing rack, keyboard, mouse	UNICEF	n/a	3	6,827.98
Subtotal					\$ 6,827.98
Transferred to the winners of the Regional Forum Gender Optics in Media 2.0 competition, which was held among media professionals to create media products on gender issues: Alperi Bolotzhan (1st Place) Influencer of the debatchy_kg(Instagram)					
2	HP VICTUS 15-FA0035CI Intel Core i5-12500H	UNWOMEN KGZ		1	1,041.00
Transferred to the winners of the Regional Forum Gender Optics in Media 2.0 competition, which was held among media professionals to create media products on gender issues: Narzhamal Bargybayeva (2nd Place) National Broadcasting Corporation of Osh city					
3	HP Victus 15-FA1093DX, Intel Core i5-13420H, 16GB DDR4	UNWOMEN KGZ		1	1,031.00
Transferred to the winners of the Regional Forum Gender Optics in Media 2.0 competition, which was held among media professionals to create media products on gender issues: Sadykkazieva Jyparkul (3rd Place) National Broadcasting Corporation of Naryn city					
4	HP Victus 15-FA1093DX, Intel Core i5-13420H, 16GB DDR4, 512GB	UNWOMEN KGZ		1	988.90
Transfer to implementation partner PF «Education for Community Development»					
5	Dell Latitude 5400 set, laptop, docking station and monitor	UNWOMEN KGZ		2	2,414.00
Transfer to implementation partner PF «Future of the Country»					
6	Dell Latitude 5400 set, laptop, docking station and monitor	UNWOMEN KGZ		1	1,207.00
Subtotal					\$ 6,681.90
Disposed at the end of item lifetime					
Subtotal					
Add lines / sections as needed					
Total					

	Name of representative	Date	Signature	DocuSigned by:
RUNO 1	Baktybek Kainazarov, UNFPA head of office	16-Jul-2024	[Signature]	[Redacted]
RUNO 2	Ulizisuren Jamsran, UN Women Representative	30.04.2024	[Signature]	[Redacted]
RUNO 3	Andrey Seleznev, UNODC Head of Office	[Redacted]	[Signature]	[Redacted]
RUNO 4	Alexandra Solovieva, UNDP RR	05.06.2024	[Signature]	[Redacted]
RUNO 5	Samman Thapa, UNICEF Representative	15/07/24	[Signature]	[Redacted]

Guidance (delete prior to submission)

Reference
As per Article 9 of the General Conditions of the contract, Agencies are required to report on the end use of assets/equipment/major supplies purchased under the programme. This template, Annex F that will be part of the final narrative report of each programme, serves as the form to report on such end handling. Transfers to local beneficiaries & partners is the main manner of handling assets/equipment. The transfer process itself and transfer documentation follows standard rules and regulations of each Agency. Documentary proof of transferring the assets does not have to be presented along with this Annex F in the final report. However, Agencies are required to retain documentation on file accordingly in limited circumstances where the Agency(ies) want to retain the asset/equipment, due to reasonable justifications, and/or want to transfer the item into another programme, an up-front written approval by the EC must be given. This request should be consulted with the EU Delegation before a written approval by the EC is sought through the SI Secretariat.

Instructions
One form should be submitted for the entire programme, i.e. joint submission by all implementing agencies.
Only items with the purchase value of 1,000 USD or more should be included. Items of lower value below 1,000 USD do not need to be included.

Add a name and type (CSO, government, etc.) of the receiving partner/beneficiary entity in each section in the blue line, i.e. Transferred to entity "A" (CSO). As several RUNOs can work with the same partner, the sheet is categorized by partner and not by RUNO. For assets/equipment that is no longer in use/has gone out of its lifetime (i.e. decommissioned laptop, for instance), report on it accordingly as well. Indicate respective RUNO under "Agency" under each relevant partner. Under "item description", indicate the type of equipment, make, details & any basic specifications. For "agency reference", indicate any needed tag numbers / asset tracking numbers in use by the agency, if any. For ease of tracking. For "total costs in USD", indicate the purchase price of the item. If there are more items of the same type, indicate the number of units in the No. of units field and indicate the total price for all items combined (not one unit only) in the field Total costs in USD. Calculate the sub-total costs of assets transferred under each section / receiving entity, and a full total at the end of the sheet. Add as many lines and sections as needed.

Submission
A preliminary version of this Annex is expected to be submitted by the programme team along with the preliminary final narrative report. However, as some equipment / assets / supplies / vehicles will be handled at the end point of the programme or even after the end date, the final version of this Annex is expected to be submitted by the members of the programme closure working group in the following months after the end date of the programme upon completion of the full, finalized Annex, have it signed by all RUNO representatives.

- Note:** UNFPA CO in Kyrgyzstan did not use Spotlight Initiative funds for any purchase of equipment, it was UNFPA contribution to the program from its regular funds
- Note:** UNDP in Kyrgyzstan has two assets of less than 1000 USD (two notebooks used by UNDP personnel) purchased with the EU funds throughout the lifetime of the programme
- Note:** UNODC in KR has purchased several items (PCs for Medical Forensic Expertise has been handed over) that are less than 1000 USD



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