THE PBF IN KYRGYZSTAN



Photo: UNICEF Kyrgyzstan

Peacebuilding Challenges

In Kyrgyzstan, the lack of an overarching civic identity left the population divided along ethnic lines and contributed to the marginalization of certain groups. In June 2010, interethnic violence erupted in the southern cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad and surrounding areas, with 470 deaths and 400,000 people displaced.

While the co ntr^ has made signi, cant progress since then, Central Asia is seeing a growing problem of radicalization. Appro¢imatel^ 20% of foreign terrorist, ghters (FTF) in Syria and Iraq are Central Asian, with nearly 900 originating from Kyrgyzstan, and a quarter of those are women. PBF\(\text{\gamma}\)s most recent f inding responds to these challenges, while recognizing that many of the factors that fuel

recruitment into violent groups are the same as those that contribute to ethnic separation and marginalization.

PBF Intervention

In response to the 2010 eçents, the PBF approçed an initial USD \$10 million package of projects aimed at addressing the immediate needs of those affected b^ the con'ict. The PBF as one of the rst donors to step in, enabling the Goçernments immediate response to the çiolence. Responding to a request from then-President Almazbek Atamba^eç in 2013, the PBF e¢tended its inçestment ith a USD \$15.1 million package for the implementation of a Peaceb ilding Priorit^ Plan (PPP) to address longer-term driçers of instabilit^. The Plan foc sed on the role of governmental policies and laws, and the capacity of local

PBF INVESTMENTS IN KYRGYZSTAN:

TOTAL ALLOCATION:

\$41.9 MILLION invested since 2011

CURRENT PORTFOLIO: \$13.9 MILLION

FOCUSING ON:



Rule of Law



Dialogue

PARTNERS:

UNICEF, UNODC, UNFPA, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, WFP, FAO, Search for Common Gro nd, GPPAC

self-government units to bridge divides between local ethnic groups. Gender was mainstreamed throughout the PPP, through a commitment of between 15-30% of the total