

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: KYRGYZSTAN
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL ANNUAL
DATE OF REPORT: NOVEMBER 14, 2018

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| Project Title: "Women and girls as drivers for peace and prevention of radicalization" | |
| Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: UJA 50 MPTF Proj No 00103672 | |
| PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF | If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: |
| List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Department for Ethnic and Religious Policy and Collaboration with Civil Society (Office of the President), State Commission on Religious Affairs (SCRA), Ministry of Interior, Muftiyat, Local Self-Governance (LSG) bodies in selected districts, Foundation for Tolerance International, Mutakalim Public Union | |
| Project commencement date¹: January 1, 2017 Project duration in months:² Initially 18 months, with non cost extension to 24 months | |
| Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project | |
| Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNFPA: \$ 296 582 UNDP : \$ 303 687 UNICEF : \$ 198 143 UNODC : \$ 201 588 Total: \$ 1 000 000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i> How many tranches have been received so far: 1 | |
| Report preparation: Project report prepared by: Samara Papieva Project report approved by: Meder Omurzakov Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes | |

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Evaluation is in process.

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

The project implementation is at its final stage. All project activities have almost been completed. End of project independent evaluation is in process.

Two rounds of Women Leadership Schools (WLS) were organized, with total 86 participants that further elaborated and implemented PVE action plans (with participation of 2732 community members).

Over 1600 women attended consultative meetings in 16 target communities to learn about human rights and prevention of radicalization. As a result, 1600-trained women developed 47 community initiatives aimed at PVE, of which 30 were supported through small grant funding. Legal counsellors represented the interests of marginalized women and girls in 15 civil cases, ensuring access to justice and supporting their rights.

90 local self-government and social sector employees were trained in reaching out to the most vulnerable women, facilitating their access to municipal and state services. 46 social workers learned about identification and managing cases of marginalized people, reaching out women and girls at risk of radicalization. 64 of women in vulnerable groups were identified for further supervision by trainees.

The local safety situational analysis was conducted in 12 municipalities. The e-course on PVE was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior. Moreover, PVE and gender-sensitivity trainings were conducted for 215 police officers (7% women).

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

Radicalization and extremism continue to be pertinent in the context of Kyrgyzstan.

Generally, vulnerability of young women and girls is increasing due to lack of education, critical thinking, economic opportunities and the presence of gender stereotypes. According to the Ministry of the Interior, in 2005 1.1% of extremist crimes were committed by women. By the end of 2017 the figure has increased by 25%. The Government has adopted the "State Program on Countering Extremism and Terrorism in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2017-2022" as well as a National Plan on Implementation of the State Program. The later contains preventive activities in the communities with engagement of women and youth. The project activities are in line with the plan and contributes to achievement of its goal.

In addition, from January 1, 2019 a number of changes in criminal legislation will come into force in Kyrgyzstan, the main innovation of which is the principle of humanization. These changes are also directly related to non-binding "extremism" criminal offenses.

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The project engaged female religious leaders in PVE work, most of whom previously did not participate in any trainings or social activism and operated in their narrow religious groups. Taking into consideration gender norms as well, in the beginning stage of the project it was challenging to reach out to even women leaders and engage them in project work. It was especially difficult to invite them to trainings, because they had to travel to another city. The project addressed this challenge through close and systematic work with women, their families (husbands) and male religious leaders. As a result, the project gained their trust and women religious leaders became agents for changes and interlocutors to work with wider religious (sometimes closed) groups of people. The project attempted to engage and reintegrate vulnerable women and girls isolated from the communities, who are not easily reached by official institutions with the aim of addressing the drivers of radicalization.

Information campaigns conducted through producing various media products and broadcasting nation-wide, are considered as the first reliable attempt in the country to use internet and social media to nurture tolerance and advocate for human rights as an alternative message. A PVE educational e-course was developed in close collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior for frontline police officers. It is the first electronic course to increase the capacity of police officers in Kyrgyzstan.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**
on track

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): Religious women and girls gained confidence and willingness to make an efforts and work on PVE issues. Cooperation and dialogue on PVE issues were established among women, girls, local authorities, police and imams, which was not the case before the start of the project in most project target communities. There is a series of evidence for the above-mentioned results, for example, an initiative group of religious women from Amir-Timur received a "Letter of Appreciation" from the territorial administration for their positive contribution to the organization of work with women's religious community. Local authorities provided their support to women and girls in conducting their PVE initiatives in their communities. The mechanism designed to increase population's access to legal, psychological and theological consultations was tested in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the Center for Religious Studies, and provided access to various consultation services to over 1500 citizens (70% of which were women). Local safety situational analysis held in 12 municipalities enabled to analyze priority safety and PVE issues, and was instrumental in formulating priorities within the development of the Joint Plans on crime prevention and PVE. Community safety groups will serve as a sustainable platform for interaction and dialogue on issues related to local safety and PVE issues with engagement of the main local stakeholders.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

After the second leadership school, several project participants withdraw their refusal from vaccination (for their children). One of the project participants from Kurmanbek, inspired by examples of other project participants from different villages, decided to pursue university education and enrolled at the Pedagogical Department at the university, despite her age (50 years old). Traditionally, girls who study at madrasah, do not continue their education in secular institutions. However, after implementation of women initiatives in one of the madrasahs in Nookat, seven girls decided to enroll into higher education institutions in 2019-2020 academic year. More than 30 marginalized women from target communities received support from social services in collaboration with religious leaders. A young religious woman lives with her spouse and three kids in one room of a half-ruined house. She is a feeding mother and often faints from malnutrition. Her spouse, often turns abusive and threatens to leave her and the children to marry again. She was struggling to receive social benefit payments for more than a year, being sent from one office to another and was told, she had to bribe her way to eligible paperwork. After she was connected to the social workers, trained in the project she finally legally confirmed her eligibility to social benefits and started receiving it. In addition, an individual plan for prevention of domestic violence is enacted for her family.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

Some important project components were delayed for several months in 2018. The project's training engagement with the service providers and LSGs together with case management exercises for vulnerable women and girls were postponed for over four months and affected the overall implementation schedule. The delay occurred because from the end of the year until end of April the Ministry of Finance blocked the funds of agencies' partner, The Center for Religious Studies. Due to Presidential elections held in late 2017, the following activities were also delayed: elaboration of Joint Plans on crime prevention and PVE with participation of local authorities, as well as implementation of small grants on PVE with participation of women and girls. PBSO was informed of these issues and project non-cost extension was granted until December 31, 2018.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

n/a

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

- #1 - Letter from Ministry of the Interior on elaboration of PVE e-course;
- # 2 - Links to PVE videos, TV releases, articles;
- #3 - Training modules for youth and women;
- #4 - PVE related manual/handbook for women;
- # 5 - Human stories;
- #8 - Analytical monitoring reports;

#9 - Photos;-

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1IuJZrp3FjKjjtkavr1SUFiE9IaRFspNk?usp=sharing>

10# - Short video on work with women and girls - religious leaders;

#11 - Report from the workshop on analysis of interventions against project ToC, indicators and outcomes;

#12 - Examples of Orders on Establishing the Working Groups to Elaborate Joint Plans on crime prevention and PVE).

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: Women and girls at risk to VE engage with communities in manner compatible with the views and ideology as the result of PVE initiatives undertaken by non-formal and formal leaders.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

One of the sustainable results the project has achieved is establishing a group of 86 women and girls, religious leaders (the core group), who continued close engagement in the project during this reporting period as well. The progress can be described in several dimensions. First, the capacity of women and girls on PVE work has increased. Members of the core group gained confidence that they can contribute to the security of the community and peace building issues, and they respectively increased their social responsibility. It is important to note that most of the women and girls did not previously participate in any of trainings or community-based initiatives. The second dimension of progress is related to increased confidence women, girls, and religious leaders in interaction with the authorities. In addition, the productivity of dialogue between women, girls and local authorities, as well as with police, social sector representatives, has strengthened. This, in turn, increased the trust of religious women and girls to the authorities and local institutions. In the initial phase of the project, the majority of participants experienced low trust and fear, especially towards the police. Before the launch of the second round of women PVE initiatives, participants organized presentations of their plans to local authorities, police, imams, neighborhood activists and received their recommendations and support. The third dimension of progress is that the core group of 86 women positively influenced and made positive changes in the lives of other members of the community, especially vulnerable women and girls, some of whom lived isolated lives and felt alienated from the communities. More than 2,000 community members participated in local PVE initiatives, organized by the core group; Most of these

people were members of the community who did not previously participate at any public events or other PVE initiatives. 36 women received focused support from the core group in partnership with social, health workers and members of local parliament. There were a number of cases where representatives of local authorities reached out to the women and the project core group, and asked for their support in mobilizing the population to participate at community local gatherings (those, who are not active in community life). In addition, the support was gained in the effort to raise awareness of schoolchildren and their parents on importance of education, especially for girls.

Besides, 50 small grant initiatives have been identified and submitted by 1700-trained women and girls among which 30 initiatives were supported through small grant funding. There were 10 videos, five TV special releases, 50 text articles developed and distributed in the media, and 5,000 copies of the PVE manual were distributed. At least 72 thousand media impressions were accumulated through social networks, WhatsApp messenger, 10 videos, and 5 TV releases.

Outcome 2: Law enforcement institutions, local authorities, legal aid providers and social workers engage women and girls at risk to VE in inclusive dialog to ensure access to public service

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

A dialogue mechanism has been established as the basis for cooperation and dialogue between local self-governance, local parliament, police and communities, including women and girls. Local safety situational analysis conducted with the participation of these people, ensured better understanding of root causes leading to radicalization to violence, which formed the basis for the development of Joint Plans on crime prevention and PVE. In some project target areas, local parliaments allocated funding from the local budget for implementation of certain activities within the plan.

Elaboration of the comprehensive PVE educational e-course for police combines separate fragmented training courses, including computer and mobile elements, established a sustainable educational basis for the institutional capacity building and professional development of police officers.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and the Center for Religious Studies, a mechanism to increase people's access to legal, psychological and theological consultations have been tested. Thus, access to justice of hard-to-reach and marginalized women and girls increased in 16 target communities through legal consultations and (for 2065 citizens, 70% women), including 15 cases of representation at the court.

90 LSG and social sector employees trained on gender responsive and PVE-focused service delivery demonstrate knowledge of local contextualized conditions in which women and girls become vulnerable to radicalization. There is evidence of changing attitudes both towards their own work and towards women and girls in this specific group. For example, while conducting family assessment, social workers as a part of their function start pointing at gender inequality and gender-based violence. Social workers look at the appearance of women and girls to judge on whether they face violence and abuse or have suitable clothing. They inquire on the labor, budget division patterns and the way responsibilities are shared in the households, on whether that girls' access to education is blocked, in order to detect and address gender-based abuse. When they develop family plans for moving from difficult life

conditions, they started actively engaging women and girls in drawing solutions. The project has contributed to a trend of providing coordinated and integrated services as opposed to formerly isolated interventions by different social sector employees (health, education and protection) all the way from vulnerability case identification to referral or resolution. “It is very important that the project has united us (local municipality workers) together with community police and 10th department of MOI. Before, we didn’t realize that prevention of violent extremism is our responsibility as well work with women has the importance too. It’s a first plan on prevention of crimes we sign together with police”, Ms. Immidinova M, representative of Mayors Office of Kadamjay.

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

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| <p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p> | <p>At the national level, the State Commission on Religious Affairs (SCRA), Ministry of Interiors (Service on Combating Extremism and Illegal Migration/SCEIM), Ministry of Justice are closely engaged in project implementation and support its goals. For example, representatives of SCRA, SCEIM are members of trainer groups as well as the project board. Representative from SCEIM was engaged as an expert during second round of women initiatives. Representatives of the Ministry of Interior was engaged in planning and delivering trainings on PVE for police officers and confirmed their decision to introduce e-course on PVE as a mandatory course for police officers.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice acted as one of the national partners in providing free legal aid to the population. At the local level, local authorities, school administrations, neighborhood police officers and other actors were closely engaged in the implementation of the project. The head of local municipality and police department signed an Action Plans on Crime Prevention and PVE with the relevant budget commitment. Moreover, the project enjoys full support in facilitating identification of vulnerable women</p> |
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| | and girls to be handled by the social sector workers. |
| <p>Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p> | <p>RUNOs are systematically monitoring the project according to the project joint M&E plan. On May 22, the workshop was organized by UNFPA as a leading agency to track the project progress -Interventions were analyzed from the angle of project ToC, indicators and outcomes. Evidences for the project outcome progress and lessons learnt and best practices were discussed (report from the workshop).</p> <p>Within the given project, UNFPA is using innovative method of analytical monitoring, which envisages in-depth monitoring of main project activities on achieved results, indicators, including behavioral changes. Thus, 2 analytical reports on Women Leadership Schools and 2 rounds of initiatives are available and already informed programme decisions.</p> |
| <p>Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p> | <p>TOR was developed for the project independent evaluation; the evaluation team was selected and hired by UNFPA as a lead agency.</p> <p>A workshop to discuss matrix for project evaluation was held in September with participation of relevant agencies and their IPs. Project evaluation methodology was developed and finalized. The methodology was piloted and field data collection was launched on November 12, 2018. Peace Nexus provided technical support during the development of methodology as well as feedback to the first draft of the evaluation report is expected.</p> |
| <p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p> | <p>12 Crime Prevention and PVE Action Plans were signed by heads of local municipalities and police departments with relevant budget commitments.</p> <p>In particular in Masaliev local municipality – KGS 421,000 for improving safety infrastructure (lightning etc), series of training and discussion platforms;</p> <p>Karasu town: KGS61,000 for capacity building of mobile groups on PVE on radicalization, theater forums, informational leaflets on PVE and prevention of early marriages</p> <p>Kadamjai town: KGS 11,000 for printing informational brochures</p> <p>Kyzyl-Kyia town: KGS 55,000 for crime prevention activities through sports</p> <p>Ak- Terek village: KGS 30,000 for informational work on prevention of vaccination refusals.</p> |
| <p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by</p> | <p>The work of women and girls on planning and implementation of PVE initiatives has served as an example of an approach on PVE for local authorities,</p> |

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| <p>Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p> | <p>which is in line with above mentioned National Action Plan. For example, Tokmok city’s Mayor’s Office worker, responsible for PVE issues reached out to the women-project participants to ask for assistance in organizing an informational meeting for local communities with other Mayor’s Office officials.</p> <p>The project interventions resulted in strengthening the inter-ethnic trust as well. The groups of women and girls consist of representatives of different ethnicities – Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Dungan, and Uighurs. Their joint work on PVE addresses different stereotypes and strengthened their communication and collaboration.</p> <p>Introduction and launch of the training module for public servants and municipality workers by the State Human Resource Service through higher education institutions is one of the catalytic effects of the project. This gives an opportunity for the knowledge produced for service providers to continue be delivered beyond the project cycle.</p> <p>Another catalytic effect of the project is that it laid a ground for current PVE projects (funded by PBF), implemented in Kyrgyzstan within the frames of new Peacebuilding Priority Plan in terms of learning and building on the experience of the project. The main findings from the report on the end of project independent evaluation will be presented to all RUNOs implementing PVE</p> |
| <p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p> | <p>Joint planning Crime Prevention and PVE has been introduced at the local communities’ level and to be used by the local municipalities and all crime prevention actors on sustainable basis.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and the State Commission for Religious Affairs are already working on mechanisms for obtaining state funding for the initiatives that have been launched, in particular, the hotline call-center and on-site legal aid for 2019 and beyond.</p> <p>The training module was included into the national training course called “Management of interethnic relations, gender and religious state policy” for public servants and municipal workers delivered on the regular basis by the State Human Resource Service.</p> <p>E-course on crime and extremism prevention for police is a fully sustainable mechanism of knowledge improvement. Ministries of Health, Education and Science intend to introduce the training materials on PVE-oriented Service Provision to the curricula of qualification advancement courses.</p> <p>The group of 86 women acquired knowledge, skills and confidence are ready to continue their work on PVE in their communities in collaboration with local authorities.</p> |

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| | <p>Some of these women are continuing engagement within new PVE project “Communities Resilient to Violent Ideologies”, which will enable to further sustain their knowledge and skills.</p> |
| <p><u>Risk taking:</u> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p> | <p>While radicalization and violent extremism are a highly recognized challenge/phenomenon in Kyrgyzstan, practice has shown methodological and institutional frames of PVE are still at the nascent stage in the country. Such circumstances require extensive consultations with both governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations towards visioning/formulating implementation strategies to ensure greater impact of project resulting in further perspectives. One of the project risk was that the project will not be able to access closed groups of women. Systematic and close collaboration with women, their families and male religious leaders allowed to reach out those women.</p> |
| <p><u>Gender equality:</u> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p> | <p>Women and girls empowerment and addressing the issues of gender equality are the main areas of work of the project. Women and girls were empowered as the result of two rounds of Women Leadership Schools and PVE initiatives. Local authorities, police and other stakeholders have acknowledged the role of women and girls on the issue of PVE and peace building, which has been confirmed by a number of cases, when local authorities approached women and girls for their support on certain issues related to PVE, mobilization, and development. As the result of PVE initiatives, several young girls and women decided to acquire a profession and study at the university. The project encourages women to participate in public life, organize events independently and recognize their role as agents for PVE.</p> |
| <p><u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p> | |

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the **Project Results Framework** as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Outcome 1 Women and girls at risk to VE engage with communities in manner compatible with the views and ideology as the result of PVE initiatives undertaken by non-formal and formal leaders | Indicator 1.1 Outcome Indicator 1 a: The number of women and girls at risk to VE (disaggregated by age, ethnicity and community) take preventive VE actions and participate in community life. | 0 | 1338 | 3211 | | |
| | Indicator 1.2 Outcome Indicator 1 b: Percentage of capacitated women and girls who provide professional advice and engage local authorities in PVE. | 0 | 218 | 360 | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Indicator 1.3 | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 Capacitated women and girls (atyncha and other informal leaders) are able to implement PVE initiatives and engage community members | Indicator 1.1.1 Developed training module for project participants which will focus on women's rights and preventing radicalization | 0 | 4 | 7 | | |
| | Indicator 1.1.2 The number of trained informal women leaders | 0 | 100 | 360 | | |
| Output 1.2 Women and girls from targeted groups are able to identify early signs of radicalization to VE | Indicator 1.2.1 Number of initiatives implemented by capacitated women and girls for communities to identify and prevent radicalization | 0 | 40 | 170 | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of women, girls and other community members (disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity), including duty bearers, participating in community development initiatives</p> <p>Output indicator 1.2.3 Number of developed innovative raising awareness product</p> | 0 | 500 | 3171 | | |
| | | | 10 | 6 (5 media initiatives, 1 local initiative with community leaders) | Due to specificity of the PVE and sensitivity of the issues, we had less opportunity and flexibility to approach innovations. From other side, the project has served as experimental model for the broader PVE program, so in this case the whole project may be regarded as innovative PVE acti | |
| Output 1.3 | Indicator 1.3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 1.3.2 | | | | | |
| Outcome 2 | Indicator 2.1 | The indicator | 10% increase | TBD | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>Law enforcement institutions, local authorities, legal aid providers and social workers engage women and girls at risk to VE in inclusive dialog to ensure access to public service</p> | <p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: Perception of women and girls from target groups on public services access in communities is improved</p> | <p>on improvement of perception women and girls from target groups have on public services access in communities was analysed from horizontal and vertical perspectives. Horizontal perspective is based on the type of social support, and vertical perspective is divided into three</p> | | | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | components | | | | |
| | Indicator 2.2 Outcome Indicator 2 b: Number of capacitated selected law enforcement institutions, local authorities, legal aid providers and social workers who provide legal/social protection support and assistance | 0 | 408 | 80 (35 lawyers and 45 media workers trained on PVE) 215 police officers (where 7% women) trained 48 police officers participated in development of PVE plans | | |
| | Indicator 2.3 | | | | | |
| Output 2.1 Law enforcement institutions, social workers and local administration representatives | Indicator 2.1.1 Number of successful cases on social protection of women and girls at risk to VE (obtaining social allowances and enrolling children in school etc.) | 0 | 64 | 64 social cases are being handled 13 legal cases | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| es have knowledge and skills to apply socially-inclusive and gender-sensitive approach to PVE | Indicator 2.1.2 Number of dialogue platforms and the number of adapted PVE action plans that engage women and girls facilitated by local administrations and law enforcement agencies | 0 | 16 | 16 adopted action plans and 12 dialogue platforms | | |
| Output 2.2 Free legal aid guaranteed to women and girls at risk to VE through newly adopted law | Indicator 2.2.1 Number of women and girls at risk who received free legal aid (obtaining birth certificates, passports, representation in courts etc.) | 0 | 500 | 1445 | | |
| | Indicator 2.2.2 Number of lawyers trained on gender sensitive approaches to PVE | 0 | 20 | 35 | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 2.3.2 | | | | | |
| Outcome 3 | Indicator 3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.2 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.3 | | | | | |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.1.2 | | | | | |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.2.2 | | | | | |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.3.2 | | | | | |
| Outcome 4 | Indicator 4.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.2 | | | | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Indicator 4.3 | | | | | |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.1.2 | | | | | |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.2.2 | | | | | |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.3.2 | | | | | |

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): Overall UN agencies received \$1,000,000 USD; the overall level of expenditure 84.2%

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding:

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): The project was non cost extended for 6 months. Justification for NCE was provided.

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: Gender marker for this project is 3, more than 70% of the budget was allocated to activities focused on gender equality and women empowerment.

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.