**RUNO ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE 4.4**

 

**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)**

**ANNUAL PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Kyrgyzstan

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 December**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Programme Title & Project Number |  |
| Programme Title: Peace and Trust: Equal Access to Law Enforcement and JusticeProgramme Number *(if applicable)* PBF/KGZ/B3 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[[1]](#footnote-1)00089342  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Recipient UN Organizations |  | Implementing Partners |
| List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme:  United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoI) of the Kyrgyz Republic |
| Programme/Project Budget (US$) |  | Programme Duration |
| PBF contribution (by RUNO) 1,460,700  |  |  | Overall Duration *(months)* 30 |  |
|  | Start Date[[2]](#footnote-2) *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 13.02.2014 |  |
| Government Contribution*(if applicable)*N/A |  |  | Original End Date*[[3]](#footnote-3)* *(dd.mm.yyyy)* | 30.06.2016 |
| Other Contributions (donors)*(if applicable)*N/A |  |  | Current End date[[4]](#footnote-4)*(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30.06.2016 |  |
| TOTAL: | 1,460,700  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. |  | Report Submitted By |
| Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*[x]  Yes [ ]  No Date: June 2014Mid-Term Evaluation Report *– if applicable please attach*[ ]  Yes [x]  No Date:       | Name: Title:      Participating Organization (Lead):      Email address:       |

**PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Assessment of the current project implementation status and results**

**For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project is contributing:**

|  |
| --- |
| ***Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing.*** Critical laws, policies, reforms and recommendations of human rights mechanisms, including UPR, are implemented to uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice, and respect, and protect and fulfill human rights |
| ***Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing.*** Citizens’ trust in national state institutions is increased |

**For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project’s overall achievement of results to date:**

**For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.**

**Outcome Statement 1:** The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopts and implements policies to increase participation and representation of minorities in the police and to ensure regular dialogue between police and minority communities

**Rate the current status of the outcome:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator 1:Number of minorities enrolled in police schoolsIndicator 2:Number of minorities employed in the policeIndicator 3:Number of minorities in senior level positions | Baseline: 3%Target: 15-20% increase by 2016Progress:on trackBaseline: 5.1%Target: 10% increase by 2016Progress:on trackBaseline: Statistics to be collected from MoITarget: 3-5% increase by 2016Progress:on track |

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

- Assessment mission on gender and minority representation in the police and police-public partnerships at the local level conducted and report published and discussed;

- 3 expert commentaries on key regulations to advance gender and minority representation in the police (i.e. on new competitive recruitment and performance evaluation procedures) published and discussed;

- Informational campaign on recruitment procedures and career opportunities conducted to encourage youth, women and minorities, to apply to the Police Academy, including briefings in over 300 schools, dissemination of 1500 leaflets, 1000 posters, 10,000 copies of a newspaper dedicated to police work, 2 video ads, and 12 billboards;

- 2 local crime prevention strategies developed in conflict prone areas in the south of the country (Ak Say in Batken and Jalalabad city) based on inclusive consultation processes involving local self-government, local crime prevention centres, police and civil society.

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

Data gathered during the abovementioned assessment mission confirmed an overall low level of representation of minorities in the police (5.3%) and severe underrepresentation of minorities in those districts and cities where the composition of the population is ethnically diverse. A tender procedure was completed to contract an organization to conduct a more in-depth study to assess policies, practices and attitudes towards minority representation in the police and to analyse existing normative, institutional, cultural, socioeconomic and other barriers.

The project made significant efforts to advocate for the need to introduce temporary special measures to increase representation of women and minorities in the police, including during meetings with high level officials (Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Interior, Deputy Minister of Interior) and during sessions of the Coordination Council in Police Reform. As a result of legal advice provided by the project, one specific measure was introduced in the draft policy on the competitive recruitment of police officers: if two candidates obtain equal results, preference shall be given to the candidate belonging to the underrepresented ethnicity or gender.

Pilot police stations were identified in the priority districts for further work on the development of police-public partnerships and regular dialogue between police and communities. The selection of these pilot police stations was confirmed by the project’s Steering Committee together with an agreement on a package of activities to be implemented, including the development of action plans to increase gender and minority representation and the development of crime prevention strategies together with the population. By the end of the year, arrangements had been made to establish dialogue platforms composed of local self government, police and civil society in each province to discuss police reform and needs in the area of crime prevention and public safety. In two locations in the south of the country (Ak Say in Batken province and Jalalabad city) crime prevention assessments were conducted and local crime prevention plans developed. This resulted in a commitment of the local self-government in Ak Say to establish a new local crime prevention centre.

The need for efforts to build trust between police and the population was acknowledged at the highest possible level, including by the President and the Prime Minister. The Ministry of Interior showed itself more open to dialogue with civil society and supported the proposal to establish the mentioned dialogue platforms. As a result of an internal reorganization, the Ministry of Interior reassigned at least 50 police officers from police departments in the southern provinces of Osh, Jalalabad and Batken to work as neighbourhood and youth inspectors in order to establish closer partnerships with the population at the local level.

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

The project is designed to support implementation of relevant national development policies and priorities for the strengthening of the rule of law, in particular the Police Reform Measures approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in April 2013. The action plan for the implementation of the Police Reform Measures contains provisions to promote diversity in the police service. However, minority representation in the police is a politically sensitive issue. Political will to take concrete measures to improve the situation is low. The project is employing diverse strategies to address this. These include: a) mobilising support and building public demand for change by facilitating coordination on police reform between all relevant stakeholders, including civil society; b) placing a focus on key reforms that are expected to open up the police service to a more diverse pool of candidates and change the internal working culture, namely the introduction of competitive recruitment procedures for police officers and new police performance evaluation policies; c) refocusing the work at the local level on issues related to crime prevention and public safety as a less sensitive entry point for dialogue between police, local self-government and communities.

**Outcome Statement 2:** The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopts and implements policies to increase participation and representation of women in the police force and to ensure regular dialogue between police and women in local communities

**Rate the current status of the outcome:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator 1:Number of women employed in the policeIndicator 2:Number of women enrolled in police schoolsIndicator 3:Number of women in senior level positions | Baseline: 13%Target: 10% increase by 2016Progress:on trackBaseline: 13.5%Target: 15-20% increase by 2016Progress:on trackBaseline: 7.6%Target: 3-5% increase by 2016Progress:on track |

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

- Assessment report published with statistical data, analysis and recommendations on gender representation in the police (see outcome 1);

- Legal advice provided on key police human resources policies (see outcome 1)

- Information campaign to attract young women to consider applying for the Police Academy conducted (see outcome 1);

- Two five-day training courses on gender sensitivity for 30 senior managers of police departments from the 14 PBF priority districts and cities, as well as representatives of the Police Women Association conducted and further training plan developed for the roll out of gender sensitivity training in the 14 PBF priority districts and cities and inclusion of gender sensitivity training in staff training;

- Information campaign started, including development of a dedicated MoI webpage on gender issues and a media competition on the role of women in the police.

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

Representation of women in the police service of the Kyrgyz Republic remains low. While women make up 13% of all police staff nationwide, the percentage of women certified to perform real police work rather than administrative duties is only 6.3%. The project’s assessment report concluded that women are even less represented at the local level with hardly any women employed in village police stations in the PBF priority districts. Although women in leadership positions are still very rare, in 2014, a positive step was taken by the newly appointed Minister of Interior who for the first time appointed a woman to head the traffic police in Bishkek. The inclusion of the abovementioned provision on the preferential treatment of candidates belonging to the underrepresented gender in case of equal results during competitive recruitment processes of police officers is welcome. However, the new recruitment policy will initially only be applied to a limited number of police functions and the measure in itself is not strong enough to significantly improve the gender balance in the police in the short run. There is currently no political will to introduce specific targets or quota.

The training courses on gender sensitivity were held in cooperation with national experts from the Police Academy and the Police Women Association and were successful in securing buy-in for gender equality from heads of police departments in the PBF priority districts. Participants were informed on the national legal and policy framework governing gender equality and awareness was raised on specific changes in relation to relevant labour issues. These include new provisions stipulating that the time spent by women on maternity leave and by those replacing them temporarily is counted as regular work experience and taken into consideration when determining eligibility for a higher police rank. Participants brainstormed on actions that could be taken at the local level to attract more women to the police service and to improve working conditions for police women. ToT is planned as well as the development of a related training module on gender sensitivity for the Police Academy and the MoI’s staff training centre and further roll out training on gender sensitivity for police officers in all 14 PBF priority districts.

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

The project supports the implementation of two key priority interventions foreseen by the National Action Plan on implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325: gender analysis of policies and practices relation to women in the police and training on gender sensitivity. While the training process was successfully started in 2014, the MoI initially rejected the suggested gender analysis. Additional consultations were held at the MoI, including with the new Minister, to address this issue. A company was contracted to conduct the gender analysis, which is now due to start by the end of 2014. One challenge in this regard is the classified nature of statistics on the composition of the police corps. The project addressed this issue by agreeing with the MoI to present data on the representation of women in percentages.

The assessment mission concluded there is little basis to support police stations and patrols with the involvement of women, as planned by the project. The number of women working in the police in the PBF priority districts is too low. As an alternative strategy, the project will facilitate consultations on the development of action plans on women in the police in the priority districts and organize a competition among pilot police stations on the promotion of diversity in the police. This will allow the project to support those police stations that show most initiative on gender equality.

**Outcome Statement 3:** Police becomes more accountable and responsive to the grievances/needs of people through established complaints handling procedures and more effective independent monitoring of police performance.

**Rate the current status of the outcome:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator 1:Number of police officers sanctioned in disciplinary and criminal proceedings in relation to misconductIndicator 2:% of recommendations from oversight organizations implementedIndicator 3:      | Baseline: 14%Target: % 10-15 increase by 2016Progress:on trackBaseline: Very low level of implementationTarget: 50% implementation rate Progress:on trackBaseline:      Target:      Progress:      |

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

- Assessment report published with statistical data on police complaints handling;

- Roundtable held to discuss police complaints handling procedures with MoI staff, civil society and lawyers;

- Expert commentary on the new MoI Disciplinary Statute produced and new electronic database created to improve MoI data collection and analysis on disciplinary measures against police officers who violate the law and internal rules of conduct;

- Expert commentary on the draft new Criminal Procedure Code and 2 papers on legal safeguards for the use of special investigative measures produced;

- In-depth study of the MoI’s complaints handling procedure launched, focusing on the work of the MoI’s Internal Oversight Department;

- 5 coordination meetings between civil society, MoI, international organisations and other stakeholders on police reform held, including 1 public forum on building trust in the police with the involvement of members of the parliament and civil society.

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

The project’s assessment mission to the PBF priority districts confirmed that there is a lack of informational materials explaining the process of submitting complaints on police performance. Access of citizens to these procedures is very limited, in particular for persons detained in police detention facilities. Although a normative framework is in place, including an internal MoI instruction on working with citizens, processing of communications and complaints, and reception of citizens at police stations, easy to use operating procedures for police officers on complaints handling are not in place and reception areas often do not work effectively. By the end of the year, the project had discussed and agreed on actions needed to address these issues with the MoI and key stakeholders, including civil society and lawyers. Based on these consultations, in 2015, the project will invest in the development of information materials, staff training, and information campaigns to raise awareness on complaints handling procedures regarding police performance. As reported under outcome 1, pilot police stations have been identified, which will be targeted for technical support, including improvement of reception areas. This will support the achievement of the outcome and can contribute to building trust between the police and the population at the local level.

During the year, some gains were made in terms of strengthening provisions for oversight of the police in the legal framework. The draft new Criminal Procedure Code eliminates the possibility for police investigators and/or the prosecutor to decide whether or not to launch a criminal case. This initial phase after a citizen files a criminal complaint is a remnant of Soviet times. During this phase violations of the rights of both victims and accused and corruption typically occur. The new Code instead foresees automatic initiation of pre-trial investigations and strengthens procedures for judicial review at this stage of the proceedings. The draft new Criminal Procedure Code also introduces judicial control over the use of special investigative measures by the police. This is a major innovation, which strengthens external oversight of the police and improves legal safeguards to ensure that criminal investigations are conducted in accordance with the law.

Some progress was made with the implementation of recommendations made by national human rights institutions, notably the Ombudsman, in relation to the adoption of new recruitment and performance evaluation policies, which are expected to have a positive impact on the prevention of torture and other violation of human rights by police officers.

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

Independent monitoring of police performance is conducted by different actors, including the MoI’s Public Oversight Council, the Ombudsman, the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and civil society. The project seeks to strengthen in particular the role of the Public Oversight Council. In 2014, a new law on public councils was adopted and a selection process conducted to form new oversight councils. As a result, the Public Oversight Council of the MoI, which mandate expired at the end of last year, did not function this year and the project could not support independent monitoring of police performance through this oversight mechanism. As a mitigation strategy, the project conducted consultations with the Ombudsman Office, the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and NGOs to consider possible support to these institutions in monitoring police performance. As the Ombudsman Office and the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture are sufficiently supported by other international organisations, the project mainly focused its efforts on the organization of coordination meetings on police reform to give civil society a platform to make its voice heard and to coordinate positions amongst all relevant stakeholders.

**Outcome Statement 4:** N/A

**Rate the current status of the outcome:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicator 1:     Indicator 2:     Indicator 3:      | Baseline:      Target:      Progress:     Baseline:      Target:      Progress:     Baseline:      Target:      Progress:      |

**Output progress**

*List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.*

**Outcome progress**

*Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?*

**Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures**

*If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?*

* 1. **Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender in the reporting period**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Evidence base: What is the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report *(1000 character limit)?* | Baseline data was collected during the start-up phase of the project. In early 2014, consultations with the MoI were held and formal requests for relevant data made. The MoI submitted the requested data through official correspondence. The project's assessment mission was undertaken jointly with the MoI and independent police experts. During the mission, meetings took place with senior management and police officers at 35 police departments and stations in all PBF priority districts. Consultations were also held with representatives from local self-government and local crime prevention centres. In order to report on progress and validate the project's work plan, project Steering Committee meetings take place at least 3 times a year, bringing together project beneficiaries, civil society and other stakeholders. The assessment mission report and suggested project interventions were validated during a Steering Committee meeting held on 30 September 2014.  |
| Funding gaps: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)* | The project supports specific interventions foreseen in the Police Reform Measures to refocus police work on community policing principles. In particular, the project fills funding gaps for the creation of dialogue platforms to build trust between the police, local self-government and communities and to work jointly on crime prevention. |
| Catalytic effects: Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)* | N/A |
| Risk taking/ innovation: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? *(1500 character limit)* | N/A |
| Gender: How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. *(1500 character limit)* | The project has been designed to contribute to the implementation of the National Action Plan on implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security with a particular focus on the issue of gender representation in the police and gender sensitivity of police officers.The project has launched several gender related initiatives, including gender assessment, gender sensitivity training, and a Police Academy recruitment campaign targeting women and dissemination of gender sensitive data with the media. The project has also started other relevant gender awareness raising work, such as the creation of a gender webpage for the MoI and a competition for journalists on women in the police. The project has advocated for increased representation of women in the police and the adoption of temporary special measures in meetings with high level government officials, meetings of coordination mechanisms, such as the Coordination Council on Police Reform and in other public events, such as a conference on women in the police, hosted by OSCE.The project has established partnerships with the MoI's Gender Advisor, the Police Academy and the Police Women Association to ensure sustainable results. |
| Other issues: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. *(1500 character limit)* | N/A |

**PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY**

**2.1 Lessons learned**

*Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lesson 1 *(1000 character limit)* | Police reform is an important entry point for the establishment of a democratically accountable security sector that protects human rights and prevents conflic. One lesson learned in this regard is that reform will not come from within and more efforts are needed to build public demand for police reform. The project has, therefore, increasingly targeted its support to civil society platforms that are monitoring police performance and advocating for police reform, facilitating coordination and dialogue between civil society and government to channel public demand for police reform and strengthen concerted efforts to transform the police into a trusted and respected institution.  |
| Lesson 2 *(1000 character limit)* | The project made significant efforts to advocate for the need to introduce temporary special measures to accelerate de facto equality of women and minorities in the police. The project will continue to do so, given the Kyrgyz Republic's human rights obligations and requirements of the national legal and policy framework governing gender equality and non-discrimination. However, immediate changes at the national level are unlikely in the current political and socioeconomic environment. A more bottom up approach, using dialogue platforms and discussions on crime prevention as a less sensitive entry point for dialogue between police and communities, may be more useful to identify local level actors for change who could work with the police to build trust and encourage youth, including young women and men belonging to minorities to consider a career in the police.  |
| Lesson 3 *(1000 character limit)*  | The project supported the Police Academy with an informational campaign on police work, recruitment procedures and career opportunities in the police. Several factors hampered the impact and sustainability of this campaign: 1) the Police Academy has no standard plan for the organisation of its recruitment campaigns; 2) the campaign is held in spring time when teenagers have often already decided where they are going to study after graduation from high school; 3) the Police Academy has no budget for recruitment campaigns and relies on external donor contributions; 4) the Police Academy limits itself to sending its staff to conduct briefings in schools and organising open days at the Academy; specific efforts to target young women and minorities are not undertaken. Based on these lessons learned, the project has taken the initiative to establish a working group to develop a long-term recruitment campaign strategy and to start the 2015 campaign earlier.  |
| Lesson 4 *(1000 character limit)* |       |
| Lesson 5 *(1000 character limit)* |       |

**2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)**

*Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).*

N/A

**PART 3 *–* FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

* 1. **Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure**

*Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, slightly delayed, or off track:*

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

Project financial expenditure is slightly delayed due to the sensitive nature of the issues addressed by the project and the lengthy consultation process needed in 2014 to agree on activities with the main project beneficiary, the MoI. With the selection of pilot police stations in PBF priority districts and the start of dialogue platforms financial delivery is expected to improve and to be on track in 2015.

Please provide an overview of expensed project budget by outcome and output as per the table below.[[5]](#footnote-5)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output number | Output name | RUNOs | Approved budget | Expensed budget | Any remarks on expenditure |
| Outcome 1: The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopts and implements policies to increase participation and representation of minorities in the police and to ensure regular dialogue between police and minority communities |
| Output 1.1 |       | UNODC | $101,000 | $33,691 |       |
| Output 1.2 |       | UNODC | $130,200 | $6,500 |       |
| Output 1.3 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Outcome 2: The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopts and implements policies to increase participation and representation of women in the police force and to ensure regular dialogue between police and women in local communities |
| Output 2.1 |       | UNODC | $117,400 | $24,194 |       |
| Output 2.2 |       | UNODC | $190,000 | $22,760 |       |
| Output 2.3 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Outcome 3: Police becomes more accountable and responsive to the grievances/needs of people through established complaints handling procedures and more effective independent monitoring of police performance |
| Output 3.1 |       | UNODC | $186,000 | $25,285 |       |
| Output 3.2 |       | UNODC | $115,740 | $6,500 |       |
| Output 3.3 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Outcome 4:       |
| Output 4.1 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Output 4.2 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Output 4.3 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Total: |       | UNODC | $840,340 | $118,930 |       |

* 1. **Comments on management and implementation arrangements**

*Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when); or whether any changes are envisaged in the near future* (2000 character maximum):

The project is implemented by a project team at the UNODC office in Bishkek. For the purpose of PBF project implementation, an M&E officer, National Project Officer and Administrative Assistant were hired in 2014.

Decision making on project activities takes place during project Steering Committee meetings and based on consultations with the main project beneficiary, the MoI, usually at the level of the Deputy Minister.

The project has sought to tap into national resources during project implementation. The initial assessment mission was set up as a joint effort involving project staff, MoI representatives and independent national experts. The recruitment campaign for the Police Academy was implemented in close cooperation with Police Academy staff, but involving media experts to bring in specific public relations and outreach experience to the other campaign work. Training on gender sensitivity was conducted in partnership with the Police Academy and the Police Women Association. These institutions will also be involved in the further roll out of such training in the PBF priority districts. For the development of a training module on gender sensitivity in the police, the project is employing the expertise of an international gender expert.

The project is currently putting in place partnerships with civil society on key aspects of project implementation. This includes the establishment of dialogue platforms in the provinces, which will be conducted in partnership with a coalition of NGOs working on police reform. Various tender procedures are being conducted in order to establish additional partnerships with NGOs and private companies for the organisation of in-depth gender and minority assessments, the organisation of consultations between police, local self-government and population in priority districts on crime prevention, the development of information materials on complaints handling and provision of technical assistance in pilot police stations.

1. The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org/) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)