**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORTTEMPLATE**

**PBFPROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:**KYRGYZSTAN

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL** ANNUAL

**date of report:** November 2019

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Support to the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons and probation settings in the Kyrgyz Republic  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**00108336 | |
| **PBF project modality:**  IRF  PRF | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):**  UNODC, UNDP  **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**  Presidential Administration, Government Administration, Security Council, Prison Service and its Training Centre, Probation Service and Police Departments, Ministry of Interior and Police Academy, State Forensic Service, Public Councils under the Ministry of Interior and Prison Service, local self-government bodies, local crime prevention centres, including women’s committees, in selected districts, civil society organizations. | |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-1):** January 11, 2018  **Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-2)**36 months | |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\*(by recipient organization):**  UNODC:$ 1,408,000  UNDP: $ 350,000  TOTAL: $ 1,758,000        : $        : $  Total:  *\*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*  **How many tranches have been received so far:**Two tranches | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by:Mr. Ulan Aralbaev  Project report approved by:Mr. Koen Marquering  Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:Yes  Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:  Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: | |

***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. **Overallproject progressto 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):

In April 2019, RUNOs signed an updated work plan with the newly appointed leadership of the main project beneficiaries, the State Prison Service and the State Forensic Service. The second tranche has been received. The implementation rate is over 67%.

All project activities have been implemented according to the Work plan and tracked regularly according to the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Highlights of implementation include:

Monitoring of conditions and treatment of violent extremist offenders and assessment of prison staff capacity to manage this category of offenders conducted and (for the first time) empirical research on the pathways into radicalisation to violence of male and female prisoners completed.

Risk assessment and classification tool developed and piloted, which will allow for an individualised approach to the rehabilitation of each prisoner and probation clients (NB. Such a tool is introduced for the first time in the Central Asia context).

Rehabilitation plan for prisoners and probation clients developed and interventions, including psychological support, legal aid and maintenance of family ties, vocational training and employment for prisoners, launched.

Legal framework regulating forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases analyzed and proposals for amendments submitted for consideration by authorities.

Updated manual on psycho-linguistic and religious expertise issued, based on which 26 experts have been trained.

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

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).

For the first time in Kyrgyzstan, a group of experts has conducted interviews with violent extremist offenders and prison and probation staff working with them. This has resulted in a report that highlights the necessity of introducing a risk assessment and classification system and implementing comprehensive social rehabilitation programs.

A rehabilitation plan for prisoners and probation clients has been developed and interventions, including psychological support, legal aid and maintenance of family ties, vocational training and employment for prisoners, launched as major constituents of the rehabilitation process.

For the first time in Kyrgyzstan, a system for individual risk assessment and classification of offenders has been developed and piloted to serve as the basis for implementation of prisoner rehabilitation programmes.

The project played a key role in monitoring and supporting implementation of new criminal legislation, including the new Law on Probation. With the project's support, the transition of the probation service from the State Prison Service to the Ministry of Justice has been completed. This step is in line with international standards and unprecedented for the Central Asia region. As a civic rather than a law enforcement body, the probation service is now better placed to manage the social reintegration of offenders, including those serving sentences for terrorism and extremism related crimes.

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):

Key project progress includes support to introduction of the probation institution into the justice system of Kyrgyzstan enabling effective social rehabilitation of offenders through implementation of alternatives to incarceration, at the same time decreasing the number of prison population from 10891 to 9824 as of September 2019.

Prison staff have been equipped with methodological tools on prevention of terrorist and violent extremist recruitment in prisons, as well as passed trainings on prevention of radicalisation to violence and management of violent extremist offenders as resulted increasing effectiveness of management of violent extremism in prisons. Over 70 professional staff (prison, probation, police, psychologists, local self-government officials, forensic experts, (46 female)) involved in prison rehabilitation and reintegration processes and production of forensic expertise enhanced their skills.

Piloting the risk assessment and classification system in prisons showed the majority of prisoners encouraged that this system would allow them to be treated individualy depending on their level of risks, motivating them for improvement.

A manual to guide psycho-linguistic and religious forensic expertise has completed allowing the Forencis Service produce more credible and objective evidence in terrorism and extremism cases, contributing to decreased grievances with the criminal justice system that may trigger radicalisation to violence.

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):

Public monitoring in open type prisons and probation offices revealed that many offenders who serve sentences for terrorism and extremism related offenses do not portray signs of radicalisation. The risk assessment and classification tool developed and piloted by the project is an essential step to continue working with each offender individually and reduce the risks of radicalization to violence.

Equipping the prison staff with specialized tools, knowledge, skills, methodological quidelines and rehabilitation efforts enabled the prison staff to increase the level of prison management. Overal prison atmosphere has been changed, that is the prisoners have gained hope and credence in improvement of their conditions depending on their efforts for rehabilitation.

Recommendations based on the analysis of the regulatory basis for provision of expertise on terrorism and extremism and standards for psycho-linguistic and religious expertise have been publicly discussed and shaped in a draft law on amending the existing legislation for consideration by Parliament. This will address gaps in the criminal justice response to terrorism, so as to increase trust in the justice system and reduce grievances towards the state.

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).

Needs assessment revealed a low level of preparation for implementation of the new Penal Code and Law on Probation. This presents a challenge given the project’s focus on rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders both in prison and on probation. To address this challenge, the project supports an expert group under the Presidential Administration to conduct regular monitoring. This has resulted in more funding allocations and increased engagement of the Prison Service and other stakeholders.

Public monitoring of the conditions and treatment of violent extremist offenders highlighted key challenges: (i) lack of comprehensive rehabilitation programmes; (ii) a non-differentiated approach to management of violent extremist offenders.

The risk assessment and classification tool launched by the project is expected to address this challenge as it forms the basis for the future development of individual rehabilitation plans. The public monitoring report outlined the elements of comprehensive social rehabilitation. Based on this, the project is now putting in place several of these elements, such as improving facilities for family visits and establishing work space for vocational training and employment of violent extremist prisoners. This is combined with a training program to facilitate professional development of psychologists, social workers and prison officers to effectively manage social rehabilitation programs.

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):

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 andaudience.

1) Joint workplans signed with the Kyrgyz State Prison Service and the Kyrgyz State Forensic Service

2) List of pilot prisons, open-type colonies and probation offices

3) Analysis of the judicial practice on precautionary measures and sentencing in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2014-2018

4) Infographic on the prison population, including violent extremist offenders disaggregated by type of sanction (custodial/non-custodial), gender, age and ethnic origin

5) Study on management of violent extremist offenders in open type prisons and on probation

6) Current status of the budget

7) Photos illustrating specific outputs and events (dialogue platforms, public monitoring and training events, projects partners and sites, etc.)

* 1. **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:**Penitentiary and probation officers, as well as police and forensic experts effectively prevent and address radicalization to violence by ensuring adequate safeguards in compliance with national law and international standards.

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

**Progress summary:** *Describemain 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)?*

Output 1:

- 9 probation related regulations developed and introduced

- General rehabilitation plan, incl. faith-based, psychological, vocational, employment, sports, family ties, craftworks components, developed to support VEPs' individual rehabilitation plans

-Living conditions and healthcare of over 250 VEPs improved via provision of essentials (clothes, bed linen, etc) and medical equipment (inwards clinic equipment)

- Construction of a car repair work place and production of dried fruits launched in 2 pilot prisons to involve at least 20 offenders in rehabilitation process

- Methodological tools developed: a) forms/methods of countering recruitment in the penitentiary system b) socio-psychological diagnosis, psychiatric and psychotherapeutic work with VEPs.

- Professional skills of 28 psychologists, social workers and prison officers (18 women) enhanced to effectively organize work with VEPs and to manage social rehabilitation programmes

- A risk assessment and classification system of offenders piloted in 7 prisons (50 offenders)

Output 2:

- Public monitoring results on the conditions and treatment of VEPs presented to the authorities to highlight the priority issues on implementation of rehabilitation programs

- Establishment of the Prison Call Centre supported to ensure advisory and information services to the community (50-60 turns daily)

- Monitoring visits to 7 provinces undertaken to observe implementation of the new criminal/probation legislation involving over 100 law enforcement and judicial staff.

- 4 probation offices renovated, equipped and functioning with involvement of 20 staff in offenders' rehabilitation process

- Methodological tools developed for probation staff: guidance on development of a probation report; probation oversight activity; individual social, legal aid programmes

- Professional skills of 45 probation staff, social workers, police, health and education sector representatives, local authorities (28 women) improved on strengthening interagency cooperation on rehabilitation/reintegration of probation clients

Output 3:

- Analysis of national legislation on producing forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases completed with a set of recommendations

- Draft law on insertion of changes in the relevant regulatory acts developed and presented for public discussion; the draft finalized based on the received feedback

- Second edition of the manual on conducting psycho-linguistic and religious forensic expertise (in compliance with the new criminal legislation) developed in Russian and translated into Kyrgyz

-  26 experts (18 women) trained in psycho-linguistic and religious expertise in criminal cases involving signs of extremism and terrorism and currently are getting mentorship from the international trainers.

- Specialized computer equipment provided to newly created department on complex psycho-linguistic, religious expertise.

**Outcome 2:**

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

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

**Outcome 3:**

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

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

**Outcome 4:**

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

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

* 1. **Cross-cutting issues**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit) | During the reporting period, RUNOs signed updated joint workplans with the State Prison Service and State Forensic Service. Investments continued to be made from the State budget in the improvement of living conditions in special wings for violent extremist prisoners. Sensitive empirical research on pathways into radicalisation received support from the authorities. The national government made a strategic decision to place the probation service with the Ministry of Justice, an unprecedented step for probation management in Central Asia in line with international standards and best practice. For the first time, the Prison Service made a significant investment in the capacity of its Training Centre with the recruitment of new teaching staff, raising the number from 3 to 15.  The Law on Changes to Regulatory Acts on Introduction of the Probation Institute (signed by the KR President on 24 April 2019) developed with the project expert support), includes changes relating to development of a juvenile probation report; establishment of rehabilitation centres (social dormitories); support to probation units and probation clients from local self-government bodies. |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have beenused?Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period.*(1500 character limit)?* | Implementation of the M&E plan is coordinated with the PBF Secretariat, led by the Project Manager and M&E Officer.  In line with this M&E plan, the project conducts regular monitoring visits to pilot prisons, open-type colonies and probation offices, based on which conclusions and recommendations are being shared and discussed with national counterparts.  The project has collected baseline data on the number of violent extremist prisoners dissagregated by type of crime and applicable sanction, gender, age and ethnic origin. In-depth needs assessments have been conducted, which provide the baseline for planning and implementation of social rehabilitation programs for violent extremist offenders in prison, on probation, and post-release interventions.  Monitoring visits to Osh, Jalal-Abad and Chui provinces undertaken to observe implementation of the new criminal and probation legislation involving over 100 law enforcement and judicial staff. Measures have been taken to improve coordination at the local level and premised for probation offices were allocated by local authorities based on the monitoring results.  A legal assessment and technical needs assessment for the provision of forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases forms the basis for capacity development of forensic experts on psycho-linguistic and religious expertise. |
| **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)* | Midline evaluation launched |
| **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 attemptsbeen made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)* | Authorities have allocated funds from the State budget for the establishment of special wings accomodating violent extremist prisoners. Funds have also been allocated to develop software for a database of probation clients, which will be part of a new system for crime registration and criminal justice data collection. In March 2018, UNDP launched a new regional project "Strengthening Community Resilience and Regional Cooperation for Prevention of Violent Extremism in Central Asia", funded by the Government of Japan, implemented in partnership with the UNDP of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The project duration is until September 2020. The project budget of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan is 1.1 million USD. In October 2019 UNODC received funding from the US State Department to implement a Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters Detention Programme (2019-2021) involving Iraq, Kazahstan and Kyrgyzstan (overall budget 4 180 000 USD). The income generated manufactures supported by the project are getting raise funds for covering some part of the needs of the prisons and giving opportunity for the prisoners to earn money for their personal needs together with rehabilitation purposes affected to the prisons. |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify.*(1500 character limit)* | The project supported the creation of an expert group to monitor judicial reform. Together with this expert group, the Presidential Administration and the Government Apparatus conducted scoping missions in the regions to assess readiness to introduce new criminal, criminal procedure and penal legislation. As part of this exercise, premises for probation offices are being identified to support implementation of the Law on Probation (to date 53 out of a total of 58 offices covered) and provisions made for the establishment of Coordination Councils on Probation at the local level. The Prison Service has hired new staff and teachers for the Prison Service Training Centre (up from 3 to 15). This will allow the project to roll out a sustainable capacity development strategy by including the prepared training modules in the curriculum of the Training Centre and by strengthening the capacity of the newly hired staff and teachers. |
| **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)* | -The project contributed to the development of a new National Prison Reform Strategy for the period from 2018-2023, which includes social rehabilitation objectives;  - A strategic concept for the development of forensic services in the Kyrgyz Republic is under development;  -The project works with the Prison Service to develop business plans for income generating activities, which will provide violent extremist prisoners with opportunities for vocational training and employment and will provide a framework for prison-based production beyond PBF support;  -The project works with the Training Centre of the Prison Service to include the training materials developed by the project in the curriculum for prison staff training.  - The project has laid the groundwork for the creation of community-based coordination councils on probation, which are foreseen by new legislation and provide a lasting coordination mechanism to support social reintegration of offenders, including violent extremist offenders. |
| **Risk taking:**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.*(1500 character limit)* | In addition to challenges mentioned above under section 1.1 (legislative barriers to the implementation of social rehabilitation programs for violent extremist prisoners and low management capacity) high turnover of staff working with this category, low salaries and lack of motivation for prison staff and forensic experts are risks to the sustainability of project interventions.  While the risk of radicalisation to violence in prisons is a recognized challenge to sustainable development and peace in Kyrgyzstan, there is a lack of vision beyond the separation of violent extremist prisoners from the general prison population on how to work with this category. In this context, the project has invested in extensive consultations with the Prison Service, the Forensics Service, other government bodies and non-governmental organizations towards envisioning/formulating viable and sustainable implementation strategies. As a result, the prison service initiated changes to the legislation to allow for more flexibility in managing the prison regime for violent extremist prisoners, including possible transfer to open type prisons under certain conditions. The project continues to employ a comprehensive approach with multi-faceted social rehabilitation programs and broad support for implementation of relevant penal and probation legislation and the establishment of necessary institutional frameworks, in particular a new probation service and community-based coordination councils. |
| **Gender equality:**In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment?*(1500 character limit)* | - The project collected data on violent extremist prisoners, which was analysed through a gender lens. The data shows that women make up approximately 54 % of violent extremist offenders on probation. Women will therefore be specifically targeted during the implementation of programs with the probation service and with local self-government bodies in the community.  - Gender considerations were mainstreamed in the needs assessment and public monitoring of conditions of male and female violent extremist offenders in open-type prisons and on probation. The methodology for the research included specific questions related to the needs of convicted women who were systematically interviewed.  - In 2019, over 50 women participated in the project’s training and other capacity development interventions (63% versus 35% in 2018). Capacity development for prison and probation staff is being rolled out based on a training module on the management of violent extremist prisoners, which includes skills building on working with women offenders. A capacity-building programme has also been launched targeting local self-government bodies and other relevant community-based stakeholders on gender-sensitive post-release interventions, social support and risk management. |
| **Other:**Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* |  |

**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**  Penitentiary and probation officers, as well as police and forensic experts effectively prevent and address radicalization to violence by ensuring adequate safeguards in compliance with national law and international standards | Indicator 1.1  Recidivism rate among violent extremist offenders | Over 50% | 10% decrease by 2020 | 5% decrease |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2  Ratio of violent extremist offenders enjoying social and economic rights (enrolled in educational institutions, employed, etc.) to the total number of VEPs | 200 offenders | 15% (at least 3% women) increase by 2020 | 250 offenders (25% increase) |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3  Perception of key stakeholders (experts, civil society) on adherence to fair trial standards in terrorism and extremism related cases as a result of forensic examinations in line with national and internat | Less 30% | 20% increase in average score by 2020 | 30% |  |  |
| Output 1.1  Penitentiary staff enhance their expertise on addressing violent extremism in prisons by developing methodologies for the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons as well as on disengagement interventions for violent extremist offenders | Indicator 1.1.1  Number of laws and policies on prevention of radicalisation to violence and management of violent extremist offenders endorsed  Indicator 1.1.2  Number of prison staff effectively applying new policies and procedures in management of VEPs | 0 | Up to 5 by 2020  200 persons (100 % of staff) working with violent extremist prisoners (15 % female staff) by 2018 | 9 probation regulations developed to support implementation of the Law on Probation, incl. management of violent extremist prisoners  Professional potential of 905 prison staff (319 women) on applying new criminal legislation |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Number of violent extremist offenders and members of their families involved in social reintegration programmes | 0 | 150 persons (at least 50 women) by 2020 | 30 |  |  |
| Output 1.2  Probation staff and police officers facilitate the social reintegration of violent extremist offenders into the community and promote community partnerships to prevent violent extremism | Indicator 1.2.1  Number of vulnerable persons who benefited from community initiatives to prevent extremism and recidivism | 0 | 250 (at least 30% women) by 2020 | on track |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Percentage of duty bearers and rights holders who believe that community initiatives contribute to prevention of extremism and recidivism |  | 15% increase in perception that community initiatives are effectiv | A survey is underway to set baseline indicators | The baseline will be clarified once the PBF Secretariat finalizes the baseline study |  |
| Output 1.3  Forensic experts provide high-quality expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of forensic examinations conducted by the State Forensic Service in relation to terrorism and extremism related crimes in line with national and international standards | 0 | 50 | 30 |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2  Number of forensics experts effectively applying new methodological guidance on provision of psycholinguistic and religious expertise | 0 | 100% (15% women) by 2019 | 20%  26 experts (18 women) trained on peculiarities of psycho-linguistic and religious expertise in criminal cases involving signs of extremism and terrorism |  |  |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2** | Indicator 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1 | Indicator 2.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2 | Indicator 2.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

**PART 2:INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

* 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:

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: Second and final tranche received during the first semester of 2019

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far:UNODC: expenses in the amount of 927 865 USD (out of 1,408,000), which is equal to 66%.

UNDP: expenses in the amount of 223,009.35 USD (out of 350 000 USD), which is equal to 82.61%

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

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: 527,200 $ planned (30% of the total amount for activities). Actual allocation to date: 247 320 USD (47% of the total amount for activities).

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress**(expenditures/ commitments to date),**using the original project budget table in Excel,even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

1. Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)