

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): The Kyrgyz Republic	
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 (if existing project): 00108336	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Development Programme (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 the 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	
Expected project commencement date¹: 11.01.2018 Project duration in months:² 36 Months + 6 Months No-Cost Extension = 42 Months (New end date: 11.07.2021)	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Selected prisons, probation offices, central and regional state forensics units and 10 municipalities in northern and southern parts of Kyrgyzstan.	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input 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	

¹ Note: actual 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.

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UNODC: \$ 1 408 000

UNDP: \$ 350 000

Total: \$ 1 758 000

**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. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): n/a

PBF 1st tranche (_%):

Recipient:

UNODC: \$ 985,600

UNDP: \$ 245,000

Total: \$ 1,230,600

PBF 2nd tranche* (_%):

UNODC: \$ 422,400

UNDP: \$ 105,000

Total: \$ 527,400

PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):

XXXX: \$ XXXXXX

XXXX: \$ XXXXXX

XXXX: \$ XXXXXX

Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

This project supports Outcome Area 2 of the Priority Plan, which focuses on the capacity of penitentiary and probation staff, police officers and forensic experts to prevent and address radicalization to violence. This is achieved by a combination of inter-linked interventions, which involve assisting the authorities, including the Prison Service, the Ministry of Justice (Probation service), the Ministry of Interior (Police) and the State Forensic Service to:

- build the capacity of prison staff and other people who work with violent extremist offenders;
- assess and manage the risks posed by violent extremist offenders as well as the needs that they may have;
- implement prison-based disengagement interventions;
- prevent radicalization to violent extremism in prisons;
- prepare violent extremist offenders for their reintegration into the community;
- conduct post-release interventions, monitoring and supervision;
- establish community partnerships to prevent violent extremism and recidivism;
- build the capacity of forensic experts and enhance quality control in relation to the provision of expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases;
- increase cooperation between the forensic service, law enforcement and judicial bodies in order to ensure proper requests for and management of required forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases.

With this focus, the project supports efforts by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to prevent violent extremism within the framework of the 2017-2022 State Programme for Countering Extremism and Terrorism.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

Project implementation is based on a workplan endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee and agreed with key beneficiaries, in particular the Prison Service, the Ministry of Justice and the State Forensics Service. The proposed project amendment has been agreed with these national partners.

Project Gender Marker score: Score 2 ³ More than 30 % of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment. __	
Project Risk Marker score: Risk marker 1 ⁴	
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): Priority Area 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (1.2. RoL) ⁵	
If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Priority II. Good Governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality. If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: SDG16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. SDG5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. If applicable, National Strategic Goal to which the project contributes: National PVE Action Plan; Peacebuilding Priority Plan.	
Type of submission: <input type="checkbox"/> New project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 6 months, 42 months total (New end date: 11.07.2021). Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX Brief justification for amendment: The Project is designed to reduce vulnerability to violent extremism in the Kyrgyz Republic by supporting national efforts to a) prevent

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

radicalization to violence in prisons, b) improve the governance of the penitentiary system and probation services to manage violent extremist offenders, c) implement community policing and engagement strategies to prevent further progression to violent extremism, and d) strengthen forensic services in terrorism and extremism related cases in order to ensure adherence to fair trial standards.

As of August 2020, the Project has successfully accomplished most planned project activities. However, due to the COVID-19 outbreak and measures to prevent its spread, including border closures, introduction of trade, travel and movement restrictions, some remaining activities to promote prison-based rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders and strengthen forensic services in terrorism and extremism cases have slowed down. Contractors for the establishment of rehabilitation programs have been unable to procure required construction materials and could not start construction works in pilot prisons. The pandemic also impacted travel-related arrangements for the organization of an international internship programme for forensic experts from Kyrgyzstan.

Based on this, UNODC is requesting a no cost extension for 6 months to be able to complete the following activities of the Work Plan:

- Activity 1.7: Design disengagement from violence/rehabilitation programmes for violent extremist prisoners and provide related mentoring support on faith-based, psychological, cultural and sports-based interventions, legal aid and contacts with the outside world.
- Activity 3.2: Implement a capacity building programme for forensic experts on the provision of psycho-linguistic and religious expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases, including through training, mentoring, methodological support and technical assistance.

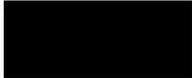
Completion of these activities will result in the establishment of a production facility, outdoor walking area and renovation of visiting rooms in one closed-type prison and establishment of a car repair service station and a fruit drying facility in 2 open-type prisons. This will enable the penitentiary system to better implement vocational training and other rehabilitation programs and to improve prison conditions to better prevent radicalization to violence in prisons as well as facilitate disengagement of violent extremist offenders.

Implementation of the forensics internship program will allow forensic experts, who were previously trained by international consultants on the provision of psycho-linguistic and religious expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases, to consolidate their knowledge through individual methodological guidance and support from international experts.

With COVID-19 restrictions gradually being lifted and taking into consideration the scope of work, a 6-month extension is requested.

	<p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mr. Andrey Seleznev, Head of UNODC Programme Office in Kyrgyzstan</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> </p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Mr. Kudaibergen Bazarbaev</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title:</i> Head of the Department for Monitoring of Humanitarian Development and Cooperation with Civil Society Institutions, Office of the President</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 26 Oct 2020</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁷</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Ms. Louise Chamberlain, UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency:</i> United Nations Development Program</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>United Nations System in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mr. Ozonnia Ojielo</p> <p><i>Title:</i> United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mr. Oscar Fernandez Taranco</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> November 5, 2020</p>	

for/

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

⁷ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

This project is designed to approach to the challenges identified in Outcome Area 2 of the Priority Plan relating to the risk of radicalization to violence among offenders and the corresponding need to define and implement tailored policies to ensure safe, secure and humane custody, to prevent prisoners from becoming (further) radicalized to violence whilst serving their sentence, to facilitate the disengagement of violent extremist offenders and to reduce the risk of re-offending upon release (post-penitentiary recidivism).

The project also addresses fair trial concerns in terrorism and extremism related cases, which if unaddressed may cause grievances among offenders and enhance risk of further radicalization to violence in prisons and upon release. This relates to the lack of capacity to provide psycho-linguistic and religious expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases in line with international standards for forensic science.

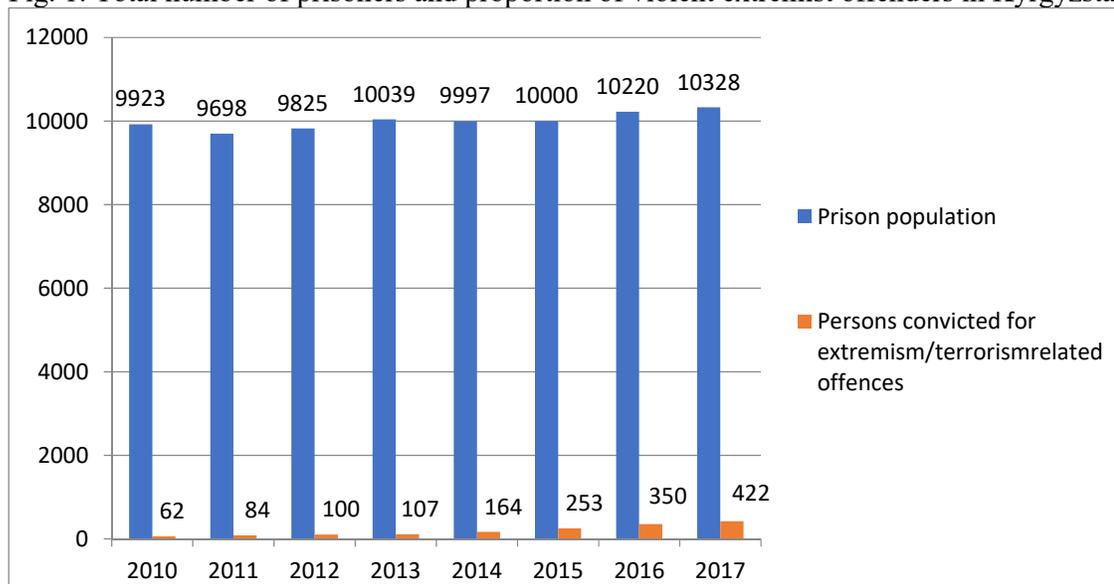
Addressing these challenges effectively involves a combination of measures to ensure quality control over the provision of forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases, capacity development on the management of violent extremist prisoners and prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons, efforts to strengthen the capacity of the national probation services and the promotion of inter-agency coordination (in particular between prison staff and the police) with regards to post-release supervision and social support to prevent recidivism among violent extremist offenders, including women.

The past years, courts of Kyrgyzstan have handed down hundreds of guilty verdicts on terrorism and extremism related crimes. Between 2014 and 2016, 171 persons were convicted for incitement of national, inter-ethnic, racial, inter-religious, inter-regional hatred (Article 299 of Criminal Code). 71 persons were convicted for acquisition, production, possession, distribution, transportation and transmission of extremist material (Article 299-2 of Criminal Code). Judgments in such cases are mostly based on expertise provided by the State Commission on Religious Affairs, even though this is not a mandated body for the provision of such forensic expertise. Police officers and judges lack specific knowledge to properly formulate requests for forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases. The lack of capacity and absence of a clear and officially approved methodology for the determination of extremist content and provision of other related expertise has raised many questions and concerns regarding adherence to fair trial standards among human rights experts and lawyers.

A decision to establish a unified State Forensics Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, including the establishment of a department for the provision of psycho-linguistic and religious expertise, is an important step to address this situation. However, at present the quality of expertise provided in terrorism and extremism cases remains low. As a result, alleged violent extremist offenders may face lengthy prison sentences based on expertise that is not conducted in line with the international standards for forensic science.

As of September 2017, the prison system of the Kyrgyz Republic accommodates a total of 10,328⁶ offenders in pre-trial detention⁷, closed⁸ and open-type prisons^{9/10}. 4882 additional offenders are serving non-custodial sanctions¹¹ under the supervision of so-called Criminal Executive Inspection (i.e. the national probation agency). Following a steady decline during the first decade of the century, the prison population has started to increase again since 2010 (by 7.5% during the last 7 years).

Fig. 1: Total number of prisoners and proportion of violent extremist offenders in Kyrgyzstan



As of September 2017, people convicted for terrorism and violent extremism related offences, such as the distribution of banned publications, video/audio appeals inciting to violence and the preparation of terrorist attacks make up 4% of the overall prison population of Kyrgyzstan. The number of offenders convicted for violent extremism and terrorism has increased nearly sevenfold from 62 in 2010 to 422 in 2017 (see Fig.1). Out of 422 persons convicted for

⁶ Official statistics provided by the State Prison Service of Kyrgyzstan

⁷ Prisoners are detained in pre-trial detention centres during criminal investigations and pending trial. Pre-trial detention is not a sanction, but a measure to safeguard a criminal procedure. As of September 2017, about 12,4% of prisoners are held in pre-trial detention centres of Kyrgyzstan.

⁸ Prisons in Kyrgyzstan are divided into several categories relating to the age, gender and regime classification of the prisoners it holds. Judges decide on the type of prison facility based on the seriousness of the crime committed rather than an individual risk assessment. Prisoners serve their sentences under supervision and perimeter security and are accommodated in dormitories except prisoners convicted for extremism and terrorism related crimes and prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment who are locked up in prison cells (3-5 persons per cell). As of September 2017, about 42,4% of prisoners are held in closed prisons of Kyrgyzstan.

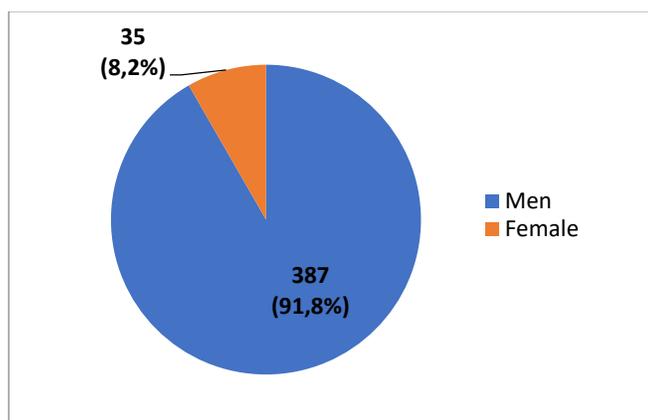
⁹ Prisoners in open-type prisons are trusted to serve their sentences with minimal supervision and perimeter security and are not locked up in prison cells. Prisoners may be permitted to take up employment while serving their sentence and live at home with their families. In Kyrgyzstan persons can be convicted to prison term in open time prisons for crimes committed through negligence or moved from closed prisons as part of a rehabilitation plan for prisoners. As of September 2017, about 13,5% of prisoners are held in open-type prisons of Kyrgyzstan.

¹⁰ According to the official data provided by the State Service on Execution of Punishments under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

¹¹ Non-custodial sanctions refer to a type of criminal punishment given by a court of law that does not involve a prison term, such as engagement in public work, fine and deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or be engaged in certain types of activities. As of September 2017, about 31,7% of offenders are serving non-custodial sanctions.

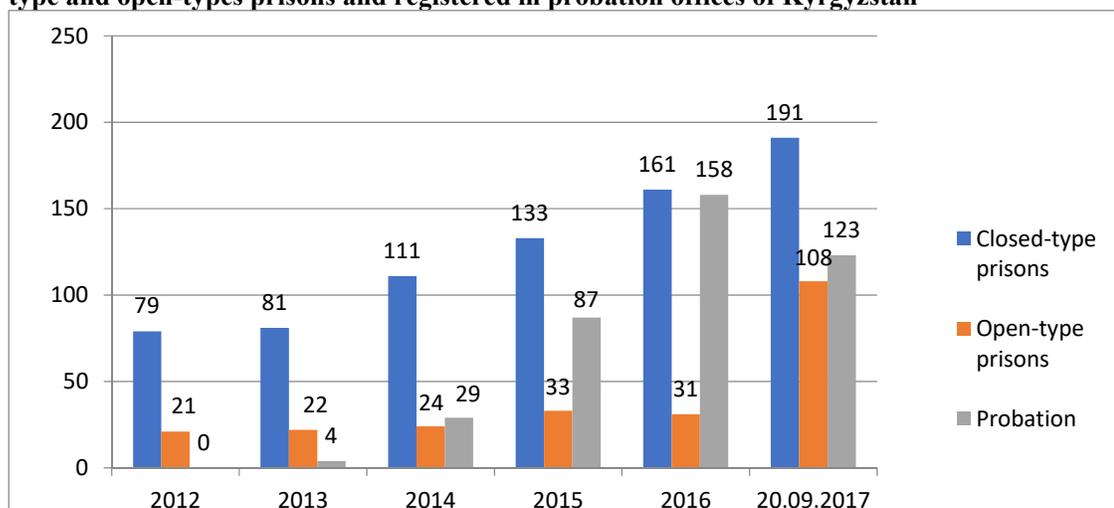
extremism and terrorism related crimes in Kyrgyzstan 398 are men (91,7%) and 35 are women (8,3%) (see Fig.2). The average annual increase in the number of offenders convicted for violent extremism and terrorism is currently about 70 persons. Based on this, the Prison Service of Kyrgyzstan estimates that the overall number of violent extremist offenders may reach 600 by 2020.

Fig. 2 Per cent of prisoners convicted for extremism/terrorism related crime in Kyrgyzstan



Out of 422 persons convicted for extremism and terrorism related offences, 191 (45 %) are kept in closed-type facilities (including 45 in pre-trial detention centres), 108 offenders (26%) in open-type prisons, and 123 (29 %) are serving non-custodial sentences (See Fig.3).

Fig. 3 Number of persons convicted for extremist and terrorist crimes accommodated in closed-type and open-types prisons and registered in probation offices of Kyrgyzstan



Amongst violent extremist offenders in closed-type prisons are Kyrgyz citizens who fought alongside terrorist groups abroad and were apprehended and convicted upon their return to Kyrgyzstan. Violent extremist offenders who are registered in probation offices are mostly concentrated in the Osh, Jalalabad, Batken and Chui provinces (i.e. 95 % of the total). Women constitute approximately 20% of violent extremist offenders serving non-custodial sentences.

Out of 191 prisoners kept in closed-type prisons for violent extremist and terrorism-related offences, 52,8% are of Uzbek ethnic origin, 40,3% are Kyrgyz, and 4,1% are Uyghur and others. Women make up 3,7% and men constitute 96,3% of violent extremist prisoners. Most women serving prison sentences for extremism related crimes are convicted under Article 299 (Incitement to national, racial, or religious hatred) and Article 297 (Public appeals for a forcible change of the Constitutional System of the Kyrgyz Republic). There are no female prisoners convicted for terrorism-related crimes and/or the participation in situations of armed conflict.

As of September 2017, only men who travelled to conflict zones to join ISIS have been convicted in Kyrgyzstan. While Kyrgyzstan women are likely to have travelled to Iraq and Syria for a variety of reasons, currently available research¹² suggests that many of them follow their husbands because of their inability to stand up and resist. When these women return, they are generally not prosecuted. However, they face significant challenges settling back into their communities, including possible post-traumatic stress disorder and stigmatisation. In the absence of specific support programmes, such women whose husbands are in prison and who likely feel strong grievances, are vulnerable to exploitation and manipulation by terrorist groups.

Out of 191 violent extremist prisoners in closed-type prisons, 53% were convicted for violent extremism related crimes, 33% for terrorism-related crimes, 12% for mercenaryism and 2% for other offenses. 9,7% of all such prisoners serve prison terms of up to 5 years, 33,5% from 5 to 10 years, 9,7% from 10 to 15 years, 13,5% from 15 to 25 years and 7,5% serve life sentences.

66 out 191 violent extremist prisoners (or 35%) are between 18 and 30 years old. 93 (or 49%) are between 31 and 45. There are no children imprisoned for terrorism and extremism related offences.

In addition to violent extremist prisoners, there are other radicalized individuals serving sentences for offences unrelated to terrorism and violent extremism, who are inspired by extremist ideologies and in principle may have access to a large pool of potential recruits in prison settings.¹³ Poor prison conditions and infrastructure, lack of adequate psychological and social support, insufficient prison management capacity as well as corruption also contribute to vulnerability of prisoners to radicalization to violence and corresponding recruitment efforts, including when compelling but fabricated narratives of contemporary politics and history are being used. More research is needed to understand the enablers and precursors of radicalization to violence in Kyrgyz prisons. This can be driven by internal factors, such as personal crisis/drama, experiences of discrimination, alienation and ill treatment, frustration and dissatisfaction, as well as external factors – economic, ethnic, legal, religious or social deprivation that may negatively affect an individual's attitude and beliefs. Imprisonment increases the isolation of an individual and often leads to adoption of a new social identity to cope with and survive in a context of deprivation of liberty.

¹² Women and violent extremism in Europe and Central Asia: the roles of women in supporting, joining, intervening in, and preventing violent extremism in Kyrgyzstan, A.Speckhard, A.Shajkovci, and Ch.Esengul, UN Women, 2017

¹³ Research on state measures to combat recruitment of citizens in terrorist and extremist organizations, Anti-Terrorist Centre of CIS countries, B.Dubanaev, 2017

The escape of nine prisoners, including 4 violent extremist prisoners, from a high-security prison on 12 October 2015 resulted in the death of 13 people, including four prison staff, and sparked a massive political and public outcry. As a result, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic took emergency measures and allocated funds for the construction of a specialized high-security prison facility and provision of resources for recruiting additional prison staff. In April 2016, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed into law amendments to the Penal Code, which envisage the separate accommodation of violent extremist prisoners in cell-type facilities. The amendments also prohibit transfer of violent extremist prisoners from closed to open-type prisons and early release. This makes implementation of disengagement/rehabilitation programmes difficult.

Kyrgyzstan's legislation does not envisage development of release plans and post-penitentiary supervision for former prisoners convicted for violent extremism and terrorism-related offences. Upon their release, prison authorities only provide written notification to the police and national security bodies. According to the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the CIS countries the recidivism rate among violent extremist offenders in Kyrgyzstan is over 50%¹⁴ (compared to 40% for other criminal offences).¹⁵

Based on this data, the abovementioned implementation approach for this project is suggested, which takes into account specific challenges related to the prevention of radicalization to violence and management of violent extremist offenders, as well as the capacity of prison and probation management, police and forensic services more broadly. These challenges can be summarized as follows:

- The State Forensic Service and its Psycholinguistic and Religious Expertise Unit, lack human resources and infrastructure to provide high-quality psycholinguistic and religious expertise to serve as a sound evidential basis for the adjudication of terrorism and extremism related crimes.
- The Prison Service is seriously under-resourced and understaffed. Security infrastructure and living conditions in Kyrgyzstan's dormitory style colonies dating back to the Soviet times are poor.
- There is no classification system allowing prison officials to make informed decisions on the allocation of prisoners. Judges decide on the type of prison facility based on the seriousness of the crime committed rather than an individual risk and needs assessment. Little analysis is done on the personal background, ideology and behaviour of (high-risk) offenders.
- The Prison Service lacks social workers and psychologists to implement rehabilitation programmes. Opportunities for prisoners to engage in meaningful activities, such as education, vocational training or employment, are scarce.
- Domestic criminal legislation is not progressive in terms of sentence planning, in particular for prisoners convicted for violent extremism/terrorism related offences and provides little incentives for prisoners to disengage from violence.
- Probation is limited to a regular reporting obligation of offenders with little or no supervision and engagement with offenders. Probation officers are not properly trained

¹⁴ Research on state measures to combat recruitment of citizens in terrorist and extremist organizations, Anti-Terrorist Centre of CIS countries, B.Dubanaev, 2017

¹⁵ State Strategy on the development of prison service of Kyrgyzstan 2012-2016, approved by the Government Resolution of Kyrgyzstan # 212 as of 15 May 2012 <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/93585?cl=ru-ru>

to provide psychological, social or other support and to provide counseling in a gender-sensitive manner.

- The capacity of the police and local crime prevention centres to promote social partnerships at community level for the prevention of recidivism among released violent extremist offenders, including women, is limited.
- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

The project will build on the currently on-going joint project “Women and Girls as Drivers for Peace and Prevention of Radicalization” implemented by UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and UNODC within the framework of the Gender Promotion Initiative (18 months; to be completed by June 2018). This project does not work with the prison system, but is currently piloting new approaches to promote community partnerships on the prevention of violent extremist with the involvement of police officers. The experience with these pilots will feed into community level work to strengthen monitoring and supervision of violent extremist offenders and promote their social reintegration into the community with a view to preventing recidivism and the spread of violent extremist ideas among their families and the broader community.

The project will also build on the results of a pilot initiative implemented by UNODC with funding from the Government of Japan to strengthen the management of violent extremist prisoners (12 months: to be completed by March 2018).

Management of violent extremist prisoners is a highly sensitive area of public policy and national security. In 2017, UNODC has been able to facilitate dialogue on this issue, which now provides an entry point for continued and deeper engagement under the UN Peace Building Fund.

Under the Japanese-funded initiative, a needs assessment has been conducted to review conditions and treatment of violent extremist prisoners in male and female prisons and analyse challenges in terms of their rehabilitation. Inter-agency coordination has been facilitated, as well as training of trainers. As a result, there is now a network of focal points from Prison Service and other law enforcement bodies, as well as a pool of trained national experts from which this project can draw. Based on the UNODC Manual on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence, training programmes and materials have also been developed, which can be used for rolling out and institutionalization of prison staff training on this topic within the framework of the project.

The current UNODC project focuses on piloting of measures to enhance prison security and prison-based disengagement and rehabilitation (limited to 3 pilot prisons). The initiative also envisages an expert discussion on establishing a database for prisoner file management, which can become the basis for further work under this project to operationalize a risk assessment and classification system for violent extremist prisoners. Remaining gaps, which are not addressed by the pilot initiative and require sustained and long-term follow up, include:

- Lack of data to understand the enablers and precursors of radicalization to violence in Kyrgyz prisons and the causes of radicalization among those who have been convicted for terrorism and extremism related crimes;

- Lack of programmes, which cover all 8 prisons where special high-security facilities have been or are being refurbished/constructed to accommodate violent extremist prisoners;
- Lack of disaggregated data on the management of violent extremist offenders in open-type prisons and on probation and supervision upon release;
- Lack of expertise on gender mainstreaming in the criminal justice system and a lack of attention to the need to integrate a gender perspective into data collection;
- Lack of programmes focusing on management of violent extremist offenders on probation;
- Lack of programmes to promote social reintegration of violent extremist prisoners in the community after they are released;
- Absence of gender mainstreaming in efforts to counter violent extremism, despite the participation of women in violent extremism and terrorism, as well as their roles in prevention.

Based on these gaps, this project under Outcome Area 2 of the Priority Plan will have a broader focus than the Japanese funded pilot initiative, going beyond prisons to include probation and post-penitentiary social reintegration. This is needed and appropriate given that statistical analysis shows that a large proportion of violent extremist offender (54,6 %) are on probation or serve their sentence in an open type prison.

The project complements and will be implemented in tandem with 2 other projects under the Peace Building Priority Plan, which focus on supporting an inclusive governance and justice system (outcome area 1) and building community resilience to violent and manipulative ideologies (outcome area 3). Lessons learned on the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prison and probation settings can feed into dialogue platforms at national and local levels supported under these projects. Vice versa, efforts to promote social reintegration of violent extremist offenders can benefit from capacity building of government and civil society at the national level in relation to the justice sector, and be mainstreamed in the implementation of local initiatives with involvement of religious leaders, women’s groups, civil society activists, local authorities and the police, as envisaged by the projects under outcome area 1 and 3 of the Peace Building Priority Plan.

c) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Strengthen the management of violent extremist prisoners	Government of Japan, 1 mln \$	Violent extremist prisoners	Complementary to the current proposal
Women and Girls as drivers for peace and prevention of radicalization	PBF, \$ 201,588	Law enforcement institutions, local authorities, legal aid providers and social workers are capacitated to engage excluded	Complementary to the current proposal

		groups of women and girls in inclusive dialogue to ensure access to public service	
Strengthening Forensic Services in the Kyrgyz Republic	US Government , \$ 600,000	Case management and quality control system of the State Forensics Center (SFC) under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic strengthened	Complementary to the current proposal

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The aim of this project is to reduce vulnerability to violent extremism in the Kyrgyz Republic by supporting national efforts to a) prevent radicalization to violence in prisons, b) improve the governance of the penitentiary system and probation services to manage violent extremist offenders, and c) implement community policing and engagement strategies to prevent further progression to violent extremism, and d) strengthen forensic services in terrorism and extremism related cases in order to ensure adherence to fair trial standards.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

If sound forensic expertise is used to adjudicate terrorism and extremism related crimes, if adequate measures for the prevention of radicalization to violence are applied in prisons and probation settings, violent extremist offenders are adequately assessed, confined and/or supervised according to the risks they present, and if disengagement and social reintegration services are provided, then the forensic service, the prison and probation system, as well as the police and community services can effectively contribute to the prevention of radicalization to violence in Kyrgyzstan

Outcome Statement: Penitentiary and probation officers as well as the police and forensic experts are able to prevent and address radicalization to violence by ensuring adequate safeguards in compliance with national law and international standards.

Output.1: Penitentiary staff enhances 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

Activities:

Activity 1.1: Convene a high-level dialogue platform to share promising international practices and to develop concrete measures for the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons.

Activity 1.2: Provide expert advice on improving the applicable legislative framework and policies on the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons and on the management of violent extremist prisoners, including women and children

Activity 1.3: Facilitate needs assessment on the capacities and skills of prison officials to recognize violent extremist behavior (including its differentiation from religious practice), profile recruiters and vulnerable individuals and manage them safely within the prison setting.

Activity 1.4: Support the institutionalization of prison staff capacity development on the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons as part of the curriculum of the Prison Service Training Centre, including by developing a computer-based learning course.

Activity 1.5: Build the capacity of the existing pool of trainers and roll out training for different categories of prison staff (e.g. operative staff, psychologists, social workers) applying UNODC's "Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons" and in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners ("the Nelson Mandela Rules") and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders ('the Bangkok Rules')¹⁶.

Activity 1.6: Facilitate roll-out of the unified risk and needs assessment as well as classification system for violent extremist prisoners by developing guidelines/methodological tools and training prison staff on electronic prisoner file management and security auditing.

Activity 1.7: Design disengagement from violence/rehabilitation programmes for violent extremist prisoners and provide related mentoring support on faith-based, psychological, cultural and sports-based interventions, legal aid and contacts with the outside world.

The implementation of this activity was suspended due to COVID-19 and will become possible after the removal of quarantine. Implementing partners, construction companies are unable to access some services, construction materials and are not able to start the construction works in the prisons.

Activity 1.4: Support the institutionalization of prison staff capacity development on the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in

¹⁶ https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Handbook_on_VEPs.pdf

prisons as part of the curriculum of the Prison Service Training Centre, including by developing a computer-based learning course.

Activity 1.5: Build the capacity of the existing pool of trainers and roll out training for different categories of prison staff (e.g. operative staff, psychologists, social workers) applying UNODC's "Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons" and in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners ("the Nelson Mandela Rules") and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders ('the Bangkok Rules')¹⁷.

Activity 1.6: Facilitate roll-out of the unified risk and needs assessment as well as classification system for violent extremist prisoners by developing guidelines/methodological tools and training prison staff on electronic prisoner file management and security auditing.

Activity 1.7: Design disengagement from violence/rehabilitation programmes for violent extremist prisoners and provide related mentoring support on faith-based, psychological, cultural and sports-based interventions, legal aid and contacts with the outside world.

Output 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

Activities:

Activity 2.1: Conduct a needs assessment and public monitoring on the management of male and female violent extremist offenders in open-type prisons and on probation and supervision upon release and support policy development in this area

Activity 2.2: Conduct empirical research that addresses both male and female motivations for joining violent extremism and their terrorist trajectories into and out of violent extremism and terrorism.

Activity 2.3: Develop a training module and implement a capacity-building programme for probation and police officers on the management of violent extremist offenders, including women, their reintegration into society, supervision upon release and the prevention of recidivism

Activity 2.4: Implement a capacity-building programme for local self-government bodies and other relevant community-based stakeholders on gender-sensitive post-release interventions, social support and risk management

Activity 2.5: Develop multi-agency coordination and social partnerships and facilitate information-sharing and joint planning on the prevention of violent extremism among vulnerable men and women involving local authorities, the police, local crime prevention centres and civil society

Activity 2.6: Facilitate the development of gender-sensitive interventions aimed at involving the offender's social network in the social reintegration process, with a focus on families,

¹⁷ https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Handbook_on_VEPs.pdf

including women and children, in order to avoid their stigmatization and strengthen support for desistance

Activity 2.7: Facilitate the exchange of promising practices on the implementation of mentoring programmes for violent extremist offenders who have expressed a wish to abandon violent extremism, as well as theological, mental health and other social interventions aimed at providing them with positive role models and guidance upon release

Output 3: Forensic experts provide high-quality expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases.

Activities:

Activity 3.1: Provide legal advice to bring legislation governing the provision of forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases in line with international standards

Activity 3.2: Implement a capacity building programme for forensic experts on the provision of psycho-linguistic and religious expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases, including through training, mentoring, methodological support and technical assistance

The implementation of this activity was suspended due to COVID-19 and will become possible after the removal of quarantine. The pandemic impacted travel-related arrangements for organization of the international internship programme for experts from Kyrgyzstan.

Activity 3.3: Facilitate strengthened cooperation and coordination between the State Forensics Service, law enforcement and judicial bodies to ensure proper requests for and management of forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases.

Activity 3.4: Establish a quality control and management system for the provision of psycho-linguistic and religious expertise.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

Please see the Annex B for the Project result framework.

- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

There are currently 33 prisons in Kyrgyzstan. 70% of these are located in the northern Chuy province. This project will target at least 3 closed-type prisons, which have been identified by authorities to accommodate violent extremist prisoners. In addition, the project will focus on prevention of radicalization to violence among the general prison population in selected other prisons. These may include prisons in Southern provinces, such as the pre-trial detention facility in Osh and a closed-type

prison in Jalalabad. The Project will include probation offices, central and regional state forensics units and 10 municipalities in northern and southern parts of Kyrgyzstan. Violent extremist offenders are mostly on probation in Osh, Jalalabad, Batken and Chui provinces. Hence, probation offices will be selected from these locations.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNODC	\$1 408 000	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	6	2
UNDP	\$ 350 000	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	4	2

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC), established by an order of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, will oversee overall project implementation and guidance. By the President’s order, the JSC consists of 28 individuals representing government structures and commissions, non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies. The JSC is co-chaired by the Head of the Office of the President of the KR and the UN Resident Coordinator to ensure project implementation coherently and timely.

The Secretariat of the JSC will also lead monitoring and evaluation processes, ensuring commitment, coordination and support to all implementing partners. Day-to-day management and implementation of the project will be arranged by respective UN agencies' staff.

UNODC will serve as lead agency for the coordination of the project. Project coordination meetings will be organized at least quarterly to ensure adequate coordination between RUNOs and implementing partners and update on the implementation of project. The project can also benefit from relevant existing coordination mechanisms in the area of prison reform, such as the Coordination Council on Prison Reform, which was initiated by UNODC and continues to be managed and coordinated directly by the Prison Service.

The RUNOs will coordinate implementation of activities at community level, including with other counterparts operating in the project locations including Search for Common Ground, Saferworld, International Alert and other partners working on PVE. RUNOs will take part in PPP outcome meetings organized by the PBF secretariat to improve coordination with other PBF projects and ensure information exchange.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Political and social unrest	medium	High	RUNOs will constantly work with the government partners UN Agencies, donors, civil society and monitor situation on the ground.
Regular turnover of relevant staff at management and working levels and lack of motivation among prison staff to engage in capacity development activities	high	low	RUNOs will organise regular coordination meetings, including high level dialogue and working level meetings to advance project implementation and work with relevant units and the Prison Service Training centre to institutionalise capacity development. The latter will involve including relevant training courses in the official curriculum and offering certification upon completion of relevant training, which can

			improve chances for career advancement
Lack of access to information on violent extremist prisoners	medium	medium	RUNOs will submit official requests for data through diplomatic channels; discuss and agree research methodologies and data collection needs with the Prison Service at an early stage; cooperate with oversight bodies, which have a mandate to conduct monitoring, such as the Ombudsman Institution and the Prison Service Oversight Council
Lack of access to prisons	low	High	RUNOs will submit official requests for prison visits through diplomatic channels; discuss and agree the schedule for prison visits and obtain necessary approvals at an early stage; work through existing coordination mechanisms, such as the Coordination Council on Prison Reform, which was created under the auspices of UNODC in 2010 and continues to function under the leadership of the Prison Service.
Lack of motivation among prisoners to engage in rehabilitation interventions	medium	Medium	RUNOs will implement rehabilitation programmes on a voluntary basis with interested prisoners, build capacity of social workers and psychologists and involve the external expert community to engage with this group of prisoners
Destructive natural disasters or crises situations caused by natural, man-made and/or biological (infectious diseases) disasters	medium	high	To extend the project duration of the project upon agreement with the donor

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project

budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be coordinated by the PBF Secretariat, led by a Project Manager and M&E Specialist. A base and end-line survey is foreseen and will be arranged in a centralized manner through the PBF Secretariat. The independent final evaluation is included in the budget and will be conducted six months prior to the completion of the project.

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the project will follow the PBF monitoring and evaluation arrangements as outlined in the PBF Guidelines. The project's Results Framework provides a basis for project monitoring. During the first three months of project implementation RUNOs will develop an M&E plan with a clear division of responsibilities and timeframe. At the beginning of the project, RUNOs will carry out baseline assessment to identify baseline data for the project. This will be done based on already available needs assessments on the management of violent extremist prisoners and new studies on the management of violent extremist offenders on probation and in open-type prisons planned within the framework of this project.

Data collection on project implementation will be coordinated through the UNODC M&E Officer who will work with UNDP colleagues, the Prison Service and other implementing partners to report against the common results framework of the project. Data collection will be based on official requests for statistical data, regular field visits to pilot prisons and other project sites; as well as pre-and post-test results of trainings, which will be analyzed to assess changes in the knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants. Public monitoring is foreseen, which will provide an opportunity to evaluate perception of relevant stakeholders on prevention of violent extremism and track progress in project implementation based on independent views provided by independent oversight mechanisms and civil society organizations.

Quarterly meetings with implementing partners to review monitoring results will be held to inform project implementation. Meetings to monitor progress of project implementation identify project progress against the outputs and indicators will be held in the middle of the project implementation and recommend changes and adjustments.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. If relevant, what are project links to any existing platforms or partnerships?

This project supports Outcome Area 2 of the Priority Plan, which focuses on the capacity of penitentiary and probation staff, police officers and forensic experts to prevent and address radicalization to violence. This will be achieved by a combination of inter-linked interventions, which involve assisting the authorities, including the Prison Service, Criminal Executive Inspections (Probation), the Ministry of Interior (Police) and the State Forensic Service to:

- build the capacity of prison staff and other people who work with violent extremist offenders;

- assess and manage the risks posed by violent extremist offenders as well as the needs that they may have;
- implement prison-based disengagement interventions;
- prevent radicalization to violent extremism in prisons;
- prepare violent extremist offenders for their reintegration into the community;
- conduct post-release interventions, monitoring and supervision;
- establish community partnerships to prevent violent extremism and recidivism;
- build the capacity of forensic experts and enhance quality control in relation to the provision of expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases;
- increase cooperation between the forensic service, law enforcement and judicial bodies in order to ensure proper requests for and management of required forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases.

With this focus, the project is intended to support efforts by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to prevent violent extremism within the framework of the 2017-2022 State Programme for Countering Extremism and Terrorism. This new State Programme identifies violent extremist offenders as a crucial target group for prevention work aimed at improving conditions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of those who are imprisoned and those who are on probation. These efforts are in line with the UN Secretary General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674), in particular as regards the need to:

- Reform national legal frameworks and penitentiary systems to ensure the security of inmates, personnel and facilities and establish procedures to prevent and counter radicalization in prisons based on human rights and the rule of law;
- Introduce disengagement, rehabilitation and counselling programmes for persons engaged in violent extremism which are gender-sensitive and include programmes for children to facilitate their reintegration into society.

More broadly, the project promotes implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (“the Nelson Mandela Rules”) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (‘the Bangkok Rules’) with particular attention for prison and probation management in full compliance with international human rights norms and standards, including the rights to freedom of movement, freedom of expression and privacy, gender equality and the principle of non-discrimination.

IV. Project budget

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator’s Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon

completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

Please see the Annex D for the budget of the project.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project¹⁸
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹⁸ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B – PRF Project Results Framework

Country name: Kyrgyz Republic						
Project Effective Dates: 15 December 2017 – 14 December 2020						
Brief Theory of Change: If sound forensic expertise is used to adjudicate terrorism and extremism related crimes, if adequate measures for the prevention of radicalization to violence are applied in prisons and probation settings, violent extremist offenders are adequately assessed, confined and/or supervised according to the risks they present, and if disengagement and social reintegration services are provided, then the forensic service, the prison and probation system, as well as the police and community services can effectively contribute to the prevention of radicalization to violence in Kyrgyzstan						
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones
Outcome Statement: Penitentiary and probation officers as well as the police are able to prevent and address radicalization to violence by ensuring adequate safeguards in compliance with national law and international standards, and enhance the provision of measures aimed at the rehabilitation and social reintegration of violent extremist offenders		Outcome Indicator (a) Recidivism rate among violent extremist offenders Baseline: Over 50% Target: 10% decrease by 2020	General Prosecutor’s Office data, judiciary statistics, Prison Service data			
		Outcome Indicator (b) Ratio of violent extremist offenders enjoying social and economic rights (enrolled in educational institutions, employed, etc.) to the total number of VEPs Baseline: TBD Target: 15% (at least 3% women) increase by 2020	Official statistics and Prison Service data, independent evaluation data			

		<p>Outcome Indicator (c) Perception of key stakeholders (e.g. experts in the area, civil society, human rights organizations) on adherence to fair trial standards in terrorism and extremism related cases as a result of forensic examinations in line with national and international standards Baseline: TBD Target: 20% increase in average score by 2020</p>	Survey data										
	Output 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	<p>Output Indicator 1.1. Number of laws and policies on prevention of radicalisation to violence and management of violent extremist offenders endorsed Baseline: 0 Target: Up to 5 by 2020</p>	Legislation/policies Project records/ monitoring reports										
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2. Number of prison staff effectively applying new policies and procedures in management of violent extremist prisoners. Baseline: 0</p>	Prison Service Training Centre records, training reports, monitoring reports and independent evaluation data										

		Target: 200 persons (100 % of staff) working with violent extremist prisoners (15 % female staff) by 2018											
		Output Indicator 1.3. Number of individualized sentencing plans developed for violent extremist prisoners based on risk assessment and classification Baseline: 0 Target: 200 sentencing plans (at least 50 plans for women offenders) by 2020	Prison Service data, monitoring reports and independent evaluation data										
		Output Indicator 1.4. Number of violent extremist offenders and members of their families involved in social reintegration programmes Baseline: 0 Target: 150 persons (at least 50 women) by 2020	Prison Service and local municipalities data, monitoring reports and independent evaluation data										
	Output 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	Output Indicator 2.1. Number of vulnerable persons who benefited from community initiatives to prevent extremism and recidivism Baseline: 0 Target: 250 (at least 30% women) by 2020	Reports and data collected from criminal executive inspections, police departments, local authorities, local crime prevention centres, civil society, monitoring reports and										

			independent evaluation data										
		Output Indicator 2.2. Number of probation offices effectively applying new policies to manage violent extremist offenders and prevent violent extremism and recidivism Baseline: 0 Target: 10 probation offices by 2019	Probation service reports, training reports, monitoring reports and independent evaluation data										
		Output Indicator 2.3. Percentage of duty bearers and rights holders who believe that community initiatives contribute to prevention of extremism and recidivism Baseline: TBD Target: 15% increase in perception that community initiatives are effective by 2020	Survey results, monitoring reports and independent evaluation data										
	Output 3: Forensic experts provide high-quality expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases	Output Indicator 3.1. Number of forensic examinations conducted by the State Forensic Service in relation to terrorism and extremism related crimes in	State Forensic Service data, monitoring reports and independent evaluation data										

		<p>line with national and international standards</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>											
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2. Number of forensics experts effectively applying new methodological guidance on provision of psycholinguistic and religious expertise</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100% (15% women) by 2019</p>	<p>State Forensic Service data, training reports data, monitoring reports and independent evaluation data</p>										

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	yes		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	yes		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	yes		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	yes		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	yes		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	yes		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	yes		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	yes		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	UNODC		UNDP		Total in USD
	T1 in USD	T2 in USD	T1 in USD	T2 in USD	
1. Staff and other personnel	238,980	102,420	44,033.5	18,871.5	404,305
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	70,000	30,000	7,000	3,000	110,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	84,000	36,000	7,000	3,000	130,000
4. Contractual services	308,000	132,000	50,540	21,660	512,200
5. Travel	21,000	9,000	10,500	4,500	45,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	70,000	30,000	91,000	39,000	230,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	80,142	34,346	14,000	6,000	134,488
8. M&E Measures	49,000	21,000	4,900	2,100	77,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	921,122	394,766	228,973.5	98,131.5	1,642,993
8. Indirect Support Costs*	64,478	27,634	16,026.5	6,868.5	115,007
TOTAL	985,600	422,400	245,000	105,000	1,758,000

Project Budget Summary by Project Outcomes and Outputs		UNODC	UNDP	TOTAL
Project Output 1		\$460,000	\$0	\$460,000
	Activity 1.1	\$70,000		\$70,000
	Activity 1.2	\$70,000		\$70,000

	Activity 1.3	\$70,000		\$70,000
	Activity 1.4	\$70,000		\$70,000
	Activity 1.5	\$80,000		\$80,000
	Activity 1.6	\$64,300		\$64,300
	Activity 1.7	\$35,700		\$35,700
Project Output 2		\$194,488	\$257,200	\$451,688
	Activity 2.1	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
	Activity 2.2	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
	Activity 2.3	\$30,000	\$49,300	\$79,300
	Activity 2.4	\$30,000	\$49,300	\$79,300
	Activity 2.5	\$30,000	\$49,300	\$79,300
	Activity 2.6	\$24,488	\$49,300	\$73,788
	Activity 2.7	\$20,000	0	\$20,000
Project Output 3		\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
	Activity 3.1	\$100,000		\$100,000
	Activity 3.2	\$50,000		\$50,000
	Activity 3.3	\$50,000		\$50,000
	Activity 3.4	\$50,000		\$50,000
M&E Measures		\$70,000	\$7,000	\$77,000
	<i>Independent Final Evaluation</i>	\$70,000	\$0	\$70,000
Staff and other personnel cost		\$341,400	\$62,905	\$404,305
Sub-Total		\$1,315,888	\$327,105	\$1,642,993
Indirect support costs (not exceed 7%)		\$92,112	\$22,895	\$115,007
TOTAL PROJECT COST		\$1,408,000	\$350,000	\$1,758,000