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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**TYPE OF REPORT:** annual

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Support to the prevention of radicalisation to violence in prisons and probation settings in the Kyrgyz Republic  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** PRF, 00108336 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:**  United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | **Type and name of recipient organisations:**  UNODC  UNDP |
| **Date of first transfer:** January 11, 2018  **Project end date:** July 11,2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  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 organisation):**  **Recipient Organisation Amount**  **UNODC:** $ 1 408 000  **UNDP**: $ 350 000  Total: $ 1 758 000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 75 %  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 527,200 $    Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 432 680 $ | |
| **Project Gender Marker:** Score 2[[1]](#footnote-1) More than 30 % of the total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment.  **Project Risk Marker:** Risk marker 1[[2]](#footnote-2)  **Project PBF focus area:** Priority Area 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (1.2. RoL)[[3]](#footnote-3)  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. | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Mr. Ulan Aralbaev  Project report approved by: Mr. Koen Marquering  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The reporting year has been challenging in terms of implementing the project activities under the 2020 work plan due to the COVID-19 outbreak, restrictive quarantine measures, political upheaval in October 2020, and the subsequent structural and procedural changes in the Government and Parliament. On March 22, 2020, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic introduced the state of emergency and subsequently imposed stricter measures by placing checkpoints in every region and city, shut down facilities, and enacted a high-security regime in the prison system, thus, restricting access to visitors. In addition, the political tension escalated rapidly after the Parliamentary elections with the protests in the streets. The protesters succeeded in pushing the Central Election Committee to annul the election outcomes, freed several prisoners including ex-government and parliament leaders, and forced the political leadership to step down, including the State Prison Service’s leadership. All the events have influenced the regular workflow, deadlines, and implementation processes of the project.

A no-cost extension for six months has been approved by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to complete a number of activities. The activities include: construction of a production facility, renovation of long-term visiting rooms in one closed-type prison, and implementation of a capacity-building programme for forensic experts on the provision of psycholinguistic and religious expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases.

Despite the difficulties, the project team has managed to accomplish the main activities planned for the reporting period and regularly tracked the performance according to the project’s monitoring and evaluation plan. The implementation rate stood at over 72 % as of October 31, 2020.

The Project has established a good partnership with the newly appointed Chairman of the State Prison Service, coordinated the regular workflow with other national partners, including the Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice, the Forensics Service, local authorities on the implementation of the joint work plan taking into account the COVID-19 and political crisis consequences.

The main outputs of the Project for this reporting period included:

* Finalisation of the Prisoners’ Risk Assessment and Classification System (PRACS), which is expected to be introduced in Kyrgyzstan’s prison system by the end of 2020. The system will allow for the development of individualised sentence plans for convicts, including violent extremist prisoners.
* Completion of the preparatory phase for the establishment of new prison-based rehabilitation programs. The phase included finalisation of the project design documentation and launching a tender for construction of a production facility and renovation of long-term visiting rooms for prisoners, including violent extremist prisoners, in prison outside of Bishkek.
* More than 350 violent extremist prisoners have been engaged in the social rehabilitation programs including psychological support, legal aid and social, medical services, vocational training and employment opportunities.
* The opening of eight (8) probation offices in Chui, Osh, Zhalal-Abad and Batken regions which consist of 48 probation staff, including 31 women staff. The officers have been equipped with modern office supplies creating a favourable working atmosphere for the probation staff to serve the 4234 probation clients that are registered in these regions.
* Methodological tools on conducting psycholinguistic and religious forensic expertise (in compliance with the new criminal legislation) have been translated into Kyrgyz language (now available in Russian and Kyrgyz) and introduced for application by the forensic experts in their daily work. The Project is supporting the Forensic Service to promote these tools among forensic experts and other criminal practitioners.
* A working group has been formed at the State Forensic Service to oversee setting up of a data collection and analysis system for psycholinguistic and religious forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases. Development of a text processing software for psycholinguistic expertise and an electronic database of materials declared extremist by courts was launched for this purpose during the reporting period. The digitalisation efforts of the forensic service will allow minimise technical fails related to human being factors, speed up the processes and increase the quality of the forensic services.
* Eighty-three (83) probation staff (26 are women) have been trained, and eight offices have been refurbished and equipped, which has allowed the newly established Probation Service to jump-start effectively nationwide. As a result of the increased level of application of probation for new offenders, the prison population has gone down significantly within the space of 18 months (pls. see further in detail under human impact).
* Development and adoption of a new Law on Amnesty has been facilitated. This has become the very timely legislation given the outbreak of COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan. Five hundred twenty-seven (527) sentences of the prisoners have been reconsidered, and 44 prisoners convicted for less serious crimes have been released under this law as of today. Given that the prisons are high-risk environments for the spread of COVID-19, this is an important measure to reduce the risk in Kyrgyzstan’s prisons.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

The Project has successfully implemented most of the planned activities under its work plan in the reporting period. However, due to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 quarantine, political upheavals and changes in the government structure this year, some of the prison-based and forensic services related activities need more time to be accomplished. Within the no-cost six months project extension period, the following will be completed:

* Construction of a production facility, renovation of long-term visiting rooms in one (1) closed-type prison.
* Implementation of a capacity-building programme for forensic experts on the provision of psycholinguistic and religious expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases.
* Piloting and introduction of the individual prisoners’ risk assessment and classification system to serve as the basis for the implementation of prisoner rehabilitation programmes.
* Further support to rehabilitation interventions, including psychological support, legal aid and enhancement of family ties, vocational training and increasing employment opportunities for prisoners, launched as major constituents of the rehabilitation process will be continued within the next six months.
* In accordance with the needs assessment findings and ToR drafted by an IT expert, further technical support, in particular IT expertise and relevant equipment, will be provided to the working group at the State Forensics Service tasked with the establishment of a new, automated data collection and analysis system to produce forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases.
* In order to present and promote the methodological tools for the complex psycholinguistic and religious examinations which were developed within the project, such as methodological guidance for forensic experts and a handbook for criminal justice officials on authorisation this expertise, a series of expert meetings of the State Forensic Service experts with criminal justice actors in the regions will be organised. The meetings will foster cooperation and coordination between the State Forensics Service, law enforcement and judicial bodies and will facilitate the gradual introduction of the new tools into the investigational and judicial processes.
* Following the training provided by Russian experts to the Kyrgyz forensic experts during the previous reporting period, further exchange of experience in the production of psycholinguistic expertise with a religious component will be organised for several trained experts. Considering the pandemic restrictions and the epidemiological situation, virtual, face-to-face, or blended formats of the planned internship are under consideration.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarise **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

N/A

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The main positive human impact, which the project has contributed to is founding and development of the probation service in support to the promotion of alternative measures of incarceration and humanisation of the criminal legislation, herewith decreasing the prison population and promoting effective rehabilitation and social reintegration processes in the Kyrgyz Republic. The number of prisoners went down from 10,891 (as of January 2019) to 9,400 as of September 2020.

Introduction of a risk assessment and classification system in prisons provides an opportunity for prisoners to be treated individually depending on their level of risk, motivating them to participate in rehabilitation programs and acquiring new skills and knowledge that will be useful upon release when they return to their communities. The system is currently being introduced based on the recommendations from the international experts and will become an integral part of prison management.

Access to information for the prisoners and their families has been increased through the Prison Service Call Centre established within the technical support of the Project. The Centre receives about 50 phone calls and about 20 peer visits everyday providing any prison related information and legal advice to the public.

948 prison staff (340 women) and 128 probation officers (42 women) have been equipped with knowledge and skills to work with prisoners and probation clients, including violent extremist offenders, based on the international standards and norms on treatment of prisoners, including the UN Minimum Rules on Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules) and Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules). Access to specialised tools, methodological guidelines and introduction of new rehabilitation programs has enabled prison staff to enhance their engagement with this category of offenders. Overall, the prison conditions and atmosphere are positively changing. New opportunities relating to participation in rehabilitation initiatives provide prisoners with hope and motivation.

The project has facilitated the creation of a Psycholinguistic and Religious Expertise Department at the State Forensic Service. Investment in the expert capacity and infrastructure for this new department is expected to increase the quality of psycholinguistic and religious expertise to serve as a sound evidential basis for the adjudication of terrorism and extremism related crimes in line with fair trial standards.

The project contributed through expertise and facilitated public discussion of recommendations that were developed by the project expert together with the State Forensic Service based on conclusions and findings of the regulatory basis analysis for the provision of expertise on terrorism and extremism related cases and standards for psycholinguistic and religious expertise. As result, the respective recommendations related to the changes in the regulatory framework aiming to address gaps in the criminal justice response to terrorism, so as to increase trust in the justice system and reduce grievances towards the state were put forward to the Parliament for consideration.

Beneficiary quotes:

*“There are many prisoners, even those who have been convicted for extremism and terrorism willing to gain knowledge, skills and work during their detention, but unfortunately the State Prison Service is not able to ensure the needs fully at this moment. However, I believe that if we continue our cooperation, in the same way, we’ll be able to reach our goals and more prisoners will get opportunities to be engaged into rehabilitation programs and find their places in society after release”, stated Mr. Kadyrov Aivaz Samatovich, Acting Chairman* *of the State Prison Service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

*The Minister of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic Mr. Marat Dzhamankulov:*

*Thanks to UNODC and UNDP for their support to the development of the probation service in the Kyrgyz Republic as it helps in rehabilitation of probation clients without distancing them from their families and social environment which enhance their reintegration to society.* [*http://minjust.gov.kg/ru/news/view/id/2579/*](http://minjust.gov.kg/ru/news/view/id/2579/)

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list 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.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

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

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Output 1:

* The Prison Service Call Centre, established with the project’s technical support, provided advisory and information services to 4600 prisoners, their families and other citizens during the reporting year;
* The Prison Service Action plan for the rehabilitation of violent extremist prisoners including faith-based, psychological, vocational, employment, sports, family ties, and craftworks components was further updated, finalised and adopted;
* Design documentation for the establishment of a production facility and visiting rooms in one closed type prison accommodating violent extremist prisoners has been developed, and a tender for construction has been launched;
* The prisoners' risk assessment and classification system underwent international expertise and has been adapted to the current prison system for further introduction.

Output 2:

* Eight (8) probation offices were renovated to accommodate 41 probation staff;
* Two (2) methodological tools on the rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders in open-type prisons and on probation and on related interagency cooperation were completed for further introduction in the penitentiary and probation system;
* Eighty three (83) probation staff (26 women\57 men) from 24 districts of the country enhanced knowledge and practical skills on probation and resocialisation measures and application of the developed rehabilitation methodological tools;
* The specially established expert group prepared a draft Regulation on interdepartmental cooperation in the field of probation in order to provide coordinated social assistance to probation clients. By the end of the year, the Regulations will be finalised and submitted to the Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic for approval and adoption;
* Twenty (20) probation clients and the respective vulnerable family members have been selected to take part in the rehabilitation and resocialisation program and case studies based on the joint consultations with the Probation Service and independent research company.

Output 3:

* Following an analysis of the national legislation governing forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases, legislative amendments to improve related procedures and guarantees were drafted, discussed and handed over to the State Forensic Service under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic for further submission to the Parliament for endorsement;
* The second edition of a manual on conducting psycholinguistic and religious forensic expertise (in compliance with the new criminal legislation) was translated into Kyrgyz (now available in Russian and Kyrgyz languages) and introduced for further application. Additionally, a methodological tool for conducting a complex type of expertise has been produced and a handbook for criminal justice officials on authorisation this expertise has been finalised in Russian and Kyrgyz languages. A Kyrgyz-Russian/Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of expert terminology will be finalised during the next reporting period;
* Preparatory work was launched to develop software application for linguistic and psychological (psycholinguistic) text processing and an electronic database of materials, defined as extremist by courts.
* Preparatory work started to organise professional internship program/exchange visit to foster professional networks and gain in-depth practical knowledge in the production of psycholinguistic expertise with a religious component for the previously trained Kyrgyz forensics experts.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The Project regularly collects data on violent extremist prisoners, which is analysed through a gender lens. The data shows that women make up approximately 54 per cent of violent extremist offenders on probation. As such, women have been specifically targeted for inclusion in rehabilitation programs with the probation service and with local self-government bodies in the community. Over 250 women prisoners have been involved in rehabilitation programs through employment in sewing production and bakery in the women’s prison.

Gender considerations were mainstreamed in 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.

Capacity development for prison and probation staff has been continued 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.

The project has committed to spending 30 per cent of the project budget to gender-related aspects. The estimated overall budget spent on the gender-related interventions and initiatives with involvement of women participants, including those covered in the project monitoring results, capacity building activities, and rehabilitation activities with the involvement of women, etc.), reached the committed 30 per cent ($527,200).

**Outcome 2:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 3:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 4:**

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 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 conducted two monitoring visits to pilot prisons, open-type colonies and probation offices, based on which conclusions and recommendations have been shared and discussed with national counterparts.  The project has collected baseline data on the number of violent extremist prisoners disaggregated 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 were undertaken to observe the 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 premises for probation offices were allocated and co-budgeted by local authorities based on the monitoring results.  According to the M&E data provided by the State Forensic Service, the number of examinations appointed to the State Forensic Service on the subject of psycholinguistic and religious examination is growing from year to year.  In 2016, the investigative and judicial authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic appointed 27 linguistic examinations, in 2017 - 48, in 2018 - 75. In 2019, 592 and in 2020, 640 materials were received for psycholinguistic and religious examinations of materials in accordance with the decrees and decisions of the investigative and judicial authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic. More than 80% of the materials submitted for examination are related to extremism and terrorism-related criminal cases. This proves that the capacity of the forensic experts built, and equipment provided increased the efficiency and quality of conducted examinations. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes, the project has undertaken a qualitative study exploring perceptions and attitudes of offenders (both male and female), prison and probation staff, local self-government, social service providers, and community representatives. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  The PBF Secretariat is expected to lead a final evaluation for all projects under the current peacebuilding priority plan. This is currently in the planning stage.  Further to the base/midline survey undertaken by the PBF Secretariat for all projects under the current peacebuilding priority plan, the endline survey is planned to inform the evaluation process. | Overall project budget for monitoring and evaluation activities (response required): $ 70 000  If the project will end in the next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  The project team plans to start development of the relevant TORs to launch the final evaluation process jointly with the lead UN agencies of the ongoing PBF projects (in January 2021), six months prior to the projects’ completion date (July 11, 2021). |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  Authorities have allocated funds from the State budget for the establishment of special wings accommodating 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, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (overall budget 4 180 000 USD). This new initiative builds on the results of the PBF funding and supports further institutionalisation of work to strengthen prison and probation management to prevent radicalisation to violence. | Name of funder: Bureau of Counterterrorism of the United States Department of State, Amount: $ 750 000 (for Kyrgyzstan)  Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters Detentions Programme (2019 - 2021)  The main objective of the programme is to enhance the capacity of three beneficiary countries (Iraq, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) to effectively manage and mitigate the threat of terrorist and FTFs prisoners and to prevent radicalisation to violence in their prison systems. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organisations? *(1500 character limit)* | The COVID-19 outbreak and measures to prevent infection, such as quarantine, trade and travel restrictions, and political upheaval, changes in the government structure have hampered project implementation. It has not been possible to organise face to face meetings and events. And the Project had to re-establish regular workflow with newly appointed leadership of the national partners. The establishment of prison rehabilitation programs and provision of international expert advice on forensic services in terrorism and extremism cases have been impacted.  Taking into account these factors and the evolving COVID-19 situation, UNODC has requested a no-cost extension for six months (until July 11, 2021) to accomplish planned activities. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatisation and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART IV: 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** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Penitentiary and probation officers, as well as police and forensic experts effectively prevent and address radicalisation 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 |  | 15 % 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% of women) increase by 2020 |  | 424 offenders, including 89 women.  90 % are enjoying social and economic rights |  |
| 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 international standards. | Less 30% | 20% increase in the average score by 2020 |  | 40% (10 % increase) |  |
| Output 1.1  Penitentiary staff enhance their expertise in addressing violent extremism in prisons by developing methodologies for the prevention of radicalisation 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 the management of VEPs | 0 | Up to 5 by 2020  200 persons (100 % of staff) working with violent extremist prisoners (15 % female staff) by 2018 |  | In total 10 regulatory documents developed:1 draft law on combatting terrorism;  9 probation regulations.  Professional potential of 225 prison staff (97 women) working with VEPs on applying new criminal legislation increased |  |
| 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 |  | 20 probation clients and related family members have been selected for participation in rehabilitation and reintegration programs. |  |
| 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 | 83 probation officers (26 women\57 men) from 24 regions enhanced skills on implementation of social reintegration programs. | 554 probation clients (305 women) have been employed, documented, received legal aid and placed in rehabilitation centres |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Percentage of duty bearers and rights holders who believe that community initiatives contribute to the prevention of extremism and recidivism |  | 15% increase in the perception that community initiatives are effective |  | A survey is underway to set progress indicator | The indicators will be clarified once the PBF Secretariat finalises the baseline/midline 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 |  | 74 |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2  Number of forensics experts effectively applying new methodological guidance on the provision of psycholinguistic and religious expertise | 0 | 100% (15% women) by 2019 |  | 100% forensic experts **(**26 18 women) trained on peculiarities of psycholinguistic 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 |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **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) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

   **Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

   **Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. **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) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)