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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** The Kyrgyz Republic

**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL**

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| **Project Title:** Support to the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons and probation settings in the Kyrgyz Republic**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00108336 |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  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 organizations:** **UNODC** Convening Agency**UNDP** |
| **Date of first transfer:** January 11, 2018**Project end date:** January 10, 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 organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** **UNODC:** $ 1 408 000**UNDP**: $ 350 000Total: $ 1 758 000 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 70 %\*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: 369,040 $ |
| **Project Gender Marker:** Score 2[[1]](#footnote-1) More than 30 % of 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)**UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:Priority II. Good Governance, rule of law, human rights and gender equality**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**National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: National PVE Action Plan; Peacebuilding Priority Plan |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Mr. Ulan AralbaevProject report approved by: Mr. Koen MarqueringDid 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.*

**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 period coincided with the first confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan. The Government introduced various measures to contain the virus, including a ban on the entrance of foreigners, cancellation of flights, recommending self-isolation and switching to online work. UNODC and UNDP have been working online since March 20.

Despite the limitations, project implementation has continued during the reporting period in line with the agreed project workplan. Activities are tracked regularly according to the project’s monitoring and evaluation plan. The implementation rate stood at over 70% as of May 31, 2020.

The Project continues to work closely with national partners, including the Prison Service, the Probation Service, the Forensics Service, local authorities and others on implementation of the joint workplan for 2020. Key highlights of the past 6 months include the following:

* A trial version of new software for the introduction of a prisoner risk assessment and classification system was produced. National and international experts made recommendations to finalize the new system, which will be introduced for the first time in Kyrgyzstan’s prison system by the end of 2020 and will allow for the development of individualised sentence plans for violent extremist prisoners.
* An updated action plan for the Prison Service to facilitate the social rehabilitation of violent extremist prisoners was completed.
* The preparatory phase for the establishment of new prison-based rehabilitation programs was completed. This includes finalization of project design documentation for construction of an outdoor walking area, visiting rooms and a production facility in 1 prison outside Bishkek where violent extremist prisoners are serving their sentences, and for the establishment of a car repair workshop and a fruit drying facility in 2 open type prisons in the north and south of the country also accommodating prisoners serving sentences for terrorism and extremism related offenses.
* 4 new probation offices in Osh, Zhalal-Abad and Batken regions were opened thanks to the project’s technical assistance.
* Methodological tools on conducting psycho-linguistic and religious forensic expertise (in compliance with the new criminal legislation) were translated in Kyrgyz and are now available in 2 languages (Russian and Kyrgyz).
* A working group was formed at the State Forensic Service to oversee creation of a data collection and analysis system for psycho-linguistic and religious forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases. Development of text processing software for psycholinguistic expertise and an electronic database of materials declared extremist by courts was launched for this purpose.

To date, 250 prison and probation staff have been engaged in the implementation of social rehabilitation programs facilitating the provision of psychological support, legal aid and social, medical services, vocational training and employment for 354 violent extremist prisoners and 70 probation clients.

The project has played a key role in monitoring and supporting implementation of new criminal legislation, including the new Law on Probation. In total, the project has refurbished 8 offices accommodating 40 probation staff, which has allowed the newly established Probation Service under the Ministry of Justice to roll out its work for the first time nationwide. As a result of reduced sentences of current offenders and increased application of alternatives to incarceration for new offenders, the prison population has gone down significantly within the space of 18 months (see further under human impact).

During the reporting period, the project also facilitated the development and adoption of a new Law on Amnesty. This was timely given the outbreak of COVID-19 in Kyrgyzstan. The sentences of 2500 prisoners will be reduced and about 300 prisoners convicted for less serious crimes are expected to be released under this law. Given that 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):

In close coordination with the State Prison Service the project has developed various rehabilitation related initiatives for prisoners, to prepare them for social reintegration in the community and to reduce the recidivism rate —the number of inmates who reoffend after they are released from prison. Within the next six months a car repair service station and a fruit drying facility are due for completion in 2 open type prisons with some 30 violent extremist and other offenders to be engaged in income generating activities, which will allow them to gain professional skills and experience in preparation for life upon release.

Construction of an outdoor walking area, visiting rooms and premises for a future production facility for violent extremist prisoners are also to be launched in 1 closed-type prison.

For the first time in Kyrgyzstan, a system for individual risk assessment and classification of offenders has been developed to serve as the basis for implementation of prisoner rehabilitation programmes. The system is currently going through international expertise. Piloting in some of the prisons accommodating violent extremist prisoners is anticipated during the upcoming period.

Work will continue on the implementation of 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.

During the next six-month period, 4 recently opened probation offices in the South of the country will be further furnished and equipped to serve effectively for rehabilitation of probation clients.

Support will be provided to the working group at the State Forensics Service tasked with the establishment of a new, automized data collection and analysis system to produce forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases. IT expertise and equipment will be provided for this purpose.

Strengthened cooperation and coordination between the State Forensics Service, law enforcement and judicial bodies will be facilitated through awareness raising events in the regions of the Kyrgyz Republic.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **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 the decreasing prison population in the Kyrgyz Republic. The number of prisoners went down from 10,891 (as of January 2019) to 9,700 as of June 2020. This is directly related to the impact of newly introduced criminal legislation, which foresees the wide application of alternatives to incarceration and introduces probation to enable effective social rehabilitation of offenders.

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 programmes and finding ways to acquire new skills and knowledge that will be useful upon release when they return to their communities. The system is currently being finalised based on recommendations from international experts and will become an integral part of prison management.

Prison and probation staff have been equipped with knowledge and skills to work with prisoners and probation clients, including violent extremist offenders. Access to specialized 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 changing. New opportunities to participate 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 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.

Recommendations based on the analysis of the regulatory basis for provision of expertise on terrorism and extremism related cases and standards for psycho-linguistic and religious expertise have been publicly discussed and legislative amendments put forward to the Parliament for consideration. This will address gaps in the criminal justice response to terrorism, so as to increase trust in the justice system and reduce grievances towards the state.

Beneficiary quote - First Deputy Chairman of the State Prison Service Mr. Taalaibek Nuraliev:

“Thanks to the support provided by UNODC, we are in a position to improve prison conditions and establish new rehabilitation programs, including prisoner vocational training and employment. This reduces the risk of radicalization to violence in our prisons.”

<http://www.region.kg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3259:2019-09-19-19-38-38&catid=28:bezopasnost&Itemid=35>

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

Thanks to UNODC and UNDP for their support to development of the probation service in the Kyrgyz Republic as it helps in rehabilitation of probation clients without distort them from their families and social habitat which make them integrate into society easier and start living normal life. <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 radicalization 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 1200 prisoners, their families and other citizens during the reporting period;
* An updated action plan for the rehabilitation of violent extremist prisoners was finalised, including faith-based, psychological, vocational, employment, sports, family ties, and craftworks components;
* Design documentation for construction of a car repair workshop and production of dried fruits (to involve at least 30 offenders in meaningful activities and vocational training) was completed and submitted to the State Agency on Architecture and Construction;
* Design documentation for the establishment of an outdoor walking area, visiting rooms and premises for a production facility in one closed type prison accommodating violent extremist prisoners was drafted;
* The prisoner risk assessment and classification system underwent international expertise to prepare the ground for its further piloting and introduction as a standard prison management practice.

Output 2:

* Four probation offices were renovated to accommodate 30 staff;
* Two methodological tools on the rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders in open-type prisons and on probation and on related interagency cooperation were completed;
* Procurement of services was launched to facilitate mentoring of 60 probation staff on probation procedures and mechanisms so as to provide legal, social and other rehabilitation support to at least 20 probation clients, including violent extremist offenders, and their families.

Output 3:

* Following an analysis of 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;
* The second edition of a manual on conducting psycho-linguistic and religious forensic expertise (in compliance with new criminal legislation) was translated into Kyrgyz and is now available in 2 languages (Russian and Kyrgyz);
* Preparatory work was launched to develop software for linguistic and psychological (psycholinguistic) text processing and an electronic database of materials, which courts have declared extremist.

**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 percent of violent extremist offenders on probation. Women have therefore been specifically targeted for inclusion in rehabilitation programs with the probation service and with local self-government bodies in the community. 250 women prisoners are involved in rehabilitation programs through employment in sewing production and a bakery in the women’s prison.

Gender considerations were mainstreamed in a 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 rolled out based on a training module on the management of violent extremist prisoners, which includes skills building on working with women offenders. A capacity-building programme has also been launched targeting local self-government bodies and other relevant community-based stakeholders on gender-sensitive post-release interventions, social support and risk management.

**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**

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| --- | --- |
| 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 2 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 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.One of the monitoring activities included the visit of UN Resident Coordinator, Dr. Ozonnia Ojielo, and the PBF Secretariat team to Prison # 2 (as the only female prison facility in Kyrgyzstan, 298 women-prisoners) and prison # 27 (with the largest investment to improvement of prison conditions, including for 100 convicts for extremism and terrorism). The monitoring group observed the current situation in these two prisons, conditions for rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners, successes and challenges in implementation of the project.An analysis of the judicial practice on extremism and terrorism related cases in Kyrgyzstan covering the period 2014-2018 revealed a lack of a clear and recognized methodology for the determination of extremist content of materials under extremism and terrorism cases in the country in line with international standards for forensic science. This analysis substantiated many questions and concerns raised by human rights experts and lawyers regarding adherence to fair trial standards. According to the study, courts considered 288 cases related to incitement of national, inter-ethnic, racial, inter-religious, inter-regional hatred (Article 299 of Criminal Code). 329 persons were convicted for acquisition, production, possession, distribution, transportation and transmission of extremist material (Article 299-2 of Criminal Code). The analysis serves as a baseline for the current assistance aimed at improving the quality of forensic expertise to advance the judicial practice in the country.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 psycho-linguistic 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 materials were received for psycho-linguistic and religious examinations 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? YesHas 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 planning stage.  | Evaluation budget (response required): $ 70 000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:       |
| **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, Kazahstan and Kyrgyzstan (overall budget 4 180 000 USD). This new initiative will build on the results of the PBF funding and support 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 radicalization 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 organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The COVID-19 outbreak and measures to prevent infection, such as quarantine, trade and travel restrictions, have hampered project implementation. t. It has not been possible to organize face to face meetings and events. 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 6 months (until June 30, 2021) to accomplish planned activities. |

**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 radicalization to violence by ensuring adequate safeguards in compliance with national law and international standards | Indicator 1.1Recidivism rate among violent extremist offenders  | Over 50% | 10% decrease by 2020 |  | 15 % decrease  |  |
| Indicator 1.2Ratio of violent extremist offenders enjoying social and economic rights (enrolled in educational institutions, employed, etc.) to the total number of VEPs | 200 offenders | 15% (at least 3% women) increase by 2020 |  | 354 offenders, including 9 women (10 % increase).70 % are enjoying social and economic rights |  |
| Indicator 1.3Perception of key stakeholders (experts, civil society) on adherence to fair trial standards in terrorism and extremism related cases as a result of forensic examinations in line with national and internat | Less 30% | 20% increase in average score by 2020  |  | 40% (10 % increase) |  |
| Output 1.1Penitentiary staff enhance their expertise on addressing violent extremism in prisons by developing methodologies for the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons as well as on disengagement interventions for violent extremist offenders | Indicator 1.1.1Number of laws and policies on prevention of radicalisation to violence and management of violent extremist offenders endorsedIndicator 1.1.2Number of prison staff effectively applying new policies and procedures in management of VEPs | 0 | Up to 5 by 2020200 persons (100 % of staff) working with violent extremist prisoners (15 % female staff) by 2018 |  | 1 draft law on combat against terrorism developed.9 probation regulations developed.Professional potential of 200 prison staff (80 women) working with VEPs on applying new criminal legislation |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2Number of violent extremist offenders and members of their families involved in social reintegration programmes  | 0 | 150 persons (at least 50 women) by 2020 |  | 354 offenders (9 women) and their families |  |
| Output 1.2Probation staff and police officers facilitate the social reintegration of violent extremist offenders into the community and promote community partnerships to prevent violent extremism  | Indicator 1.2.1Number of vulnerable persons who benefited from community initiatives to prevent extremism and recidivism  | 0 | 250 (at least 30% women) by 2020 |  | 70 (39 women) probation clients |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2Percentage of duty bearers and rights holders who believe that community initiatives contribute to prevention of extremism and recidivism |  | 15% increase in perception that community initiatives are effectiv |  | A survey is underway to set progress indicator | The indicators will be clarified once the PBF Secretariat finalizes the baseline/midline study |
| Output 1.3Forensic experts provide high-quality expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases | Indicator 1.3.1Number 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 |  | 40 |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2Number of forensics experts effectively applying new methodological guidance on provision of psycholinguistic and religious expertise | 0 | 100% (15% women) by 2019 |  | 100%20%26 experts (18 women) trained on peculiarities of psycho-linguistic and religious expertise in criminal cases involving signs of extremism and terrorism |  |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2** | Indicator 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1 | Indicator 2.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2 | Indicator 2.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |

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)