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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

**TYPE OF REPORT:** semi**-**annual

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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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?** Yes | |
| **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. Kuban Ismailov  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 year of 2020 and the beginning of 2021 have been challenging in terms of project activities implementation as the government applied restrictive COVID-19 quarantine measures, political upheaval occurred in October 2020, and the subsequent structural and procedural changes in the Government and Parliament. No-cost extension for six months has been approved by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to complete several activities with the new project completion date revised to July 11, 2021. The activities to complete during the no-cost period include: construction of a production facility and walking area in a 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 above challenges, the project team has managed to accomplish the planned activities and regularly tracked the performance according to the project work plan. The project implementation rate reached 87.8% as of May 31, 2020.

The Project strengthened partnership with the new State Prison Service management and coordinated the regular workflow with other national partners, including the Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice, the Forensics Service, and local authorities on the implementation of the joint work plan.

The main project developments included:

* Finalisation and piloting of the Prisoners’ Risk Assessment and Classification System (PRACS). Five pilot prisons have been equipped to introduce the PRACS. The system allows for the development of individualised sentence plans for convicts, including violent extremist prisoners.
* Construction of a production facility and walking area for prisoners, including violent extremist prisoners, in prisons outside of Bishkek as an income generating, health and recreation part of the prison-based rehabilitation program.
* Engagement of over 400 violent extremist prisoners in the social rehabilitation program including psychological support, legal aid, health and social services, vocational training and employment opportunities.
* Technical and mentorship support for eight (8) probation offices newly opened in Chui, Osh, Zhalal-Abad and Batken regions which consist of 48 probation staff, including 31 women staff, serving over 4200 probation clients in the regions.
* Publication and dissemination of a “Handbook for law enforcement and judicial officials on the appointment and conduct of forensic examinations on cases related to extremism and terrorism” to key partners - State Forensic Service, Ministry of Interior, General Prosecutor’s Office and Supreme Court, including regional offices of 7 country provinces.

* Enhancement of practical skills of over 250 investigators, prosecutors and judges (35 women) in a series of workshops to present and learn the application of the Handbook on the appointment and conduct of forensic examinations.
* Development of a text processing software for psycholinguistic expertise and an electronic database of materials declared extremist by courts to minimise human error, accelerate the process and enhance the quality of the forensic services products.
* Creation of an automated information system to link up the State Forensic System with the Electronic Unified State Registry of Crimes and Misdemeanours (USRCM), set up under the General Prosecutor’s Office (GPO) as part of the ongoing criminal justice reform, to produce statistical data on reported, investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated crimes and offenses across the country, including crimes related to extremism and terrorism.
* Development of a dictionary of terminology related to extremism and terrorism to facilitate the work of forensic experts and to enhance the quality of forensic linguistic and religious examinations and the evaluation of expert opinions.

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, and walking area/yard for offenders in one (1) closed-type prison.
* Construction and equipping of a production facility (automobile service station) in one (1) open type pilot prison.
* Professional exchange of experience with and receiving guidance from international experts on conduct of psycholinguistic expertise and capacity-building of 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.
* Further technical support, in particular IT expertise and relevant equipment, 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.
* Expert meetings with criminal justice actors to promote the methodological tools for the complex psycholinguistic and religious examinations developed within the project, and to foster cooperation and coordination between the State Forensics Service, law enforcement and judicial bodies on introduction of the new tools into the investigational and judicial processes facilitated.

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):

UNODC and UNDP established comprehensive and long-term partnership with the penitentiary system and the newly established probation service in Kyrgyzstan to facilitate prison reform, humanization of criminal policies and alternatives to detention. The Government has targeted allocation of funds from the state budget to improve prisoners’ living conditions, support prison-based rehabilitation programmes and develop the probation service.

The project has enabled healthier lives and facilitated vocational training and employment opportunities for prisoners and ex-prisoners to obtain essential skills and knowledge to enable them to integrate them better in their communities, engaging over 400 offenders (20 percent women).

For the first time, the Prison Service made a significant investment in the capacity of its Training Centre, with the recruitment of new teaching staff, raising the number from 3 to 15. 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).

The Government made a strategic decision to place the probation service under the Ministry of Justice, an unprecedented step for probation management in Central Asia that is in line with international standards and best practice.

The opening of eight probation offices in Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts with UN support and government co-funding have created a favourable working atmosphere for 48 probation officers (31 women) to serve the 4,234 probation clients registered in these regions.

Development and adoption of a new Law on Amnesty has been facilitated. This is timely considering COVID-19’s socio-economic consequences and challenges in Kyrgyzstan. Five hundred twenty-seven (527) prisoners’ sentences have been reconsidered and 44 prisoners convicted for less serious crimes have been released under this law as of today. Given that prisons are a high-risk environment for the spread of COVID-19, this is an important measure to reduce related risks and consequences in Kyrgyzstan’s prisons.

For the first time in Kyrgyzstan’s prison system a prison risk assessment and classification system (PRACS) has been developed based on international recommendations, to enable development of individualized rehabilitation sentence plans for prisoners, including those convicted of violent extremism. As a result of the increased use of probation and ongoing rehabilitation and social reintegration processes, the number of prisoners fell from 10,891 in January 2019 to 9,400 in September 2020 and 8635 in January 2021.

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 founding and development of the probation to the promote alternative to imprisonment and the humanisation of the criminal legislation, which has decreased the prison population and promote 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 and 8635 as of 1 January 2021.

Introduction of a risk assessment and classification system in prisons provides an opportunity for prisoners to be treated individually depending on their risk and needs, motivating them to participate in rehabilitation programs and acquiring necessary skills and knowledge in preparation of their release.

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.

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, including those who have been convicted for extremism and terrorism, willing to gain knowledge, skills and work during their detention. Unfortunately, the State Prison Service has no sufficient capacity to ensure fully the needs 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/)

*“ In order to correctly identify racial, ethnic, national, religious or interregional call for religious strive, the Handbook for law enforcement and judicial officials on conduct of forensic examination of cases related to extremism and terrorism was developed. This handbook hopefully will improve investigation, prosecution and adjudication of crimes on terrorism and extremism”, said Mr. Tabyldy Matsakov, Deputy Chairman of the State Forensic Service of the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

**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 6000 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;
* Construction works launched for the establishment of a production facility and walking area in pilot prison #27 and auto repair station in pilot prison # 32;
* The prisoners' risk assessment and classification system finalized, 25 prison staff trained on its usage and currently piloting the system in 5 pilot prisons.

Output 2:

* 300 copies of the methodological guidelines on the rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders in open-type prisons and on probation as well as related interagency cooperation were printed out and delivered to the beneficiaries;
* 83 probation officers (26 women officers) from 24 regions of the country improved their knowledge and skills through a series of training sessions on probation and resocialization measures for convicts. The intervention has been prioritized, especially for the newly established probation offices in rural areas to adapt the methods and tools for working with probation clients, including with those accused on extremism and domestic violence crimes and offenses.
* 23 probation clients (10 women) and 10 vulnerable families selected and underwent through the rehabilitation and resocialization programme together with the trained probation officers. In particular, assistance was provided in conducting psychological tests of probation clients, developing individual rehabilitation plans, as well as providing consultancy to probation officers on the issue of rehabilitation and resocialization of probation clients.
* Draft Regulation on inter-sectoral cooperation in the field of probation developed to ensure coordinated social assistance to probation clients. The Regulation has been finalized and submitted to the Probation Department under the Ministry of Justice for further approval and adoption. The Regulation will help in information management and exchange between the relevant state and municipal authorities while providing probation services (i.e. legal and social aid and other public services), such as collection of personal probation clients’ data and status, services delivered (e.g. social services, legal services etc.).

Output 3:

* Recommendations on improvements in the national legislation governing forensic expertise in terrorism and extremism related cases, legislative amendments to improve related procedures and guarantees developed by the State Forensic Service under the Ministry of Justice and handed over 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 handed over to General Prosecutor’s Office, Ministry of Interior and Supreme Court for further application;
* The Handbook for criminal justice officials on authorisation of psycholinguistic expertise printed in Russian and Kyrgyz languages;
* A Kyrgyz-Russian/Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of expert terminology has been finalised and handed over to the forensic experts to serve as a guide in daily work;
* Development of the software on application for linguistic and psychological (psycholinguistic) text processing and an electronic database of materials, launched;
* A series of workshops to present the Handbook and discuss existing gaps in appointment and conduct of forensic examinations on cases related to extremism and terrorism held in 7 oblasts of the country engaging 253 police, prosecutors and judges.

**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).

**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.  The project continued monitoring of the project performance based on tracking of the key performance indicators with a focus on implementation of social rehabilitation programs for violent extremist offenders in prison, on probation, and post-release interventions.  The project has continued data collection and analysis relating to 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 appointed 27 linguistic examinations, in 2017 - 48, in 2018 - 75. In 2019, 592 and in 2020 - 640 materials accordingly; within 5-months of 2021 - 102 materials received for psycholinguistic and religious examination in accordance with the decisions of the investigative and judicial authorities. More than 80% of the materials submitted for examination are related to extremism and terrorism-related criminal cases, proving the increased capacity of the forensic experts to produce quality examinations. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  **Yes,** 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. 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. 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.  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; probation office premises were allocated and co-budgeted by local authorities based on the monitoring results. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  The project management has launched the final independent project evaluation in close coordination with the PBF Secretariat and PBSO. | 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 has developed TOR for the final evaluation (approved by the core learning partners) and TORs for the team of independent evaluation experts – 1 international lead expert, 1 international prison expert and 1 national peacebuilding expert. The evaluation process is currently under the desk review stage. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | 1) 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.  2) STRIVE EU (UNDP) – 330,000.00 USD allocated for preventing violent extremism at the local level, including capacity building of the probation institution.  3) Government of Qatar (UNODC) Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, 168,039 USD allocated for Kyrgyzstan to implement Rehabilitation & Social Integration of Prisoners (2018-2021) in 2 pilot penitentiary institutions in Kyrgyzstan  4) US State Department (UNODC) “Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters Detention Programme” (2019-2021) involving Iraq, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (overall budget 4 180 000 USD, incl. 750 000 USD (for Kyrgyzstan)) supports further institutionalisation of work to strengthen prison and probation management to prevent radicalisation to violence.  Note: National 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. |
| **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 the project implementation. The project team had to re-establish regular workflow with the newly appointed national leadership. 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, the project received from the PBSO a permission for 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 (<50%) to the total of 483 VEPs | 15% (at least 3% of women) increase by 2020 |  | 435 offenders, incl. 90 women (20% women) to the total of 560 |  |
| 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  0 | Up to 5 by 2020  200 persons (100 % of staff) working with violent extremist prisoners (15 % female staff) by 2018 |  | 10 regulatory documents developed:1 draft law on combatting terrorism;  9 probation regulations  225 prison staff (97 women) working with VEPs applying new criminal legislation, policies and procedures on VEPs management |  |
| 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 |  | 23 probation clients (13 men, 10 women) and 10 vulnerable families (selected cases) underwent through the pilot rehabilitation and resocialization programme |  |
| 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 | 135 probation clients (3rd year of project implementation)  83 probation officers (26 women) from 24 regions enhanced skills on implementation of social reintegration programs. | 554 probation clients (305 women), including 101 (41 women, 40%) sentenced for extremism/ terrorism related crimes, 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 | 16% duty bearers and 3.9% right holders | 15% increase in the perception that community initiatives are effective | 2018 situational analysis on the system of rehabilitation and probation of vulnerable population (109 respondents incl.9 ex-offenders); 2019 monitoring report on management of VEPs in open-type prisons and on probation (101 respondents, incl.76 offenders) | progress indicatorwill be set based on the final evaluation results | The initially planned baseline-/end-line surveys have been cancelled due to COVID quarantine restrictions; the baseline proxy data source: situational analysis and public monitoring report |
| 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 examinations (3rd year of project implementation) | 176 |  |
| 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 | 50% forensic experts  (2nd year of project implementation) | 100% forensic experts **(**28 men and 20 women) capacitated to apply psycholinguistic and religious expertise in criminal cases involving signs of extremism and terrorism |  |

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)