United Nations Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa
Project Proposal

Initiative:	4
Project Title:	**Building resilience to violent extremism and strengthening responses to new and emerging threats of terrorism in East and Southern Africa**
Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region:	**Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, and regional partners including the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)**
CT Compact Lead Entity/Entities:	**UNOCT**
CT Compact Implementing Entities:	**UNDP, UN Women, UNESCO and UNICRI**
Project Duration (start and end date)	**2 Years (1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025)**
Approximate Cost: ***If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown**	**$4,651,060** **Year 1 - $2,264,949** **Year 2 - $2,386,111** **UNOCT - $2,397,414** **UN Women - $650,000** **UNICRI - $657,646** **UNDP - $600,000** **UNESCO - $346,000** **Budget includes:** *M&E - $276,731 (5%) and Gender - $841,070 (16%)*

Investment Priority Area: Select (**1**) of the following investment priority areas: *[double-click 1 box, select 'checked']*

☐ Border, Transportation and Critical Infrastructure Security	☐ Legislative Assistance
☐ Combating the Financing of Terrorism	☐ Organized Crime
☐ Countering Cyber-enabled Terrorism	☒ Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
☐ Gender and the Empowerment of Women	☐ Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Foreign Terrorist Fighters
☐ Human Rights	☐ Weapons
☐ Law Enforcement	☐ Other

Relevant SDG Goals, target(s), and SDG indicator(s): Please indicate the overall goal(s) and related targets that the project contributes to. The goals need to be in accordance with the General Assembly resolution which contains the SDG framework (A/RES/71/313).

SGD 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Gender marker: *Gender Marker 0: when none of the substance of outcomes, outputs or activities are addressing-gender equality/women's empowerment (GEEW), and 0% of the budget is dedicated to it.*

Gender Marker 1: when 1% to 15% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, up to 15% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW.

Gender Marker 2a: when 15% to 60% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW (but this is not the sole objective of the programme/project) and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, 15% to 60% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW.

Gender Marker 2b: when 60% to 100% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, 60% to 100% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW. The principal objectives of the project are related to the empowerment of women and gender equality, including strengthening the gender-responsiveness of a PVE or counter-terrorism initiative

Gender Marker 2a

Gender is integrated in the conflict analysis and ensures that the project does no harm and is not reinforcing gender inequality. Gender is not the primary objective of this project, but makes up 15% of the outcomes and output contribute to advancing GEWE and 16% of the budget.

CTED marker: *CTED marker (A): Does not incorporate CTED's analysis and recommendations*
CTED marker (B): *Partially incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations*
CTED marker (C): *Fully incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations*

CTED marker C: Fully incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations

Executive Summary: Provide a succinct summary and include: Why the proposed investment is relevant and strategic; the expected end-of-project outcomes; timeframe and resource commitment; any critical risks and challenges to success, and how these will be addressed.

In response to the growing threat of violent extremism conducive to terrorism in Africa, this joint UN proposal aims to strengthen development responses and mitigate the growth of violent extremism in Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda through concerted, integrated inclusive, human rights-based and gender responsive approaches, and strategic communication support with an emphasis on preventive efforts. This project seeks to develop evidence-based research and offer practical capacity building support to governments, civil society, youth, and community-leaders to become more resilient to violent extremism and reduce the threat of terrorism.

Specifically, this project seeks to respond to new and emerging threats in violent extremism, in three key areas: 1) Climate: The integration of climate perspectives into PCVE policies and programmes in a human rights-compliant manner and with due consideration to gender and other intersectional factors; 2) Gaming: Conducting research on the intersection between video games and violent extremism, to bolster the capacity of gamers, practitioners, governments, and regional organisations to develop and implement preventive actions and integrate industry-informed best practices; and 3) Strategic communications: Delivering capacity building support on strategic and crisis communication to effectively counter violent extremism narratives online and offline and strengthen community resilience against violent extremist narratives, including terrorist narratives that promote mis/disinformation.

The United Nations Secretary-General's 2021 report, Our Common Agenda, stresses the importance of an evidence-driven approach to address development challenges, which includes the growing threat of violent extremism conducive to terrorism in Africa. Considering this, new and evidence-based ways of thinking and approaches to thwart the growth of violent extremism conducive to terrorism in the region are urgently required.

Responding to this call, the project takes a two-year approach of developing and trying new and evidence-based interventions to support Member States in East and Southern Africa to address new and emerging violent extremist threats such as terrorist exploitation of climate insecurity, exploring the intersection between video games and gaming adjacent platforms and violent extremism, and preventing violent extremism through strategic communications such as counter and alternative narratives.

Even though climate change has been on the sidelines of the preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE) discourse until recently, its linkages to violent extremism must be explored more fully, especially where adaptation and mitigation measures are not secured, for example in Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, and Tanzania. The effects of drought, depletion of natural resources, farmers-herders conflict, migration, and other vulnerabilities caused or exacerbated by climate change can push people, especially youth, to join violent extremists or terrorist groups. Among many other things, the project will contribute to research efforts to further explore the nexus between climate change and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. Women are also affected, given they heavily rely on natural resources as vital inputs and assets for livelihood for themselves and their families. Increasingly, climate change and climate-induced degradation of resources, increases competition and often aggravates or amplifies the risk of violent conflict and sexual and gender-based violence.

Violent extremist and terrorist groups exploit the potential of digital mediums such as video games and gaming adjacent platforms to ramp up recruitment and radicalization to violence. As such, the proposed intervention aims to disrupt this activity by exploring and harnessing the power of digital mediums such as video games and strategic communication such as counter and alternative narratives to not only prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism, but to also contribute to building sustainable peace. It aims to equip government communication officials, civil society organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders to be more aware of misinformation, disinformation, incitement of hatred, hate speech and other manifestations of violent ideologies, and develop robust responses to address them through the various mediums and spaces that these groups abuse.

The project will synergise the mandates and comparative advantages of UNOCT, UNDP, UNICRI, UN Women, and UNESCO, as well as the African Union, Regional Economic Communities, including Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Southern African Development Community (SADC), host governments, CSOs and other stakeholder groups. This multistakeholder partnership will ensure that the activities, outputs, and outcomes of the project are robust and sustainable through conducting initial scoping, consultation, research to practice, and implementing co-design approaches with beneficiaries where relevant to ensure that programmatic interventions meet beneficiaries needs and are context relevant. The project will adopt human rights-based, gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive, and participatory approaches, with the guidance of technical advisors and drawing from lessons learned and good PCVE practices of partners. rLastly, the project will develop key insights and research, as well as a suite of policy documents and practical tools (assessments, frameworks, toolkits, guides, and games) that the Member States can integrate into their policies, strategies, and interventions, therefore, ensuring sustained engagement post the life of the project.

| **1. Relevance:** Explain why a partner should make the proposed investment, and provide the evidence supporting this. |
| What Counter-Terrorism need does this project propose to address? How was this need identified? Is the project responsive to CTC/CTED identified priorities and technical assistance needs? Is there strong national/regional ownership and government support? |

Through dedicated and integrated support on communications-related aspects, thematic areas on PCVE prioritised under this project have been selected based on four main criteria of need: 1) the area has been highlighted in CTC/CTED technical assessments; 2) Member States, regional organisations, and communities have highlighted the need through direct engagement with UN entities; 3) the area represents a new and emerging threat in the field of violent extremism; and 4) there is limited understanding of the area due to the lack of empirical research available and/or few examples of practical implementation to date including areas such as climate security. As such, these criteria will guide the project to focus on areas that can make a demonstrable, valuable, and impactful contribution to the field of PCVE, and lives of beneficiaries in Africa.

At a national level, the project will provide direct support to beneficiaries and partners from the selected Member States of the region, ensuring close engagement with the media, cultural leaders/institutions, faith-based organizations, women's rights organizations and religious leaders to actively promote inclusion and tolerance. At the regional level, the project seeks to support the capacity of the African Union , IGAD, and SADC through enhanced and reinvigorated communication support.

The project delivers on the UN Secretary General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674) and reinforces actions towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peaceful Societies, particularly target 16.A, also contributing to SDG Goal 5 on Gender Equality in line with UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015).

Relevant UN resolutions and other strategic documents:
Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) that makes explicit the link between violent extremism and terrorism and recognize the need for prevention: "violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism", requires collective efforts, "including preventing radicalization, recruitment and mobilization of individuals into terrorist groups and becoming foreign terrorist fighters".
Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security and 2242 (2015) that links Women, Peace and Security and CT/PCVE agendas.
Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) on the Prohibition of Incitement to Terrorism
Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth Peace and Security
Security Council resolution 2354 (2017) on the Comprehensive Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives
Security Council Resolution 2349 (2017) on Peace and Security in Africa
Security Council resolution 2419 (2018) on Youth, Peace and Security
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) (Goals 4, 8, 16)
The United Nations Youth Strategy (2018)
The United Nations System Wide Action Plan on Youth (2018)
Report of the Secretary-General (2019) on Women, Peace and Security

I. Justification for Member States selection

Somalia

In 2016, Somalia adopted a National Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism. However, implementation, supported by UN entities, has proven challenging, according to CTED's overview of implementation assessment in 2019[1]. Various PCVE efforts are ongoing, including engaging religious scholars as insider mediators to address violent extremism through dialogue and consensus building. In addition, the key objectives of the National Strategy and Action Plan include i) strengthening research on the root causes and drivers of terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism, ii) capacity-building, and iii) effective communication. On this note, this project focuses on reintegrating tailored strategic communication, which should address challenges Somalia faces and assist Somalia government to further implement its National Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism. It will further seek to leverage existing networks and community engagement through support on strengthening early warning advocacy and communication efforts through a community-based insider mediator network of religious scholars.

Kenya

Kenya has developed the National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism (NSCVE) in 2017 and The Country Action Plan (CAP) in 2018. In 2019, CTED's technical assistance needs assessment identified that Kenya government requires assistance in implementing the National CVE Strategy[2]. In addition, CTED's "Global survey of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions by Member States" addresses that recruitment and radicalization activities by Al-Shabaab is ongoing[3].

Uganda

CTED's Overview of Implementation Assessment in 2022 identified technical needs of Ugandan government in terms of implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017), 2462 (2019), 2482 (2019) and other relevant Security Council resolutions. Two of the needs that require assistance and are relevant to this project are "42. Provide additional capacity to police stations located in refugee settlements and train officers in community policing and engagement, including on understanding and addressing grievances and noting signs of vulnerability to radicalization" and "62. Strengthen and regularize dialogue on CVE between the relevant authorities and civil society, through the establishment of a CVE platform"[4].

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[1] THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT (OIA) – 2019 June
https://documentcloud.adobe.com/spodintegration/index.html?locale=en-us
[2] KENYA_2019_121
[3] https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/sites/www.un.org.securitycouncil.ctc/files/ctc_1373_gis.pdf
[4] https://documentcloud.adobe.com/spodintegration/index.html?locale=en-us

Tanzania

In Tanzania, the Government has developed a national PCVE strategy with support from UNDP, which is under consideration for approval. Through support to their NCTC, this project will build off existing UN engagement on CT/PCVE to provide tailored strategic communication support through whole-of-government and whole-of -society interventions.

Mozambique

CTED's 2019 visit to Mozambique noted progress, including the adoption of proactive measures aimed at aligning its legal framework with the requirements of relevant Council resolutions and the international counter-terrorism instruments. Further identified opportunities for additional efforts included dedicated technical assistance to better align its response to the applicable international counter-terrorism requirements.

This project seeks to provide technical assistance and support, as part of UN's existing support to Mozambique in promoting peace, social cohesion, inclusion and conflict prevention in the Cabo Delgado province, and noting the importance of reinvigorating and amplifying the effects of community-based engagement with women and youth at the forefront of this process. This project will focus on 1) Design and implement national communication strategies to reinforce the social contract between communities and state actors; 2) Deliver outreaching advocacy campaigns to promote youth and women leadership for community engagement and prevention of violent extremism, 3) Support community radios with equipment and training for dissemination of peace messages in conflict-affected communities.

II.   Justification for thematic selection

Globally, violent extremism and terrorism continue to threaten international peace, stability, and development, and impose a devastating human cost. Eastern and Southern Africa, like many regions, face evolving manifestations of violent extremism and terrorism as violent extremist and terrorist groups continue to take advantage of new technologies and vulnerabilities. In such a context, it is imperative to strengthen the capacities of Member States to mitigate the impact of terrorist exploitation of climate insecurity, harnessing strategic communications for prevention, and better understand threats and opportunities on new and emerging platforms, like video games.

Climate Change
Climate change creates new and exacerbates existing vulnerabilities. If adaptation and mitigation measures are not put in place, especially for those disproportionately affected, these climate change-induced vulnerabilities, in addition to other pull factors, may push individuals to join violent extremist and terrorist groups. For example, Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab have both exploited drought and lack of resources to recruit youth to gain territory and advance its ideological goals.

Climate change impacts magnify structural inequalities, including gender inequality. While approximately 35% of population in sub-Saharan Africa region are living in extreme poverty; for every 100 men aged 25-34 there are 127 women of the same group living in extreme poverty[5]. Climate change has dire consequences for everyone, however due to social roles and gender dynamics, women are disproportionately affected. Women produce 60% to 80% of the food in developing countries[6], and more frequent and severe drought, flooding, and pest damage due to climate change will negatively impact women and threaten heir livelihoods. In many societies women have the primary responsibility for collecting water and firewood, and as climate change exacerbates resource scarcity, women and girls may have to travel farther to collect water and firewood, exposing them to more threats, including heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence, and decreasing the time available for other activities, like schooling. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. During and after natural disasters, a woman's role as family caregiver is intensified, potentially leading to exhaustion and illness. Studies have also shown an increase in levels of domestic and sexual violence following disasters. Finally, women are already more vulnerable to undernutrition and have less access to medical services than men; climate change can exacerbate this situation, worsening sanitation and hygiene.[7] Finally, climate-related disasters, may lead to increased displacement, migration an conflict, thus exposing women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation.

[5] https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/SDG-report-Fact-sheet-Sub-Saharan-Africa-en.pdf
[6] https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/46460915.pdf
[7] https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/46460915.pdf

Although countries in East Africa are among the lowest contributors to global gas emissions, they are some of the worst impacted by climate change, and they also have high levels of gender inequality. Somalia in particular, has historically dealt with challenges such as droughts. However, in recent years, new factors have intensified these challenges, leading to a catastrophic situation. According to the World Meteorological Organisation, Somalia, along with neighbouring countries in East Africa have experienced five failed rainy seasons and has now entered a sixth failure this year.

Climate change should not be addressed solely out of global security concerns because it also affects other dimensions such as it threatens livelihoods especially of communities dependent on natural resources, consequently fuelling inter-communal tensions such as farmer-herder conflicts. Terrorist and violent extremist groups target markets as recruitment places, preying on the vulnerability of farmers who have been affected by drought or other natural hazards that have left them with low yields. Often, in this state of despair, the outlook of a stable income is used strategically to recruit new members. Aside from recruitment, climate change could also impact how violent extremist groups operate, for instance how they chose to finance themselves (e.g., through the exploitation of natural resources), or which groups or infrastructures they target.

The project will build on initial research —most recently a 2022 published report by UNICRI and SWISSAID on perceptions of climate change and violent extremism of local communities in Chad, where it was found that ever-shrinking resources led to increased conflict within and between communities, causing a breakdown in social cohesion. The impact of climate change on peace and security is growing, but there is still limited empirical research, and even less so on possible linkages with terrorism. Furthermore, policymakers and practitioners alike do not have comprehensive guidance and tools to support the development and implementation of appropriate policy and programmatic interventions in this space as it relates to PCVE.

Video Games
Violent extremist and terrorist groups are extensively using the Internet and other information and communication technologies to spread their narratives and recruit people, especially young men and women. To tackle these challenges, the UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism called upon Member States to develop and implement national communication strategies that are gender sensitive, tailored to local contexts and based on international human rights norms and standards.

In recent years, little work has been completed on the intersection of gaming and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. The European Radicalization Awareness Network has published research on the topic and some organisations have experimented with direct intervention approaches by engaging with radicalized individuals on gaming platforms. While this is a good start, much more needs to be understood in terms of how violent extremists and terrorists benefit from and influence the gaming environment and wider culture. To better understand the threat landscape from the perspective of policymakers, practitioners, tech companies, and gamers, in 2021 UNOCT launched mixed methods research in three phases that involved a literature review, focus groups with experts and gamers and an online survey with gamers generating over 600 responses from the gaming community. The findings from the research were compiled into a report, "Examining the Intersection Between Gaming and Violent Extremism", published in late 2022.

Although the scope was limited to gamers in North America and Western Europe, this research provided unique insight into the experience of the gaming community. Further research and intervention design that covers other parts of the world is needed to build a more complete picture of the threat landscape, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa where the total number of gamers is 186 million, more than doubled the 77 million in 2015.

Given the vast appeal of video games and the number of young users in gaming spaces, it is unsurprising that violent extremists have used video games to spread their ideologies for over 20 years. Accordingly, this project would explore the scope and nature of violent extremists' exploitation of gaming spaces; scout potential avenues to prevent or mitigate this exploitation; and gain insights regarding the possibility of using video games for peace.

In 2021, UNOCT, UNESCO MGIEP, and UNAOC launched The Digital Games for Peace Challenge to try and harness this role of video games for peace. This project was a South-Asia-focused youth-led initiative to co-design concrete game-based methodologies that prove the potential of games and put forth actionable guidance on how to build or use existing games to develop relevant competencies for intercultural dialogue and social and emotional learning to prevent violent extremism.

The project was designed in consultation with key stakeholders and experts on digital games, social emotional learning (SEL), intercultural dialogue (ICD) and preventing violent extremism (PVE) and split in two main phases resulting in four game ideas, each with an educator's guide. The Digital Games for Peace challenge demonstrated the enthusiasm and creativity of young people in designing novel solutions for building peace.

Building on this successful pilot, an Africa-focused Digital Games for Peace challenge will provide a platform for showcasing contextual game-based solutions to building peace. Instead of youth, the challenge will engage game studios and ed-tech companies from African nations in a month-long theme-based game-jam (a hack-a-thon for game development). Since these entities will have game-development experience, UNESCO MGIEP will focus on building their capacities in SEL and PVE to enable its application in game-design with the goal of rolling out to participants once fully developed.

Strategic Communications

As foregrounded above, beyond the mediums of communication, especially digital ones like video games, violent extremist and terrorist groups also exploit the power of propaganda to facilitate radicalisation and recruitment. To prevent and counter this, the field of PCVE has explored the potential of a diverse spectrum of interventions including strategic communications, counter-narratives and alternative narratives, to challenge the rationalisation of violence in dominant violent extremist narratives and to construct alternative narratives. Given that violent extremism and terrorism 'are not simply violence but communication', strategic communication will continue to remain prominent in programming, across Africa – both online and offline spaces.

This exploitation of online spaces and communications ecosystems is of growing concern in both East and West Africa as groups such as the Islamic State's West African Province (ISWAP), Boko Haram and al-Shabaab capitalise on their affiliation with Daesh and Al-Qaeda and their sophisticated communications strategies to push disinformation and terrorist narratives to radicalise, recruit, train and promote their activities across their respective regions. ISWAP disseminates content on a dedicated Telegram Channel and Facebook page that promotes Daesh material in Hausa and other local languages, targeting specific communities across West Africa in easily accessible formats. Boko Haram has utilised its Telegram channel, members' and supporters' Facebook pages, and even YouTube to push videos with their leaders' messaging and violent extremist narratives with the intent to incite and radicalise. They also have dedicated Facebook pages to promote and push Boko Haram content in addition to videos praising the late Daesh leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Across East Africa, the Covid-19 pandemic affected changes in communication platforms and channels by violent extremist actors in the region. In Uganda, for example, the Allied Democratic Force (ADF) started to use Telegram – via its affiliation with Daesh to claim responsibility for their actions while continuing in-person recruitment in Uganda. Al-Shabaab used new mediums online to radicalize and recruit due to pandemic restrictions while maintaining in-person contact despite these restrictions. The support for al-Shabaab and the Islamic State in Africa and in East Africa runs across the open web, encrypted messaging applications, niche platforms, and straight through Facebook, undetected by content moderation, particularly when disseminated in languages that have long proved problematic for the platform to adequately moderate.

The limited research into the online media ecosystem of al-Shabaab and the Islamic State, analyzed the role of "independent news" outlets and their intersections with hundreds-strong networks of amplifier profiles on Facebook, linked to a number of central pages identifying themselves as "media outlets" or "media personalities". The available research found that the network of support for al-Shabaab and Islamic State extended across several platforms, including decentralized messaging applications such as Element and RocketChat, and encrypted messaging platforms such as Telegram, as well as Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook. This feeds into the wider strategy of weakening governance and legitimising attacks against public service providers across the region, including health workers; in turn, making cross-border travel easier for the group to continue its operations. It is critical, therefore, for beneficiaries engaged in countering the narratives of terrorist and violent extremist groups in Africa, to have enhanced skills and understanding in countering dis/misinformation, incitement to hatred and responding through the power of communications.

In addition to the emergence of violent extremist groups in online spaces, which offers a far wider reach than localized processes, recent evidence from the *Journey to Extremism* (2023) study suggest that low levels of internet use is associated with a likelihood of recruitment. Indeed, in peripheral areas where internet penetration is low, the trajectory into violent extremist and terrorist groups is more likely to be shaped by peer influence as well as traditional media. The study found that recruits who never used or lacked access to the internet also joined more quickly than others. Among 'quick recruits', traditional media such as radio was further cited as the main source of information after word of mouth. They were also more likely to join with friends than alone, suggesting the association between lower internet usage and greater vulnerability to peer influence in the recruitment process. Recognizing the limitations of online influence in such peripheral areas, VE groups have adapted their strategies to combine both offline and online recruitment tactics to be able to reach those previously unreached. As such, this highlights the need for concerted efforts that are able to both bolster and support counter-narratives and alternative narratives in online and offline spaces.

2. Effectiveness: Provide a brief outline of the proposed activities, including timelines and sequencing. What strategic and transformative change does the project seek to achieve? Provide anticipated results,

　　　1) immediate outcome (changes in awareness, skills, abilities or access as a direct result of the proposed activities),

　　　2) intermediate outcome (change in behaviour, practice and/or performance),

　　　3) ultimate outcome (change in state, conditions, or wellbeing)

Thematic focus	Immediate Outcome	Intermediate outcome	Ultimate outcome
1. Climate security	Knowledge gaps on the nexus of climate change and violent extremism/terrorism are identified and filled.	Policymakers have the capacity to integrate a climate perspective into PCVE policies and programmes, in a human rights-compliant manner and with due considerations of gender and intersectional factors.	A climate perspective is integrated into PCVE policies and programmes in East Africa in a human rights-compliant manner and with due consideration to gender and other intersectional factors.
2. Video Gaming	Knowledge gaps on the nexus of video games and violent extremism /terrorism in East Africa are identified.	Policymakers, practitioners, tech companies, and gamers have the necessary recommendations to best address potential threats.	Increased individual and institutional commitment of violence prevention/extremism using the SEL framework.
3. Online Radicalization and Strategic Communication	There is a greater understanding of needs in Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda relating to PCVE Strategic Communication, disinformation, incitement to hatred, crisis communication and gendered narratives.	Government communications officials, CSOs and other relevant actors have greater capacity to implement good practice communications for PCVE, disinformation, incitement to hatred speech, crisis communications and gendered narratives.	The impact of violent extremist narratives, including those that utilise disinformation and incitement to hatred, or exploit crises and gendered narratives is markedly reduced.

3. Delivery: Describe and justify the proposed implementation arrangements including the role that national entities, local partner and community-based organisations will play (as relevant). Particularly highlight how you will work with the UN Resident Coordinator and other UN system entities under common UN system-wide frameworks or approaches. What strategic value does each partner bring to the project?

The project will be coordinated through the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism Nairobi Programme Office, with implementation support from the UNOCT Global PCVE Programme, in partnership with UN Women Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique and Somalia country offices and Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa, UNDP Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda country offices, and the Region Service Center, UNICRI and UNESCO. In addition, close collaboration and consultation will be maintained with the UN Resident Coordinator Offices in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Somalia.

The implementation of the project outputs and activities by the organization are based on the comparative advantages where each organization will lead in each output in collaboration with other UN agencies and organizations taking in consideration the relevance and complementarity from the evidence-based research to the practices and programming in the field.

The proposed project will be implemented with a wide range of strategic partners at that national and sub-regional level to deliver on its objectives, such as the National Counter Terrorism Centres, relevant line Ministries in respective countries, civil society organizations, media, think tanks and research organizations. In addition, the project will collaborate and partner with regional organizations such as the African Union, SADC and IGAD through their Centre of Excellence on PCVE.

The project will adopt a rights-based approach to the principles of community participation and local ownership, and seek to enhance synergy with other organizations at the regional, national, and local levels.

4. Sustainability: Describe how the investment leads to benefits and partnerships that will last beyond the duration of the investment. Ensure that a definition and strategy for sustainability is clearly articulated in the design.

The project is a joint initiative for UN participating organizations (UNPOs) and it will be jointly implemented through the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism Nairobi Programme Office, with support from the UNOCT Global PCVE Programme, UN Women Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique and Somalia country offices and Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa, UNDP Kenya and Uganda country offices and the Region Service Center for Africa, UNICRI and UNESCO.

To ensure the sustainability of these interventions, the project activities are aligned with or support the respective UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at country level and with the regional and country level interventions by the UNPOs. Also, engaging the regional, sub-regional organizations and local authorities at different levels who are taking integral roles in the implementation and making commitments to integrate its outcomes into their policies and plans. The project will involve IGAD and SADC, and local authorities of countries covered by the project.

5. Human Rights: How are human rights integrated into project design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation?
- ✔ Does the initiative incorporate a human rights risk and opportunity assessment and measures to respond to its findings?
- ✔ Does the initiative address potential impact on persons or groups who may be marginalized or discriminated against, such as women, members of ethnic, religious, racial, sexual, and other minorities as well as groups and persons in vulnerable situations, such as refugees and asylum-seekers or persons affected by armed conflict and other types of violence?
- ✔ Does the initiative respond to relevant analyses and recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms?
- ✔ Does the initiative include activities that fall within the scope of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy?
- ✔ If so, how will the initiative ensure that a risk assessment will be conducted and mitigation measures undertaken, as needed, in line with the requirements of the Policy?

Several human rights concerns can be identified in relation to the areas addressed by the project, in particular:
- **Climate security**: Climate change impacts such as drought and resource depletion can lead to displacement and threaten livelihoods, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations, including youth and women. There is a risk that if adaptation and mitigation efforts are not inclusive, it could exacerbate inequalities and potentially increase the allure of violent extremism for marginalized groups. The project has been designed to ensure that the integration of climate perspectives into PCVE policies and programmes is achieved in a human rights-compliant manner and with due consideration to gender and other intersectional factors.
- **Gaming**: In conducting research on the nexus between violent extremism and gaming platforms, the project will seek to balance the imperative to monitor and restrict harmful content against the rights to freedom of expression and privacy. It will highlight the necessity of industry-informed best practices to regulate content while respecting human rights standards and avoiding the stigmatization of gaming communities. This will entail a careful approach to avoid broad generalizations that may alienate or unfairly target gamers, particularly youth.
- **Strategic Communications**: Developing and promoting counter-narratives to violent extremism involves navigating complex issues around freedom of expression. The project has been designed to ensure that efforts to counter misinformation and extremist narratives do not inadvertently suppress lawful, albeit controversial, speech.

The **United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its 8th review** reaffirm the international community's resolution to strengthen the global response to terrorism, elaborate a broad range of counter-terrorism measures and highlight the commitment to uphold the rule of law and human rights. Within this framework, the 8th review encourages UNOCT to enhance its provision of technical assistance to Member States and it encourages Member States to resort to the technical assistance delivered by UNOCT. It also requests UNOCT and other relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities (including UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICRI) to jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies (such as online platforms) provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism.

Furthermore, the **2016 Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism**' comprehensive approach involves both aligning ongoing humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, security, and political interventions with the goals of preventing violent extremism and implementing PVE-specific programming in targeted contexts. Under this approach, UN PVE initiatives, such as the present one, aspire to use human rights-based approaches, which contrast with hard-security counterterrorism responses that can be perceived to be less sensitive to human rights.

In addition, it is to be highlighted that many reports, specifically those by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism have brought to the fore the potential risks of PCVE interventions.

Building on this foundation, lessons learned, as well as periodic technical guidance of OHCHR, the proposed project will take a human rights-based approach to PCVE by supporting regional and national actors and local civil society organisations to develop inclusive and human rights based PVE policies that protect the rights of women and girls, and ensure the needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed.

To fully integrate these human rights concerns, the project has been designed to:

- **Ensure participatory approaches**: The project has been designed so as to involve local communities, especially those most affected by the issues at stake. This includes ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive strategies that consider the needs of women, youth, and marginalized groups. By conducting research on climate and gaming, this initiative will seek to better protect the human rights of local populations by gaining local insights to provide clearer guidance on how to foster a more inclusive, society-wide understanding of why violent extremism emerges and how to engage with the complex pathways on which individuals become radicalized. The inputs of underrepresented groups (such as young people and women) will be prioritized to provide insight into how they experience violent extremism and human rights violations. In line with the above, the project will seek to advance the meaningful participation of civil society in PCVE and ensuring an enabling rights environment. In addition, all assistance will be based on respecting the twin principles "Do no harm" and "Do maximum good", by ensuring that project interventions do not cause human rights violations, exacerbate divisions between institutions and communities, and worsen existing problems. UNOCT will ensure at all times the respect of the do no harm principle, both for its staff, counterparts, and all other stakeholders.
- **Adopt a Rights-Based Approach**: Every element of the project will be guided by the Human rights-based approach (HRBA) principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability; respect for and promotion of international human rights norms and standards. A HRBA will be adopted in assessing the claims of rights holders, as well as the response and capacity of duty bearers, and how these relate to the key drivers of PCVE. This will be done by integrating a HRBA analysis of rights holders and duty bearers with PCVE analysis. The project will build capacities of the right holders and duty bearers to enhance protection, respect and fulfil human rights obligations. This will be done through strengthening formulation, implementation and review of policy, legal and institutional frameworks on PCVE.

Furthermore, partnerships will be enhanced with human rights actors, including OHCHR and national stakeholders and institutions to strengthen human rights mainstreaming, advocacy, reporting, increase public voice and participation in PCVE for inclusive and sustainable development. In this regard, UNOCT, UN Women, UNDP, UNICRI and UNESCO will work closely under the guidance of OHCHR as the main UN entity with the mandate to promote and protect human rights.

Finally, gender mainstreaming, as further described in the section hereafter, will be rooted in human rights and gender equality elevating the rights of, and remedies due to, women and girls, without discrimination. Partnering and engaging with UN Women will ensure long term, meaningful gender mainstreaming rooted in human rights.

6. Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women: How are gender considerations (men, women, gender roles, including violent masculinities) integrated into the project design and delivery?

✓ Does the project consider potential differential impacts of both terrorism and counter-terrorism on women and men (taking into account intersectional identity factors such as nationality, age, belief, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, geographic origin, ability, socio-economic status, and other identity factors, and combinations thereof), women's organizations and broader civil society?

✓ What are the barriers to participation by women/girls, social and cultural constraints, and disabling environments, and what will be your mitigation measures to limit these risks?

✓ Were women, women's organizations and civil society working on gender equality and intersectional factors consulted during the design of the project?

The proposed project will contribute to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the UN Priority Agenda on Prevention and Sustaining Peace (GA resolution 262) specifically UNSCR 1325 (2000), 2250 (2015), 2242 (2015) and 2396 (2017), all which mandate the UN system and Member States to develop gender and youth responsive approaches to grappling with extremist threats and promote full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in all aspects of prevention. It also contributes to the goal of gender, peace and security as envisioned in the 2030 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - particularly SDG 5 (gender equality) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

Gender mainstreaming will be achieved by considering the needs, perspectives and situations of women, girls, boys and men, in the design, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. This will be done by ensuring that women's organizations and civil society working on gender equality and intersectional factors are consulted throughout the project scoping and implementation. Furthermore, in specific outcomes of the project, women and select civil society working on gender equality and intersectional factor in relation to PCVE, will be the primary partner and beneficiary of the intervention.

The project will promote gender equality and women's empowerment and adopt gender-responsive approach that will enhance effectiveness, ownership, and sustainability of community-driven peace initiatives , with lesson learning from south-south and triangular cooperation partners. Strategic engagements with relevant actors on the gender agenda will be of focus, including UN Women, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Commissions, and civil society organisations, among others to strengthen gender mainstreaming, advocacy, reporting, increase public voice and participation in PCVE.

The project also includes a strong gender approach to addressing climate-related security risks, gender responsive communication and contributes to a better understanding of specific gender and other intersectional vulnerabilities that are often exploited by violent extremist groups.

7.a International humanitarian law: How are considerations related to international humanitarian law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

7.b International refugee law: How are considerations related to international refugee law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

Given the project's geographical scope and diversity of the potential beneficiaries to be reached, international humanitarian law and international refugee law may be relevant to the project. Where appropriate and / or requested by project beneficiaries, relevant elements of the IHL/IRL will be duly considered and mainstreamed into activities to promote a holistic approach to the respect of various international obligations and undertakings assumed by the state parties to the relevant international legal instruments. Prior to project initiation, consultations will be held with UNOCT's Human Rights Unit, OHCHR, and the human rights focal points in the respective countries to ensure that IHL/IRL is being duly considered and incorporated into the project approach as appropriate.

8. Value for Money: How will the proposed activities and selected delivery approach, including selection and relative costs of implementation partners, represent value for money?

Project activities will be undertaken through a coherent and well-coordinated "One UN" approach, to leverage synergies more effectively, maximise impact, and reduce costs, to ensure value for money. Existing coordination structures both at United Nations Headquarters working through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and in the field through Resident Coordination Offices will be utilised.

Through this coordinated approach, lower transaction costs can be achieved through streamlined contribution agreement and reporting processes. Project implementation will benefit from the field presence of United Nations personnel based in Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, leveraging their on the ground footprint, including resources within project offices, existing infrastructure, equipment, vender contracts, and established procurement processes, to better facilitate implementation.

The project will draw on the technical expertise, lessons learned, and experiences of UNOCT, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, and UNICRI across the PCVE thematic areas, building on achievements from previous programmatic delivery. In this way, the project will leverage each partner's global and local insights, and capitalize on the existing strategic partnerships and beneficiary networks, contributing to greater longer-term sustainability.

This project also ensures deep alignment of the proposed initiative with the national, regional, and global strategic priorities will ensure that its results contribute, directly or indirectly, to the achievement of the broader developmental objectives. Thus, the proposed project will assist Member States to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant UNSC resolutions, and ultimately supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 5 and 16).

9. Financing and resourcing: Provide a summary budget here and a detailed excel-based budget with annual allocations and breakdowns by components

	UNOCT 2024	UNOCT 2025	UNDP 2024	UNDP 2025	UN Women 2024	UN Women 2025	UNESCO 2024	UNESCO 2025	UNICRI 2024	UNICRI 2025
Staff Cost	230,800	230,800			75,0000	75,000	20,000	20,000	118,632	118,632
Consultant fees			45,000	15,000	25,000	25,000			48,450	48,450
Travel	83,164	124,747	5,000	10,000	25,000	25,000	60,000	60,000	112,912	112,912
Contractual Services			75,000	75,000	50,000	50,000	115,000	60,000	8,000	8,000
Operating Expenses			25,000	12,500			5,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
Equipment and Furniture			50,000							
Transfer and Grants	580,838	871,257	175,000	75,000	125,000	125,000				
Programme Support Cost	116,324	159484	25,000	12,500	25,000	25,000			37,829	37,829
Total	1,011,127	1,386,289	400,000	200,000	325,000	325,000	200,000	146,000	328,823	328,823

10 Monitoring and Evaluation: and Reporting: How will project results be monitored and independently evaluated? Describe the type(s) of evaluations that will be utilized to ensure the project is delivering on desired results and demonstrate accountability and learning. Outline proposed reporting timeframes.

Monitoring and evaluation activities for the project will include:

- Development of a comprehensive human-rights based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan during the project planning phase – The M&E Plan will outline a logic model for the project, as well as a data collection and reporting plan. As the project lead, UNOCT will be responsible for developing the M&E Plan in collaboration with project partners (UNDP, UN Women, UNESCO and UNICRI).
- Ongoing monitoring – Project partners will be responsible for conducting ongoing monitoring of project activities in line with the M&E Plan.
- Independent mid-term evaluation – UNOCT will commission an external consultant to complete an independent evaluation at the project mid-point (Q4 2024), focusing on drawing out lessons learned to inform continuous improvement of the project for its remaining duration (i.e. a formative evaluation).
- Independent final evaluation – UNOCT will commission an external consultant to complete an independent evaluation at the project end-point (Q5 2024), focusing on assessing outcomes and impact (i.e. a summative evaluation).

- More specifically, the independent evaluations will focus on assessing: Process – the extent to which the project was delivered in line with expectations (budget, timing, approach), as well as key success factors and barriers to success.
- Outcomes – the extent to which the intended outcomes of the project have been achieved, as well as key success factors and barriers to success.

Partnerships – the extent to which partnerships have supported project success.

11. Risk Management: Describe key anticipated implementation risks that might affect the delivery of the programme objectives. Then, describe the mitigation measures that address these risks, and which entity would be responsible for these mitigation measures. This could summarise key risks from the **Risk Summary Tool** (see annex 2).

The project's intervention into new and emerging threats in violent extremism in the areas of climate security, video games and strategic communication might inadvertently deepen divisions among stakeholders, especially if there's any perceived bias or misrepresentation in the findings. Additionally, the risk of not adequately representing all relevant actors, could further exacerbate these tensions. To avoid these challenges, the project's activities will be approached with transparency, ensuring equal representation and participation from all relevant stakeholders and maintaining an open dialogue throughout the process. By doing so, the project partners will navigate the complexities of these sensitive issues and mitigate any negative repercussions. The specific risks that could impede the achievement of the envisaged results and effects have been detailed in Annex 2.

12. Communications: Describe the approach to communications. A communications strategy should at a minimum describe the type, format and frequency of communications pieces that will be developed and shared. Describe how funding partner visibility will be ensured through acknowledgement of support where appropriate in publications, online or at physical events.

To generate publicity and ensure awareness of the project and the funding partner, the project has outlined a multi-faceted communications strategy. Dedicated Webpage: A section will be dedicated to the project on each implementing partner's official website, detailing project objectives, milestones, and the funding partner's contribution. Regular updates, success stories, and news related to the project will be posted here. Press Releases: Periodic press releases will be issued on the occasion of key activities of the project. Social Media: implementing partners' social media channels will actively promote the project. Regular posts, infographics, and videos will highlight the project's progress and the funding partner's role in making it possible. Capacity building activities and Dialogue series: Through various events, implementing partners will not only share knowledge but will also emphasise the support provided by the funding partner. Publications: Any reports, findings, or publications stemming from the project will acknowledge the funding partner's contribution. Visibility Materials: Promotional materials like brochures, posters, and banners will feature the funding partner's logo, symbolising its support for the initiative. Engagement in International Forums: Whenever implementing partner representatives participate in international forums, conferences, or seminars, they will highlight the project and the funding partner's role. Through these efforts, the implementing partners aim to consistently acknowledge and highlight the funding partner's contribution, ensuring the project's visibility at both global and local levels.

The Project will also invest in strong knowledge management, evidence generation and communication components to communicate results/impact.

Annex 1 – Logical Framework

	Thematic focus	Project Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Goal	All	Support the beneficiary countries to respond to new and emerging threats in violent extremism, in the areas of climate security, video games and strategic communications in a human rights compliant and gender-responsive manner	-	-	-	-
End of project outcomes	Climate security	Outcome 1: A climate perspective is integrated into PCVE policies and programmes in the beneficiary countries in a human rights-compliant manner and with due considerations to gender and other intersectional factors.	Number of PCVE policies and programmes into which a climate perspective is integrated in a human rights-compliant manner and with due considerations to gender and other intersectional factors (age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, etc.	To be determined for each beneficiary country	Integration into at least one policy or programme in each beneficiary country	Review of beneficiary countries' policies and programmes

Surveys and interviews with beneficiary country representatives |
| | Video games | Outcome 2: There is increased awareness of violent extremist/terrorist threats on gaming and gaming adjacent platforms, and potential responses | Number of new initiatives which consider the integration of gaming and PCVE duly integrating human rights and with due consideration to gender and intersectional | To be determined for each beneficiary country | 1 new initiative per beneficiary country | Review of beneficiary countries' policies and programmes

Surveys and interviews with beneficiary country |

			factors.			representatives
	Strategic communications	Outcome 3: The quality and quantity of PCVE strategic communications in beneficiary countries has increased	Number of PCVE strategic communication initiatives in beneficiary countries\n\nQuality of PCVE strategic communication initiatives in beneficiary countries	To be determined for each beneficiary country	10% increase in number PCVE strategic communication initiatives in each beneficiary country after two years\n\nEnhanced quality of PCVE strategic communication initiatives	Review of beneficiary countries' PCVE strategic communication initiatives\n\nSurveys and interviews with beneficiary country representatives
Outputs	Climate security	Output 1.1: Knowledge gaps on the nexus of climate change and violent extremism/terrorism with due consideration to human rights as well as gender and intersectional factors are identified and filled.	Knowledge gaps identified\n\nEnhanced knowledge	Gaps currently not understood\n\nTo be determined for each beneficiary country	Gaps understood\n\n75% of beneficiaries report enhanced knowledge on the nexus of climate change and violent extremism/terrorism	Copies of project deliverables\n\nSurveys and interviews with beneficiaries
		Output 1.2: Policymakers have the capacity to integrate a climate perspective into PCVE policies and programmes in a human rights-compliant and gender-responsive manner.	Enhanced capacity	To be determined for each beneficiary country	75% of beneficiaries report enhanced capacity to integrate a climate perspective into CVE policies and programmes in a human rights-compliant and gender-responsive manner.	Surveys and interviews with beneficiaries

					75% of beneficiaries report enhanced capacity to bring a gender-inclusive focus to this work	
	Video games	Output 2.1: Knowledge gaps on the nexus of video games and violent extremism/terrorism are identified, including with regard to human rights challenges that may arise and with due consideration to gender and other intersectional factors.	Knowledge gaps identified	Gaps currently not understood	Gaps understood	Copies of project deliverables
		Output 2.2: Policymakers, practitioners, tech companies, and gamers have the capacity to best address potential threats in the video gaming space in a manner consistent with international human rights norms and standards.	Enhanced capacity	To be determined for each beneficiary country	75% of beneficiaries report enhanced capacity to address potential threats in the video gaming space in a manner consistent with international human rights norms and standards.	Surveys and interviews with beneficiaries
	Strategic communications	Output 3.1: Government and non state actors including civil society representatives in Kenya, Somalia and Uganda have greater capacity to communicate effectively for PCVE through strategic planning and coordination.	Enhanced capacity	To be determined for each beneficiary country	75% of beneficiaries report enhanced capacity to communicate effectively for PCVE	Surveys and interviews with beneficiaries
		Output 3.2: Government and civil society representatives in Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Mozambique and Tanzania have greater capacity to counter gendered VE narratives.	Enhanced capacity	To be determined for each beneficiary country	75% of beneficiaries report enhanced capacity to counter gendered VE narratives	Surveys and interviews with beneficiaries

		Output 3.3: Government and civil society representatives in Mozambique and Tanzania have greater capacity to communicate effectively for PCVE through strategic planning, coordination, equipment supply and knowledge sharing.	Enhanced capacity	To be determined for each beneficiary country	75% of beneficiaries report enhanced capacity to communicate effectively for PCVE	Surveys and interviews with beneficiaries
Activities	Climate security Output 1.1: Knowledge gaps on the nexus of climate change and violent extremism/terrorism are identified and filled.	Activity 1.1.1: Conduct research on the nexus between climate change and violent extremism focusing on East Africa particularly with the impact of the current drought situation in Kenya and Somalia, with due consideration of gender and intersectional factors. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of research report	No published research on this topic	Research report published	Copy of research report
		Activity 1.1.2: Deliver a dialogue series on the nexus of climate change and violent extremism/terrorism, including its human rights aspects and with due consideration of gender and intersectional factors. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of dialogue series Number of attendees	Limited events currently held on nexus of climate change and violent extremism/terrorism	Completion of dialogue series 70 attendees	Dialogue series attendance data
		Activity 1.1.3: Develop a Toolkit on integrating a climate perspective into PCVE policies and programmes in a manner consistent with international human rights norms and standards and with due consideration of gender and intersectional factors. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of Toolkit	No available practical guides on climate and PCVE	Toolkit published	Copy of Toolkit
	Climate security Output 1.2: Policymakers have the capacity to integrate a	Activity 1.2.1: Conduct initial risk assessment in Kenya and Tanzania to evaluate needs, gaps and challenges and identify relevant stakeholders. Lead: UNICRI	Completion of risk assessment	No prior risk assessment specific to climate perspectives in PCVE	Report published	Copy of report

		Activity 1.2.2: Adapt the training material already developed by UNICRI to the specific context of the target countries and based on the results of the assessment. Lead: UNICRI	Completion of training materials adaptation	One general training manual already developed by UNICRI	Two training manuals adapted to specific context of Kenya and Tanzania	Copies of training manuals
	climate perspective into PCVE policies and programmes in a human rights-compliant and gender-responsive manner..	Activity 1.2.3: Deliver capacity building initiatives to national authorities and civil society organizations in target countries on climate and gender sensitive, and human rights-compliant PVE policies to support the establishment of relevant structures and/or strategies. Lead: UNICRI	Completion of capacity building initiatives Number of beneficiaries	No known capacity building currently being delivered on this topic	4 capacity building initiatives 100 trained government officials and civil society members	Training attendance data
		Activity 1.2.4: Analyse and explore the adaptation of existing machine learning based pastoral conflict mapping systems to the context of terrorism and violent extremism in the region. This will entail collection and analysis of data related to both terrorist and violent extremist attacks in Kenya, Somalia and Uganda and pertinent climatic data for these countries. A proof of concept will be developed and used to test the viability and utility of such systems for risk assessment and preparedness purposes. Lead: UNICRI	Development and testing of a machine learning-based conflict mapping system	Some existing pastoral conflict mapping systems	1 functional prototype of the adapted system developed Initial tests for viability completed	Prototype development reports Testing results Feedback from experts
	Video games Output 2.1: Knowledge gaps on the nexus of video games and violent extremism	Activity 2.1.1: Conduct initial scoping through a literature review and facilitating expert consultations, on the intersection between online radicalization/gaming and violent extremism in East Africa.	Completion of literature review	No available resources on the nexus between online radicalization/gaming and violent extremism in East Africa	Literature review available	Copy of the literature review

/terrorism in Kenya and East Africa with due consideration to gender and other intersectional factors are identified.	Lead: UNOCT				
	Activity 2.1.2: Conduct a series of focus groups and a survey with gamers to understand the potential violent extremist threats on gaming and gaming adjacent platforms in East Africa. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of focus groups Completion of survey	Limited available data on potential violent extremist threats on gaming and gaming adjacent platforms in Kenya and East Africa	Data available 30 focus group participants 500 survey responses	Copy of focus group and survey data
	Activity 2.1.3: Draft and publish a research report synthesizing analysis and research findings collected from the literature review, focus groups, and the survey. The report will provide an overview of the research and will seek to draw out the current threat landscape and nexus between violent extremism and video games in East Africa. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of research report	Limited available publications on potential violent extremist threats on gaming and gaming adjacent platforms in Kenya and East Africa	Research available	Copy of research report
	Activity 2.1.4: Host regional virtual roundtable discussion with policymakers, practitioners, tech companies, and gamers to present the research findings and explore opportunities for possible PCVE policy and programming support. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of roundtable discussion	Limited available publications on potential violent extremist threats on gaming and gaming adjacent platforms in Kenya and East Africa	Research findings disseminated via roundtable 100 attendees	Roundtable attendance data
	Activity 2.1.5: Develop a set of recommendations based on the roundtable discussion for policymakers, practitioners, tech companies, and gamers, to guide the development of multilateral, multistakeholder and human rights-compliant PCVE	Completion of recommendations	Limited available publications on potential violent extremist threats on gaming and gaming adjacent platforms in Kenya and East	Recommendations published	Copy of recommendations

		interventions in the gaming space in targeted countries. Lead: UNOCT		Africa		
		Activity 2.1.6: Conduct a study on opportunities and emerging threats in the metaverse and other immersive social gaming platforms in East African countries, exploring the radicalisation and recruitment aspects of these platforms. Lead: UNICRI	Completion of study	Limited available publications on emerging threats in the metaverse and other immersive social gaming platforms in East African countries	Study published	Copy of the study
	Video games Output 2.2: Policymakers, practitioners, tech companies, and gamers have the capacity to address potential threats.	Activity 2.2.1: Design capacity-building resources (workshops/online modules) on social and emotional learning and PCVE in consultation with experts, comprehensive rubrics and themes for game-jam (hackathon). Lead: UNESCO	Completion of capacity-building resources	Limited available resources on social and emotional learning and PCVE	Resources published	Copy of the resources
		Activity 2.2.2: Design prototype video game and pilot the game with participants in east African countries to measure impact and effectiveness with quasi-experimental methods. Lead: UNESCO	Completion of prototype video game Completion of pilot study	Limited application of video games to address threats	Pilot study with 100 participants	Copy of the pilot study report
		Activity 2.2.3: Host Social and emotional learning (SEL) for Youth Waging Peace capacity building workshops with youth in the respective regions, conceptualized on neuroscience and whole-brain learning approach, the self-directed course uses a narrative, graphic novel format for scenario-based learning to engage learners and provides opportunities to reflect and arrive at their own insights. This will be weaved into the in-	Completion of workshops	Limited available workshops on social and emotional learning in this space	2 workshops 50 attendees each	Workshop attendance data Pre and post assessment of workshops

		person workshops proposed and provide participants with tools and techniques to navigate challenges in their communities and personal lives. Lead: UNESCO				
	Strategic communications Output 3.1: Government and civil society representatives in Kenya and Uganda have greater capacity to communicate effectively for PCVE through strategic planning and coordination.	Activity 3.1.1: Undertake scoping/assessment exercise to identify the needs, gaps, and challenges, as well as existing policies and practices in PCVE strategic communication, and responding to disinformation, incitement to hatred, and crisis communications within the respective countries at national and regional level: Kenya and Uganda. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of scoping/assessment exercise	Limited understanding of Kenyan and Ugandan needs in PCVE Strategic Communication	Increased understanding of Kenyan and Ugandan needs in PCVE Strategic Communication	Copy of scoping/assessment report
		Activity 3.1.2: Work collaboratively with UN Women to support the development, review and implementation of PCVE national communications strategies and frameworks to support responding to disinformation, incitement to hatred, and terrorist crises. The strategies will be tailored to local settings, gender sensitive and based on international human rights standards. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of technical support to enhance PCVE national communications strategies to ensure they include localised gender sensitivities	Lack of gender sensitive considerations integrated into PCVE national communication strategies	Gender sensitive considerations are integrated into 2 PCVE national communication strategies	Copies of PCVE national communications strategies
		Activity 3.1.3: Develop and disseminate a PCVE disinformation toolkit, tailored to the African context. Lead: UNOCT	Completion of Toolkit	Lack of products available to counter PCVE disinformation in an African context	Toolkit published	Copy of Toolkit

		Activity				
		Activity 3.1.4: Work collaboratively with UNDP to support capacity building efforts and technical assistance of the media pillars supporting county action plans, including journalists and social media influencers and beneficiaries in various counties as part of supporting the implementation of national and county action plans. Lead: UNOCT + UNDP Kenya	Capacity building delivered	Limited involvement of journalists and social media influencers in delivering on national and county action plans	Capacity building delivered to 40 journalists and social media influencers	Capacity building attendance data
		Activity 3.1.5: Building on the work with UN Women, and in close partnership with UNDP, support the development, review, and implementation of communications action plans at national and county level, through focused engagement with government and civil society stakeholders Lead: UNOCT+ UNDP Kenya	Support delivered	Communications action plans not yet developed or require updates in line with best practice and gender considerations	2 communications action plans developed or updated	Copies of communication action plans
		Activity 3.1.6: Partner with regional organizations including the African Union, SADC and IGAD to bring together their respective member states as part of creating platforms for cross-learning and sharing of best practices. Lead: UNOCT + UNDP Regional	Platforms established	Limited existing regional platforms on this topic	2 platforms established	Platform attendance data
	Strategic communications Output 3.2: Government and civil society representatives in Kenya,	Activity 3.2.1: Conduct situational assessment on online and offline gendered VE narratives and messaging to create baseline awareness and inform future interventions in the target countries. Lead: UN Women	Completion of situational assessment	Limited existing information on online and offline gendered VE narratives and messaging	Situational assessment available	Copy of the situational assessment

Somalia, Uganda, Mozambique and Tanzania have greater capacity to counter gendered VE narratives.	Activity 3.2.2: Support the development of Production of "Counter-Extremism Playbook" focusing on online gendered VE messaging for counternarrative development for selected partners, selected faith-based and women CSO working on the PVE space. Lead: UN Women	Completion of playbook	Limited available resources on gendered VE messaging	Playbook published	Copy of the playbook
	Activity 3.2.3: Co-design gendered counternarrative communication materials in collaboration with women and youth. Lead: UN Women	Completion of communication materials	Limited available gendered counternarrative materials	3 sets of materials (one in each target country - Kenya, Uganda, Somalia)	Copy of the communication materials
	Activity 3.2.4: Disseminate engendered counter narratives in partnership with selected faith-based and women CSO working on the PVE space. Lead: UN Women	Dissemination of campaigns Reach of the campaigns	Limited gendered counter narrative campaigns in East Africa	4 campaigns (one in each target country - Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Mozambique) 2 million impressions in total	Copy of campaign collateral Campaign tracking data
	Activity 3.2.5: Conduct gender-focused ToT trainings for selected government stakeholders and Women's of Faith Networks and selected women CSOs working on the CPVE space in target countries. Lead: UN Women	ToT trainings delivered Extent to which ToT training participants go on to deliver training to others	Limited gender-focused CPVE training available in East Africa	4 trainings (one in each target country - Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Mozambique) 100 training participants 50% of training participants go on to deliver training to others	Training attendance data Follow up survey with training participants
	Activity 3.2.6: Support the IGAD and SADC on developing gender responsive communication strategies. Lead: UN Women	Support delivered	Limited integration of gender considerations in communication	2 communication strategies that are gender responsive (one with IGAD and one with	Copies of the communication strategies

				strategies in East Africa	SADC)	
	Strategic communications Output 3.3: Government and civil society representatives in Mozambique and Tanzania have greater capacity to communicate effectively for PCVE through strategic planning, coordination, equipment supply and knowledge sharing.	Activity 3.3.1: Design and implement a national communication strategy to reinforce the social contract between communities and state actors in Mozambique. Lead: UNDP	Communication strategy designed and implemented	No existing national communication strategy which aims to reinforce the social contract	National communication strategy designed and implemented	Copy of national communication strategy
		Activity 3.3.2: Deliver outreaching advocacy campaigns to promote youth and women leadership for community engagement and prevention of violent extremism in Mozambique, while avoiding their instrumentalization. Lead: UNDP	Advocacy campaigns delivered	Limited existing advocacy campaigns to promote youth and women leadership	2 advocacy campaigns delivered	Copies of campaign materials
		Activity 3.3.3: Support community radios with equipment and training for dissemination of peace messages in conflict-affected communities in Mozambique. Lead: UNDP	Support delivered	Community radios have limited equipment Radio operators have limited capacity to disseminate peace messages	10 community radios provided with equipment 100 community radio operators trained on peace messages	Equipment procurement documentation Training attendance data
		Activity 3.3.4: Support to strategic communications interventions as part of early warning/early response on PCVE in Somalia through an insider mediation network of religious leaders. Lead: UNDP	Support delivered	Limited existing standardised key messages among religious leaders	Development of standardised key messages among religious leaders	Copy of standardised key messages
		Activity 3.3.5: Support to enhancing and strengthening the communication capacity of the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) in Tanzania.	Support delivered	No communication strategy in place for Tanzania NCTC	Communication strategy developed	Copy of communication strategy

		Lead: UNDP				
		Activity 3.3.6: Develop a regional PCVE knowledge product that can feature findings, trends, recommendations for cross-border interventions/ programming from all the countries involved in collaboration with regional organizations and centres of excellence. Lead: UNDP	Completion of knowledge product	Limited available knowledge on cross-border interventions/pro gramming	Publication of knowledge product	Copy of knowledge product
		Activity 3.3.7: Engage national and sub national leadership to advocate and sensitise the public and communities on prevention and response of VE in Uganda.	Engagement delivered	Limited engagement of national and sub-national leadership in prevention and response of VE in Uganda	10 strategic meetings conducted per year	Meeting attendance data

Annex 2 – Risk Summary tool

Project Risk Summary Tool (use Risk Matrix below to determine level of risk)				
Risk Area	**Describe the Risk**	**Level of Risk** (before treatment)	**Describe the proposed Risk treatment**	**Level of Risk**
1. Operating environment: what factors in the operational or physical environment, including security issues, might directly impact on achieving the outcomes?	The security situation may limit access to affected communities and grassroots organisations.	Medium	Partner agencies will act in compliance with the guidelines received by UNDSS; they will involve locally based experts who can more safely access affected areas; they will closely monitor the security conditions in targeted countries and report any challenges. Project partners are fully committed to the "do no harm" principle and recognise its importance in ensuring that the project not only achieves its objectives but does so without causing unintended negative impacts. Project partners will remain vigilant to any signs of emerging tensions or grievances and are prepared to facilitate dialogues or make necessary adjustments to address them. In all phases of the project, project partners will maintain open lines of communication with all stakeholders, creating a feedback loop that enables timely identification and mitigation of any negative impacts. This iterative, responsive approach ensures that the project remains adaptive and conscientious in its impact on the environment and beneficiaries.	

	Political or social unrest destabilizes Member States and delays the delivery of capacity building activities.	Medium	Continue to monitor the situation in relevant Member States and identify threats early. Continue to be flexible and adaptive to ensure the project can continue to be delivered in new and innovative ways (e.g. online modalities if possible).	
	Infectious disease, pandemics, climate related crises and natural disasters destabilize Member States means we are not able to deliver capacity building.	Low	Continue to monitor the situation in relevant Member States and identify threats early Continue to be flexible and adaptive to ensure the project can continue to be delivered in new and innovative ways, despite travel and other restrictions.	
2. Partner capacity and relations: Does the partner/s have the capability to manage the project, including risks? Are governance mechanisms in place to ensure adequate communication with partners and key stakeholders?	Potential resistance or lack of buy-in from key stakeholders might hinder the effective implementation of relevant activities.	Low	Mitigation strategies: project partners have good existing working relationships in each of the target countries, upon which they will draw to ensure key stakeholder buy-in prior to project launch and throughout implementation. Due to the sensitivities of the topics, no confidential information will be shared.	Low
	Limited capacity of women's organizations and civil society to meaningfully engage in efforts to promote peace and security.	Low	Partner agencies will provide technical assistance to women's organizations and civil society organizations as a means of capacity development on programme cycle, specifically on grant making, training, cross-learning and sharing best practices to enhance confidence to meaningfully engage in peace and security efforts. Needs will be based on the capacity assessment of organization/institutions. In addition, partner agencies will also undertake close monitoring and spot checks to IPs as part of the support on enhancing capacity to implement programmes.	

3. Fiduciary and fraud: Are there any weaknesses that mean funds may not be used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for or do not achieve value for money? Is there a risk that funding could be diverted for use by terrorists?	*Describe the risk...*	*Choose...* Low / Medium/ High/ Very High	*Describe the risk treatment...*	*Choose...* Low / Medium/ High/ Very High
4. Political: Is there a likelihood that political instability, change to partner government's strategy or policy may jeopardise the investment outcomes? Change in government? Might this negatively affect relationships with partner governments?	Cultural resistance and negative social norms that limit women's participation in PCVE and peace and security efforts.	Medium	Partner agencies will leverage on national legal frameworks on GEWE, including National Action Plans on WPS to advocate for the mainstreaming of gender in P/CVE processes and decision making in R programmes. In addition, UN Women and its partners advocate and raise awareness of the value-added when women engage in peace and security and decision making through awareness-raising, social mobilization, engaging and strategically engage men and boys (HeforShe) as champions on advancing GEWE.	
5. Management, planning and resources: How realistic are the outcomes and can they be achieved within the timeframe? What factors may prevent the outcomes being met? Are there adequate resources, including budget and people allocated to implementation?	Gender is not correctly taken into account into programme activities	Low	A Gender plan will be established at the onset of the project and continuous engagement with the UNOCT's Gender Unit and respective gender focal points at each UN agency will be sought for regular guidance on programme implementation to ensure Gender mainstreaming.	
	Human rights considerations are not correctly taken into account into programme activities	Low	Continuous engagement with UNOCT's Human Rights Unit and OHCHR will be sought for regular guidance on project implementation to ensure Human Rights mainstreaming.	