



Joint Appeal for
Counter-Terrorism in Africa

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

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| Initiative: | 10 |
| Project Title: | Advancing regional cooperation and national capacity-building on the rights and needs of victims of terrorism in East and West Africa |
| Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region: | Regional focus on East and West Africa National focus on Burkina Faso and Mali |
| CT Compact Lead Entity/Entities: | UNOCT and UNODC |
| CT Compact Implementing Entities: | OHCHR |
| Project Duration (start and end date) | 36 months (2024-2026) |
| Approximate Cost: *If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown | USD 5,000,000 Year 1: 1,500,000 Year 2: 2,000,000 Year 3: 1,500,000 |

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Border, Transportation and Critical Infrastructure Security | <input type="checkbox"/> Legislative Assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combating the Financing of Terrorism | <input type="checkbox"/> Organized Crime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Countering Cyber-enabled Terrorism | <input type="checkbox"/> Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender and the Empowerment of Women | <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Foreign Terrorist Fighters |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights | <input type="checkbox"/> Weapons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> 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).

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions - Specifically, targets related to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies (16.1), providing access to justice for all (16.3), and building effective, accountable institutions (16.6). The project's focus on victim rights, access to justice, and enhancing legal frameworks aligns with these targets.

SDG 5: Gender Equality - By ensuring gender-sensitive approaches in aiding victims of terrorism, the project aligns with targets for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls (5.1) and enhancing the use of enabling technology to promote women's empowerment (5.B).

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 1

The project will allocate resources for a gender and intersectional analysis during the desk review that will assess the harms caused by acts of terrorism and gender-specific protection needs and challenges victims of terrorism face in obtaining support and raising their concerns, ensuring that the approach of the subsequent capacity-building activities is inclusive and responsive to the diverse experiences and requirements of all victims of terrorism.

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 B *Partially incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations 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.*

The project addresses needs identified in CTC assessments for sub-Saharan Africa, especially the recommendations emerging from the CTED assessment reports on Burkina Faso and Mali on advancing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism. Many of the areas identified at the national and regional level in East and West Africa include an emphasis on awareness-raising and sharing of good practices to strengthen the delivery of support to victims of terrorist acts, ensuring their access to justice, and building the capacity of social workers in the provision of mental and psycho-social services to victims and survivors of terrorism. In these CTED assessments, the need for a proper support architecture that address long-term victims and survivors' needs also looms prominently.

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.

The initiative will enhance national, sub-regional and regional collaboration on efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism, with the aim of collectively addressing the promotion and protection of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism through the leveraging of shared perspectives, knowledge, and South-South collaboration. To achieve this, this project will be implemented through a dual approach: engaging national states and civil society at the regional level, including through regional organizations, and providing targeted capacity-building assistance at the national level in Burkina Faso and Mali. The assistance to be provided to the latter will strengthen ongoing national efforts supported by UNODC in both countries and will effectively address their specific assistance requests to the UN system in the area of victims of terrorism.

In these two West African countries, acts of terrorism are currently causing particularly grave harm to large numbers of victims, and both, Burkina Faso and Mali, are already working to strengthen support and assistance to victims of terrorism with technical assistance from UNODC, including through the development of a national roadmap for support to victims in Burkina Faso. The national level engagement with these two countries will strengthen operational, on-the-ground efforts to support victims and survivors of terrorism and will provide practical case studies to be shared at the regional level.

Investing in this type of initiative is a critical foundational step towards creating entry points and opportunities to create a culture of assistance to victims and survivors of terrorism and their communities, which would in turn contribute to sustainable recovery and peacebuilding efforts. To achieve this, the first step should be to sensitize national governments, regional organizations and victims and survivors of terrorism in East and West Africa about the importance of upholding victims' rights, creating structures to support their long-term needs, and demonstrating the practical ways in which these rights can be enacted at the national level and assistance systems can be developed and harmonized. Moreover, the initiative will seek to empower regional organizations, civil society, and victim associations to actively contribute to the healing, recovery and resilience-building of entire communities torn by terrorism through capacity-building, awareness, legislative assistance, and advocacy.

The project will actively contribute to the implementation of good practices laid out by the international victims of terrorism agenda by advancing a number of its well-established priorities, including the promotion of collective solidarity with victims of terrorism, the recognition of their rights, the provision of sustainable, effective and comprehensive assistance through the lifecycle of the needs created by a terror attack; and the provision of a platform for victims and survivors to raise their concerns and formulate recommendations. . The project will also contribute to the gender-sensitive strengthening of legal and psycho-social support systems at the national level in Burkina Faso

and Mali. At the regional level, it will strengthen the capacity of national governments and regional organizations through its collaboration with entities such as the Authority for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma States (ALG), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Moreover, the project aims to improve Member States' capacity to assist victims during criminal processes. Ultimately, the project will contribute to enhancing victim-centric and informed collaboration in counter-terrorism and prevention efforts, prioritizing victims' rights and needs through shared knowledge transfers and South-South collaboration.

Some of the risks identified to successfully implement this project include a lack of capacity by Member States and regional organizations to effectively draft and incorporate legislative provisions for victims of terrorism into their national frameworks, often due to resource and institutional constraints. Additionally, the frequent rotation of criminal justice system personnel presents risks to the sustainability of the project and the preservation of institutional memory at the national level, which is further exacerbated by political shifts.

To mitigate these challenges, the project will conduct comprehensive reviews and stakeholder consultations prior and during implementation, while also developing the capacity of national officials to serve as trainers and ensure sustainable knowledge transfers and impactful project results in the mid- to long-term. Moreover, the reinforcement of national capacity-building and sharing of lessons learnt through a regional engagement provides a mitigation strategy in the event that the political, security situation in Burkina Faso and Mali deteriorates to the point where implementation may slow at the national level. If this materializes, the project will have the opportunity of pivoting towards a stronger regional approach. Furthermore, by harmonizing efforts at both the national and regional level, the project ensures it is resilient and adaptive even in the face of unforeseen challenges.

The project is designed to be implemented over a three-year period with an estimated cost envelope of US\$5,000,000 for full implementation of all proposed activities at the regional and national levels.

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?

Project Background

Addressing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism has always been a priority for the United Nations, and in the last few years, support for victims and survivors of terrorism at the international level has moved from symbolic solidarity towards a more robust engagement to advance victims' rights and needs and to emphasize a victim-centered approach to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism. Despite undeniable progress made towards protecting and promoting the rights of victims of terrorism at the international level, more work remains to be done at regional and national levels to ensure that victims' concerns are adequately reflected in all counterterrorism and preventive strategies within their communities.

Moreover, there is a need to strengthen Member States' support for victims of terrorism as it is an integral part of their human rights obligations and of global and regional counter-terrorism strategies, as echoed in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; the ECOWAS Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted in 2019 (more specifically component 7 of the ECOWAS Action Plan); and national action plans in the two countries included in this project. This emphasis aligns with the fundamental principle that safeguarding the rights and dignity of victims of terrorism is essential to uphold human rights standards and to counter the dehumanizing effects of terrorism. This includes enhancing the role and visibility of victims in the criminal justice response to terrorism, guaranteeing their right to reparations, and support for their lifelong needs as part of the broader United Nations effort to support victims of terrorism.

Specifically, the project addresses the priorities highlighted in the following United Nations instruments:

- **United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS):** Adopted in 2006, the Strategy, through its calls on Member States, with the support of UN entities, to “consider putting in place, on a voluntary basis, national systems of assistance that would promote the needs of victims of terrorism and their families and facilitate the normalization of their lives” and to “encourage States to request the relevant United Nations entities to help them to develop such national systems.... promote international solidarity in support of victims and foster the involvement of civil society in a global campaign against terrorism and for its

condemnation... [that] could include exploring at the General Assembly the possibility of developing practical mechanisms to provide assistance to victims.” The Strategy further affirms that “promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law is essential to all components of the Strategy, recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing, and stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.”

- **General Assembly resolution 73/305 “Enhancement of International Cooperation to support Victims of Terrorism”:** Adopted in 2019, the resolution calls upon Member States to strengthen international collaboration, develop comprehensive assistance plans for victims of terrorism, and address victims’ immediate, short-term, and long-term relief and rehabilitation needs. The project, through regional frameworks, will assist Member States to strengthen and develop (where necessary) structures to uphold the rights of victims of terrorism and to provide structured and whole-of-government assistance through the development and implementation of national comprehensive assistance plans.
- **Eighth Review Resolution A/RES/77/290:** This review resolution of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy recognizes the role that victims of terrorism play in countering the appeal of terrorism and emphasizes the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect. The review resolution of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy reaffirms and strengthens the commitments established in the Seventh Strategy, placing a renewed emphasis on the support, recognition, and rights of victims of terrorism, underscoring the need for comprehensive and compassionate approaches that address their long-term needs and uphold their dignity. It "acknowledges the importance of building the resilience of victims of terrorism and their families as an integral part of a counter-terrorism strategy, and encourages Member States to include this aspect in their national counter-terrorism strategies [...] and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop comprehensive, gender-sensitive assistance plans for victims of terrorism and their families, consistent with domestic law, and national capacities and capabilities to address the immediate, short-term and long-term needs of victims of terrorism and their families, with regard to their relief and rehabilitation”.
- **General Assembly Resolution 64/168:** Adopted in December 2009, this resolution urged “United Nations bodies and entities and international, regional and subregional organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism to intensify efforts to provide Member States, upon request, with technical assistance to enhance their capacity to develop and implement programmes to assist and support victims of terrorism, in accordance with applicable national legislation”. The General Assembly's call underscores the importance of the role of the victim in criminal proceedings and the need to develop comprehensive programs that effectively address the rights and needs of victims of terrorism. For example, it is essential to ensure effective criminal prosecution of alleged perpetrators to reduce the sense of impunity that terrorist acts generate.
- **General Assembly Resolution 2467 (2019):** Stresses that acts of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict can be part of the strategic objective and ideology of, and used as a tactic by certain parties to armed conflict including non-state armed groups designated as terrorist groups and therefore affirms that victims of sexual violence committed by certain parties to armed conflict, including non-state armed groups should have access to national relief and reparation programmes, as well as health care, psychosocial care, safe shelter, livelihood support and legal aid and that services should include provisions for women with children born as a result of sexual violence in conflict, including in detention settings; contribute to lifting the sociocultural stigma attached to this category of crime and facilitate rehabilitation and reintegration efforts.

Project Rationale and Description

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of regional and sub-regional organizations– namely the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) in East Africa- as well as civil society organizations and victims’ associations across these regions to identify, recognize, and address the needs of victims and survivors of terrorism and to promote and uphold their rights. In West Africa,

the regional focus will be translated into focused capacity-building initiatives for two Member States significantly affected by terrorism: Burkina Faso and Mali. This will allow for the regional and national engagement to take place simultaneously in West Africa, with the experiences of Burkina Faso and Mali potentially providing a useful case study to inform and enrich the perspective and practices of other countries in West Africa.

The concrete counter-terrorism needs addressed through this project would be advancing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism as a fundamental imperative in the fight against terrorism and in prevention efforts against violent extremism and radicalization to violence. This proposal directly responds to the call issued by the Secretary-General in his report on the progress made toward supporting victims of terrorism in the UN system (A/74/790) of April 2020, and in General Assembly resolution 73/305 on “Enhancement of International Cooperation to support Victims of Terrorism” of 2019. In addition, in its resolution 42/18, the Human Rights Council acknowledged the suffering caused by terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism to victims and families and committed to promote and protect the human rights of victims of terrorism.

Both, the regional and national components of this project, will contribute to the achievement of its objectives by convening key stakeholders such as regional and national authorities, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, including women and youth-led organizations, victims’ associations, and victims themselves at regional and national levels. The objective of bringing them together through distinct regional and national activities is to raise awareness about the international victims of terrorism agenda at different levels of government and organizations, to facilitate information-sharing, to systematize good practices to effectively uphold the rights of victims of terrorism and address their needs, and to promote South-South cooperation and knowledge transfers. This will be accomplished by raising awareness about the tangible benefits of adopting and localizing good practice models, such as the Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism, and analyzing and sharing national practices and lessons learned with regional counterparts. In parallel, this will be localized through the focused national capacity-building initiatives to be implemented in Burkina Faso and Mali specifically. Working through the framework of regional platforms, and in partnership with the Liptako-Gourma Authority and other relevant regional partners, will provide insights into local contexts, which can then be further acted upon in the two target beneficiaries through dedicated assistance.

Regional Assistance Track

The project will rely on a regional format that will enable it to build trust amongst Member States in East and West Africa through regional fora and roundtables supported by IGAD and ECOWAS, respectively, and focused on raising awareness about the international victims of terrorism agenda; the rights of victims of terrorism; and existing good practices and models to support them and address their needs more efficiently at regional and national levels. The project will leverage experience gained in both, East and West Africa through UNOCT and UNODC initiatives in the areas of prevention and countering of violent extremism and radicalization to violence, including previous work in collaboration with IGAD and ECOWAS, as well as initiatives aimed at supporting victims of terrorism in specific Member States. This work will also involve the AU as the main continental convener of African states and the main platform to promote South-South cooperation and pan-African dialogue and cross-fertilization.

In both regions, East and West Africa, victims often face unique challenges, such as limited access to justice, information about their rights, and comprehensive assistance packages that address their full range of needs and enable their healing and recovery. By focusing on these areas, the project will not only address the immediate needs of victims and survivors of terrorism but will also contribute to broader social prevention and peacebuilding efforts. The specific needs to be addressed in the region will be identified through a comprehensive needs assessment that will include a human rights-analysis to identify the rights at risk and those not properly addressed; a mapping exercise and desk review of legislation and assistance structures; and a gender and intersectional analysis. Preliminary assessments already point to challenges in ensuring access to justice, respecting the right to privacy, and to security of person (including protection from reprisals) as well as in providing psychosocial support and adopting gender-, age-sensitive, and victim-centered approaches.

Through the regional track, the project also plans to identify and support countries wishing to develop national comprehensive assistance plans, bolster existing assistance plans/mechanisms, or integrate good practices on victims of terrorism into their counter-terrorism and/or prevention of violent extremism plans and strategies. In this sense, the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy have fully informed and guided the design of the activities proposed by this project, namely responding to the call to promote and implement measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; measures aimed at preventing and combatting terrorism; measures aimed at building states’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism; and measures aimed at ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

The project will also highlight the perspectives and unique experiences of the participating East and West African states by integrating the voices of parliamentarians that have played a critical role in each region advocating for legislative structures and assistance frameworks that effectively support victims and survivors.

National Assistance Track

The project has chosen to focus on assistance to Mali and Burkina Faso since both have been at the center of large-scale crises in recent years, leading millions of people to flee violent extremism and terrorism. The number of terrorist attacks in both countries increased over the last decade, resulting in numerous casualties. The Liptako-Gourma region, which straddles the common borders of Burkina Faso and Mali, and covers an area of 370,000 square kilometers, is made up of the most isolated and deprived areas of these countries. More than 80% of the region's 17 million inhabitants live in rural areas. Women, children, and young people are often illiterate and have limited access to basic social services. The attacks and violence (including sexual violence) of terrorist groups also lead women to forced displacement, widowhood and domestic violence, which add additional burden to existing vulnerabilities, and are further compounded by high levels of poverty. Insecurity, alongside economic and social problems, were the most preoccupying concerns in the Liptako-Gourma region in both 2020 and 2021, according to 41% of the individuals surveyed by a study from the *Centre pour la Gouvernance Democratique au Burkina Faso*¹. This points to a demonstrated need for states in the region to be supported to establish mechanisms for the early identification, registration and protection of victims and survivors of terrorism and for the provision of adequate assistance services to victims and their families.

The region is characterized by historically entrenched risks and vulnerabilities. Multidimensional poverty is a problem that exacerbates the issue of terrorist recruitment, and the growing population is very young and largely unemployed. These conditions negatively impact the socio-economic situation of the displaced and host populations. The fragility or absence of governance structures continues to provide fertile ground for the infiltration of organized crime and violent extremist elements into the countries of the region and maintain victims in an insecure environment without the necessary material, legal, medical, psychological and social assistance. The multiple attacks by terrorist groups and other non-state armed groups continue to cause significant damage to community infrastructure and threaten the livelihoods of communities, particularly in cross-border areas.

A report entitled 'Journey to Extremism in Africa'² found that 55 percent of voluntary recruits of violent extremist groups express frustration at their economic conditions; 83 percent believe that their government only looks after the interests of a few; more than 75 percent have zero trust in politicians or law enforcement institutions; many have a low level of education; and the majority of recruits come from borderlands or peripheral areas that have suffered generations of marginalization. In these ungoverned, neglected spaces that are hot spots of violence, communities lack access to services—education, healthcare, justice, security, livelihoods, the opportunity to influence the decisions that affect their lives, and the opportunities they need to thrive. These are the challenges that underpin violent extremism.

Ultimately, the project will contribute to the development of a holistic approach to addressing the impact of terrorism and violent extremism in Burkina Faso and Mali through the promotion of whole-of-society, human rights-compliant and gender-responsive interventions focused on supporting victims of terrorism more efficiently through a range of targeted initiatives.

Responsiveness to CTC/CTED Identified Priorities and Technical Assistance Needs

For the purpose of drafting this project proposal, a review of the existing CTED recommendations was undertaken, which revealed several needs and gaps in the area of support mechanisms for the promotion and protection of the rights of victims of terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)'s assessment report on Mali (2018) notes that "protection measures should be designed and put in place for people responsible for ascertaining the facts and deciding on a national legislation on mutual legal assistance, with regards to 'foreigners' in Mali who are victims of terrorism".

The CTC assessment report on Burkina Faso (2018) focuses on the growing use of sexual violence as an act of terrorism, particularly against women and notes that the "laws of Burkina Faso" do not contain adequate provisions to this effect and recommends that "sexual violence be criminalized as a separate terrorism offence when committed by an individual or a group for terrorist purposes". In addition to this, the report also includes a recommendation on taking "measures to protect persons responsible for obtaining evidence and passing sentences, as well as witnesses

¹ [Article Protection-humanitaire.pdf \(cgd-burkina.org\)](#)

² [Journey To Extremism In Africa – Drivers, incentives and the tipping point for recruitment \(undp.org\)](#)

and victims of terrorist offences”.

In the context of the wider region, several recommendations emerge in the areas of protection and promotion of the rights and needs of vulnerable populations, including but not limited to, victims and survivors of terrorism. For instance, in West Africa, the CTC assessment on Cote d’Ivoire (2018) notes a recommendation on the training of social workers in psycho-social care of victims of terrorist acts. The CTC report on Nigeria (2022) recommends developing ‘comprehensive approaches to reparations for victims of terrorism and of counter-terrorism measures, drawing on United Nations and other international and regional standards as well as the experience of other countries, and taking into realistic account available resources’ in addition to ‘legislative assistance to render the Trust Fund for Victims provided for in the 2022 terrorism prevention act amendment (TPAA) operational...’ In East Africa, the report on Kenya (2019) recommends sharing of good practices in the delivery of support to victims of violent extremism.

These recommendations combined showcase an evolving need and recognition of victims' issues in counter-terrorism efforts. However, it is important to consider that the international victims of terrorism agenda in many instances indicates a growing, yet still developing, understanding of the complexities involved in addressing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism.

Involvement of national governments in scaling, sustainability, and ownership

Through awareness-raising, partnership-building, and regional collaboration, this project aims to generate enough buy-in at the grassroots level to sustain regional engagement and action at the national and local levels. To achieve this, the project will identify regional entry points to initiate a continental African dialogue and a South-South cooperation that will enable the promotion of shared experiences, knowledge, and good practices to address common challenges across the region. Building on previous and ongoing initiatives by the United Nations and other partners in the two target regions and the two target countries for national support, including activities funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the project will support the Authority for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma States (ALG) and its member countries through capacity-building programmes and through the coordination of actions in support of victims of terrorism. The project will also support ECOWAS and IGAD to help them expand awareness-raising activities and scope them out at the national level as necessary. The goal is contributing to peer-to-peer awareness-raising and partnership-building to collectively sensitize states in both regions about the need and importance of adequate assistance frameworks at national levels while keeping the scale, sustainability, and ownership of the project within each region.

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)

The project proposes the following activities in sequential order:

Year 1 (2024)

Activity 1: National desk reviews for Burkina Faso and Mali to map and update priorities, opportunities and needs in legal and policy frameworks and other concrete measures to protect and support victims and survivors of terrorism. The desk reviews will identify and map challenges of access, key stakeholders, and local implementing partners. A human rights assessment will be conducted to ensure the recommendations inform the following activities to be implemented during the course of the project. Additionally, at this stage, a focused effort will be made to recognize and address the gender-specific harms caused by acts of terrorism and gender-specific protection needs and challenges victims of terrorism face in obtaining support, ensuring that the approach of the subsequent capacity building activities is inclusive and responsive to the diverse experiences and requirements of all victims of terrorism.

- Total = Two (2) desk reviews (one per country in Burkina Faso and Mali)

Activity 2: Two regional consultations, one for East Africa and another for West Africa, including the Liptako-Gourma countries of target, to introduce the overarching framework of engagement to promote victim-centric approaches, good practices and international standards that can be localized at regional and national levels and that are consistent with the Model Legislative Provisions in support of Victims of Terrorism and other practices outlined in handbooks and other tools produced by UNOCT and UNODC .

- Total = Two (2) regional consultations (one for East Africa, one for West Africa)

Activity 3: This activity will be implemented over the course of three years (2024-2026) and involves the provision of materials and capacity-building assistance to Burkina Faso and Mali, respectively, to help them address the immediate, medium- and long-term harm suffered by victims and survivors of terrorism after a terrorist act. This activity will integrate gender- and youth-specific considerations and consider the potential differential impact of policies and programs on women and men, girls and boys, addressing unintended or negative consequences, such as reinforcing negative or discriminatory gender norms and stereotypes; considering 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. These activities will target national authorities from the health and justice systems, including medical, mental health, psychosocial and social support providers, first responders, legal aid bureaus and victims' associations, and will focus on the improving the access to justice and the needs and rights of victims of terrorism.

This activity consists of the following:

- Four (4) donations of materials and equipment for national entities in charge of providing legal aid and assistance, access to justice and representation of victims of terrorism (two per country, per year, for two years Fonds d'Assistance Judiciaire in Burkina Faso and Bureau de l'Assistance Judiciaire in Mali throughout lifecycle of the project)
- Four (4) donations of materials and equipment for national entities and structures in charge of providing medical, mental, psychological, and social support to victims of terrorism (two per country, per year, for two years in Burkina Faso and Mali)
- Six (6) trainings/actions on legal aid, assistance, access to justice of victims of terrorism, international and regional norms and standards related to legal aid and access to justice for victims of terrorism (two per country, per year, for three years in Burkina Faso and Mali)
- Six (6) trainings for professionals in charge of providing medical, mental, psychological, and social support to victims of terrorism (two per country, per year, for three years in Burkina Faso and Mali)
- Six (6) trainings for law enforcement, magistrates and first responders on good practices on the treatment of victims of terrorism during criminal investigations and prosecutions, including providing first aid, appropriate interaction, arrange appropriate referrals, taking testimonies (two per country, per year, for three years in Burkina Faso and Mali)

Year 2 (2025)

Activity 4: Awareness-raising campaigns for community members, local elected officials, locally deployed law enforcement officials, health professionals specialized counter-terrorism investigators, and magistrates in Burkina Faso and Mali to sensitize them on victims' needs and rights, while factoring in gender and other identity factors.

- Total = Two (2) victim-sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns (one per country: Burkina Faso and Mali)

Year 3 (2026)

Activity 5: Two capstone regional conferences, one for East Africa and another one for West Africa, will be conducted bringing together Member States, parliamentarians, and civil society organizations on steps taken towards the promotion and protection of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism, to reflect on and review the collective outcomes of the awareness-raising initiatives and national capacity-development conducted by the project, as well as other counter-terrorism and PCVE initiatives relevant to victims and survivors of terrorism. These conferences will be structured into plenary and thematic sessions and the West African conference will include national representatives from countries in the Liptako-Gourma region, besides national authorities, parliamentarians, civil society

organizations, and victims and victims' associations from ECOWAS member states. The conferences will provide the building blocks to forge new partnerships and collective endeavors in promoting and protecting the rights and needs of victims of terrorism, fostering South-South cooperation, and forging regional and sub-regional partnerships to advance the rights and needs of victims of terrorism.

- Total = Two (2) capstone regional conferences (one for East Africa, one for West Africa)

Immediate Outcomes

- **Outcome 1:** Increased solidarity with, and recognition of victims and survivors of terrorism, their rights, their needs, and the importance of ensuring comprehensive support from Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations in East and West Africa, and civil society through awareness-raising, outreach and advocacy activities.
- **Outcome 2:** Strengthening the capacity of victims of terrorism in Burkina Faso and Mali to recognize their rights and to be able to gain access to justice processes, reparations and legal, material, medical, psycho-social assistance.
- **Outcome 3:** Strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice systems and national service providers in Burkina Faso and Mali to develop and follow victim-centric, rights-compliant and gender-sensitive approaches in the treatment of cases of victims of terrorism.

Intermediate Outcomes

- **Outcome 4:** Strengthened capacity of regional organizations and subsequently Member States—applying all-of-government, all-of-society, victim-centric and human rights-compliant and gender responsive approaches— to develop and implement measures to support the needs and protect the rights of victims of terrorism, including through continued engagement with the Authority for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma States (ALG), ECOWAS and IGAD.
- **Outcome 5:** Enhanced capacity of Member States to meet the needs of victims of terrorism, including through improved assistance and support for victims of terrorism during criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Ultimate Outcomes

- **Outcome 6:** Enhanced national, regional and sub-regional collaboration on counter-terrorism and PCVE efforts, with a view to collectively addressing the promotion and protection of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism through the leveraging of shared perspectives, knowledge and enhanced South-South collaboration.

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 delivery and implementation of the proposed activities will be led by UNOCT and UNODC with OHCHR as an implementing partner. Each entity will have specific roles and responsibilities. It is envisioned that UNOCT, in collaboration with UNODC, will design and implement the regional consultations and outreach activities, while UNODC will lead the implementation of national-level activities in Burkina Faso and Mali through its country offices, with UNOCT support.

UNOCT: The Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme was launched by the Under- Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism and UNCCT Executive Director, Mr. Vladimir Voronkov, during Counter-Terrorism Week in June 2018. The Programme aims to stand in solidarity with victims, strengthen victims' voices and their role in preventing and countering violent extremism, establish stronger mechanisms to provide practical resources to victims, and strengthen the capacity of Member States and civil society organisations to assist and support victims of terrorism in protecting and promoting their rights and needs.

The General Assembly welcomed the work of the UNOCT/UNCCT Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme

in resolution 73/305, emphasizing its work on raising awareness of victims' issues and strengthening their voices, and called upon UNOCT to further enhance coordination and coherence across the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities on raising awareness of victims' issues and on the delivery of United Nations capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States. It also took note of the Support Portal for victims of terrorism and urged the United Nations to provide relevant information for victims, their families and communities, including but not limited to psychosocial support and access to national criminal justice systems or rehabilitation opportunities offered by Member States.

The Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme is unique in the UN system: it is a flagship programme of UNOCT/UNCCT with a lead role in providing support to intergovernmental bodies and Member States in the development of policy guidance to advance the international victims of terrorism agenda. Its strength and singularity are increasingly recognized by Member States, UN entities, and CSO partners. In November 2020, UNOCT was awarded the Adolfo Suarez Human Rights Defence Award by the Spanish "Fundación Víctimas del Terrorismo", recognizing "all the work that has been done on the promotion and protection of the rights of victims of terrorism and the attention to their needs, as well as the development of the Support Programme for the Victims of Terrorism."

UNOCT/UNCCT has detailed its work on victims of terrorism under Output 3.2 of its current five-year Programme of Work. This has included strengthening victims' networks, peer-to-peer engagement, toolkits, handbooks, media training, advocacy and outreach, documentaries, multimedia products, including for social media, and the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal. The current Global Programme has also convened roundtables, brown bags, and meetings to advocate for the rights and needs of victims and has continued to lead the UN commemoration events for the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism. It played a critical policy and coordination role by liaising with Member States and other UN entities to ensure that the rights of victims of terrorism are included and expanded in all relevant UN resolutions and reports, and is involved in critical cross-agency work, within the Global Compact Working Group on Human Rights, Rule of Law, and Victims of Terrorism.

In February 2021, the UNOCT Global Victims of Terrorism Programme and its Programme Office for Parliamentary Engagement, together with UNODC and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, launched the "Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism" – the 'MLP' was launched in February of last year. The MLP provides concrete steps to assist Member States to develop legislative frameworks and assistance plans to support victims of terrorism, grounded in international humanitarian and human rights law.

Building on the Model Legislative Provisions, and in collaboration with UNODC, UNOCT is implementing its project "Technical support on the rights and needs of victims of terrorism through the establishment of National Comprehensive Assistance Plans and Model Legislative Provisions." Collaboration with UNODC and OHCHR will facilitate an "All-of-UN" approach, leverage existing resources and knowledge from UNOCT's ongoing project and contribute to the sustainability of these foundation activities. This could enhance the scope of the project, highlight complementarities, reduce duplication, and lead to more significant outcomes.

UNODC: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the custodian of the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Declaration, and UN Standards and Norms related to the protection of women and children victims of crime. As such UNODC offers assistance in reviewing and enhancing the legal framework and how it addresses the rights of victims of crime; developing national policies with respect to victim assistance, victim protection, and witness protection; developing the capacity of existing institutions and agencies to offer victim assistance services. In 2012, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) produced the handbook on *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* and in 2015 on the compilation of *Good Practices for Supporting Victims of Terrorism within a Criminal Justice Framework*. UNODC has also published specialized manuals covering gender dimensions of support to victims of terrorism and child victims of recruitment and exploitation by terrorist groups.

Given the key role played by UNODC in the Liptako-Gourma sub-region in the fight against terrorism, particularly in Burkina Faso, and Mali, UNODC will be the co-lead agency for the implementation of this joint project in partnership with UNOCT and in collaboration with OHCHR which is the lead entity within the UN on the promotion and protection of human rights, and providing technical assistance for States on human rights activities (A/RES/48/141). UNODC's mission is to contribute to global peace and security development by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism. The organization works for and with Member States to promote justice and the rule of law and build resilient societies that leave no one behind. UNODC's Strategic Vision for Africa 2030 outlines its mission to provide more safety to Africa's people, government and institutions from drugs, crime, corruption, terrorism and illicit financial flows. The Vision 2030 seeks to strengthen crime prevention, enhance

justice, address organized crime, ensure a balanced response to drugs, improve the rule of law and bolster resilience. Building on decades of partnership and engagement with African countries, UNODC will work within its unique mandate towards these goals with a focus on whole-of-society approaches and inclusion of the most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the key United Nations entity with the mandate and expertise to deliver counterterrorism legal technical assistance to Member States for the ratification, legislative incorporation, and implementation of the international legal instruments against terrorism. As part of its mandate, UNODC organizes regional and national activities along the following outcomes: (1) increased Member States' adherence to, and implementation of, the international legal framework against terrorism, in particular operational implementation; (2) measures to prevent terrorism that are partnership-based, gender-responsive or youth-empowering, are developed and implemented; and (3) increased effectiveness through capacity building of criminal justice institutions to address issues related to preventing and countering terrorism, in line with international human rights obligations, and through international cooperation in criminal matters. These outcomes directly support the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, and echo the thematic priorities identified by the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF) Capacity Building in West Africa Working Group.

UNODC has had a field presence in West Africa for over 20 years, including in terrorism prevention. It has developed strong partnerships with West African governments because of its ongoing engagement in the region including in Burkina Faso, and Mali. The comprehensive nature of UNODC's work and its ability to bring together a wide range of criminal justice, law enforcement, and legislative expertise has allowed the organization to develop a unique capacity to support states in countering complex threats, including terrorism and transnational organized crime. Given the nature of this project, lessons learned through the implementation of similar training across the region and support provided to other countries in the development of national counterterrorism strategies, and UNODC's comprehensive network of practitioners, criminal justice, and law enforcement officials, as well as its joint agreements and cooperation mechanisms with other valuable entities both within and outside the United Nations framework, can be critical factors to efficiently implement this project.

The UNODC Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section (PTRS) works with Member States to address the world drug problem through a balanced approach based on public health principles, scientific evidence, human rights and gender consideration, supporting (1) Prevention of drug use and other risky behaviours, (2) Treatment, health care, social protection and rehabilitation services for people who use drugs and people with drug use disorders; and (3) access to controlled drugs for medical purposes, particularly for the management of pain, while preventing diversion and non-medical use. Safeguarding the healthy and safe development of people in humanitarian settings and at times of crisis calls for versatile actions. PTRS Section developed tools to work with parents and families in humanitarian settings that aim at strengthening and improving the psychological and mental health of children, youth and their families. The tools have been found to be effective in promoting the mental health of children and youth while preventing youth violence, child maltreatment, as well as drug use and other risky behaviours.

This project will be implemented in close collaboration with national authorities, parliamentarians, victims and victims' association, community leaders, and civil society organizations, including youth and women's associations. UNODC has already been contributing its experience and technical expertise to building the capacities of Sahelian governments, including Burkina Faso and Mali to fight terrorism. UNODC has been developing and implementing integrated approaches and synergies in technical assistance and capacity building to support the two countries' efforts to combat terrorism and its financing, in accordance with international conventions and its Global Programme on Terrorism Prevention.

OHCHR: Guided in part by General Assembly resolution 57/219 (2002) and the Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/68, which recommend, that the OHCHR provide States and governments as well as the competent bodies of the United Nations, assistance, and advice for the protection of human rights and fundamental liberty in the fight against terrorism, the institution will support UNODC in the implementation of this project.

As a reminder, the UN's counter-terrorism measures are based on the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the General Assembly in 2006, the fourth of which focuses on respect for human rights, the rule of law and the victims of terrorism as foundation of the fight against terrorism. The work is coordinated by the eight working groups of the Global Compact and OHCHR chairs the Working Group on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Rule of Law in the Context of Counter-Terrorism and Support for Victims of Terrorism, with UNOCT as its Vice-Chair. Given the mandate and the key role played, OHCHR provide expertise in the integration of human rights and

capacity building in the fight against terrorism on a victim-based approach. OHCHR implement capacity-building strategies for national institutions in the fight against terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism as well as collaboration, coordination and assistance activities in order to develop counter-terrorism initiatives consistent with human rights. In this regard, OHCHR already has extensive experience in implementing projects to support vulnerable populations in the Liptako-Gourma region. Its recent work in the region in collaboration with UNODC and other UN entities, from November 2019 to October 2022, has focused on strengthening the community resilience and human security in the face of environmental and climatic shocks and threats in the Sahel through, inter alia; the promotion of cross-border cooperation for stability and development; the prevention and resolution of conflict, violent extremism and crime; and the promotion of access to justice, human rights and the rule of law in the Liptako-Gourma countries.

The Burkina Faso OHCHR contributed to the drafting of the proposal. From 8 to 11 November 2022, the OHCHR Burkina Faso contributed to the adoption of a national roadmap for the implementation of the recommendations resulting from the commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance for Victims of Terrorism in the country, within the framework of a workshop organised by the Ministry in charge of human rights for this purpose. This roadmap contains a series of actions identified by the government for the victims of terrorism.

In addition, according to Article 5-16 of the Headquarters Agreement signed on 6 October 2021 with the Government of Burkina Faso, the Country Office “shall monitor the human rights situation in the host country and consult with and assist the relevant authorities, as well as various national institutions, civil society organisations and other relevant bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights.” In the implementation of its mandate, OHCHR monitors all incidents of human rights violations and abuses attributed not only to State agents, but also to non-State armed groups. These violations and abuses are documented in various public reports of the UN Secretary General, but also in other forms of contributions. The OHCHR and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which is responsible for relations with institutions, have decided to innovate in order to strengthen their collaboration by setting up a consultation committee. This committee is a framework for exchange, consultation and coherent monitoring of information and evidence gathered by the stakeholders on cases of alleged human rights violations and abuses attributed to State agents and non-state armed groups, perpetrated in the context of the fight against violence and violent extremism. Thus, the establishment of this mechanism aims to respond to a common concern for the transparent sharing and exchange of information on allegations of human rights violations and abuses that could be attributed to State agents and non-state armed groups. The framework will also aim to support more effectively the preventive and remedial actions of the authorities in dealing with threats and allegations of documented human rights violations and abuses.

Finally, to work effectively with the UN Resident Coordinator and other UN system entities under common UN system-wide frameworks or approaches, the project partners will actively engage with these stakeholders, communicate regularly, and coordinate efforts to ensure a coherent, efficient, and complementary approach to project implementation.

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's sustainability strategy is designed to ensure lasting benefits and partnerships beyond its duration. Central to this approach is embedding the project's goals into local and national government systems through close collaboration in activity development and implementation. This institutionalization ensures long-term impact.

Utilizing existing UN entities' infrastructures in the field, like UNOCT Programme Offices and UNODC in West Africa, provides a sustainable foundation for technical support and ongoing regional collaborations. These established networks and expertise offer enduring support extending beyond the three-year timeline of the project.

The key to sustainability is also strengthening regional partnerships and promoting South-South collaboration, particularly with/through organizations like ECOWAS and IGAD. This fosters a self-sustaining ecosystem of support, knowledge transfer, and cooperation across African regions. Ground-level engagement ensures direct community impact, building lasting relationships with local stakeholders. This grassroots approach enhances project visibility, cost-effectiveness, and embeds objectives within local contexts.

Finally, continuous fundraising and stakeholder engagement, especially through events like the Abuja Summit, provide a platform for securing ongoing support and resources, and establishing enduring stakeholder relationships.

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?

This is a unique project, as it will cover the full range of needs of victims of terrorism from a holistic perspective, focusing on awareness-raising and sensitization at the regional level and covering the legal, psychological, mental and medical assistance of victims of terrorism at the national level, so that they can become agents of positive change and play a key role in the preventing and countering terrorism if they so wish to do.

The project will incorporate a human rights assessment specifically the finding from the human rights analysis conducted under activity 1, by evaluating the potential positive and negative impact of project activities on human rights, particularly focusing on the rights and needs of victims of terrorism and in supporting and strengthening existing national legislation in that regard. Measures will be put in place to respond to the findings, ensuring that the project contributes positively to the protection and promotion of human rights and adheres to a do-no-harm approach with its beneficiaries. The project aims to establish a victim-centered approach, while recognizing the needs of the criminal justice system and the challenges faced in safeguarding victims' rights to life, security of person, access to justice, respect for private and family life, without discrimination, at all stages of a trial. Training modules on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism have been developed jointly by UNODC and OHCHR as part of its Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum. These tools contribute to enhancing the ability of national law enforcement and criminal justice training institutions worldwide to effectively deliver training on the human rights aspects of preventing and combating terrorism.

- Human rights principles and standards are integrated into project design and delivery by emphasizing a victim-centric and trauma-informed approach that respects the rights and needs of victims of terrorism. The rights and needs of victims of terrorism may include improvement of legal frameworks for a better integration of victim-centric provisions; access to reparation and compensations, access to justice, access to medical and psycho-social support, the right to privacy, the right to proper accommodation for their participation in trials and other justice procedures, etc.
- The project emphasizes the relevance and importance of integrating victims of terrorism protection issues throughout the project lifecycle. This will be achieved by striving to provide inclusive and safe spaces for consultations with victims of terrorism and victims' associations, conducting due diligence prior to engaging victims of terrorism in the project activities in accordance with security risk assessment and do-no-harm protocols in place by UNOCT, UNODC and OHCHR, and by obtaining informed consent from participants to engage with the project. Where a risk assessment deems the risk for a beneficiary to participate in project activities too substantial, a determination will have to be made by the project team, in consultation with relevant colleagues, on how to proceed. The project integrates recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms, ensuring alignment with international human rights standards and best practices. This includes incorporating guidance from relevant UN treaty bodies, special procedures, and the Universal Periodic Review process including Burkina Faso's Fourth Cycle Universal Periodic Review documents.
- The project will also ensure that human rights considerations are integrated into the monitoring and evaluation framework.
- As an implementing partner, OHCHR will provide support to ensure the full mainstreaming of human rights throughout the project and the planned activities will promote strengthened compliance with relevant international human rights norms and standards.
-

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?
- ✓ Does the project align with national policies and action plans related to gender and CT/PCVE (e.g. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security?)

According to the UNDP Gender Inequality Index (GII), Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the greatest gender inequality in the world. Within Sub-Saharan Africa, Burkina and Faso have less gender equality than average. Gender inequalities persisting in broader society have profound repercussions for women and girl victims of terrorism, as injury, widowhood, displacement, loss of housing and livelihood, access to justice and basic services and the use of sexual and gender-based violence have a strongly gendered impact.

Taking this into account, gender considerations are integrated into the project design and delivery through the following measures:

- Implementing a thorough gender analysis to highlight the nuanced, context-specific effects of terrorism on individuals across diverse gender identities, taking into account intersectional factors. This process is crucial for the systematic identification of barriers, potential avenues, and strategic intervention points necessary for addressing the distinct and gender-specific requirements of victims of terrorism.
- Utilizing gender-sensitive components and considerations embedded in the Model Legislative Provisions, to ensure that gender-sensitive policy recommendations are automatically triggered during the regional workshops when discussing the MLP and best practices.
- Assessing constraints, opportunities, and entry points for narrowing gender gaps and empowering women and girls within national programs supporting victims of terrorism during technical assistance and advising work with Member States. This includes considering the potential differential impacts of policies and programs on women and men, girls and boys, and addressing unintended or negative consequences, such as reinforcing negative or discriminatory gender norms and stereotypes considering 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.
- Development of tailored strategies, with the participation of women in a multidisciplinary task force with the objective of assisting victims of terrorism on human rights issues and psycho-social, mental and medical assistance.
- Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers in integrating gender considerations in their work, including through the participation of female officers. This is in line with the efforts of Burkina Faso and Mali to engage women at all levels of the criminal justice system, through the strengthening of women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorist cases. This change will allow for more effective proceedings, as it will integrate several perspectives and stimulate the participation of women victims or witnesses.
- Strengthening the role of women in the evaluation of counter-terrorism, prevention and mitigation strategies at the community level in accordance with the "do-no-harm" principle.
- Ensuring an inclusive approach to consultations during workshops and conferences that emphasizes the differential impact of terrorism on women and children, including by seeking greater engagement with women and women's organizations when assisting in the development of assistance frameworks and by incorporating gender-specific themes in the activities to be implemented as part of this project.
- Highlighting the role of specialized civil society organizations during workshops and conferences, focusing on the support provided to victims/survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, and discussing the specific needs and support that should be offered to victims of such violence.

- Integrating gender considerations into the monitoring and evaluation framework throughout the project lifecycle.

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?

The violent activities of terrorist groups in West Africa, notably in the Liptako-Gourma region, and in parts of the IGAD region in East Africa, take place in the context of ongoing armed conflicts. International humanitarian law will therefore be equally applicable to many of the acts of terrorist groups, which might also amount to war crimes. The victims in such contexts might be, in addition to victims of terrorism, also victims of IHL violations and war crimes. The project will strengthen relevant actors' understanding of the relationship between IHL and counter-terrorism frameworks, insofar as relevant to victims, and convey key principles, such as avoiding a "hierarchy of victims" in which support to victims of terrorism comes at the expense of other victims, including victims of armed conflict and of IHL violations.

The violent activities of terrorist groups in West Africa, in particular in the Liptako-Gourma region, and in parts of the IGAD region in East Africa further result in civilian populations being displaced, whether across borders potentially becoming refugees, or internally. Many victims of terrorism become IDPs or refugees in these contexts. The project will therefore pay great attention to the refugee law aspects and international law norms and standards relevant to internal displacement and their intersection with the legal and policy framework and good practices regarding victims of terrorism, including principles such as the voluntariness of return of IDPs and refugees, and the non-refoulement principle.

These IHL and refugee law considerations will be integrated into the project's capacity-building activities, including its regional conferences and national workshops and activities in the Liptako-Gourma region, which will provide opportunities for participants to discuss and exchange good practices based on the Model Legislative Provisions, which were developed based on the existing international normative frameworks pertaining to victims of crimes, gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law and set out their applicability in the context of counter-terrorism and support for victims of terrorism. This will foster a better understanding among relevant stakeholders, including victims of terrorism, about victims' rights and needs and will promote compliance with international human rights and refugee law in national policies and assistance plans and strategies. The themes addressed by the Model Legislative Provisions will further reinforce this approach, as they are directly related to respecting and promoting human rights and doing so in a manner consistent with other relevant bodies of international law, including international humanitarian law and international refugee law. Enhanced knowledge of victims' rights will enable victims of terrorism to understand relevant support avenues and to seek redress in legal proceedings relating to terrorist acts prohibited by national and international law. In addition, capacity building of relevant regional entities, such as ECOWAS and IGAD, and actors in the criminal and health chain at national levels will facilitate the prosecution of perpetrators of acts of terrorism.

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?

The proposed activities and selected delivery approach, including the selection and relative costs of implementation partners, represent value for money through several key aspects:

- **Streamlined engagement:** The project will bring together national and regional bodies parliamentarians, and civil society actors in a comprehensive, whole-of-society approach. This streamlined engagement will ensure efficient and effective coordination among various stakeholders, maximizing the impact of the project.
- **Leveraging UN entities' expertise:** The project will capitalize on the expertise of UNODC and OHCHR as implementing partners, utilizing their regional presences, reach, and specialized knowledge. This will enhance the project's overall effectiveness and value.
- **Utilising existing UNODC field presence:** UNODC has a West Africa field presence at the Regional (Dakar), subregional (Abidjan Hub) and country (Bamako, Ouagadougou, Niamey programme offices)

levels. This has enabled UNODC to sustain and expand the delivery of technical support to Member States in the region, including on addressing terrorism and violent extremism, and in engaging further with fellow UN agencies through the UN country teams and Resident Coordinator Offices.

- **Utilizing new UNOCT Programme Offices:** The UNOCT programme offices in Nairobi and Rabat play a crucial role in enhancing strategic engagement with African Member States and facilitating regional cooperation and capacity-building. These offices will enable the project to work more closely with local stakeholders, ensuring a more targeted and context-specific approach, as well as the sustainability and scalability of the project, including at national levels.
- **Reinvigorating regional partnerships:** The project will strengthen partnerships and collaboration with key regional organizations, such as ECOWAS and IGAD. This renewed engagement will foster greater regional cooperation and alignment of efforts, maximizing the overall impact of the project. Additionally, raising awareness at the regional level on issues related to victims of terrorism and other human rights considerations has proven to be a more effective introductory platform to secure buy-in at the national level. The South-South collaboration promoted by the project will enable knowledge transfer and cross-fertilization of experiences at the regional and sub-regional levels in Africa.
- **Emphasizing field engagement:** By emphasizing impact in the field, at the grassroots level, the project will ensure high visibility, cost-effectiveness, and stronger cooperation with regional, national, and local counter-terrorism actors. This approach will bring the project closer to its beneficiaries, ensuring that resources are used efficiently and effectively.
- **Long-term benefits and sustainability:** The project will raise awareness of the long-term benefits of supporting victims of terrorism, which contributes to the overall resilience and stability of the affected communities. This long-term focus will ensure that the project's impact will be sustained beyond its lifecycle. The project will closely work with local and national agencies of the government in developing and implementing the activities, which will lead to institutionalizing the targeted development.
- **Fundraising and stakeholder engagement:** The project will provide new opportunities for engagement on fundraising with stakeholders in Africa, including through the upcoming Abuja summit. These events will offer a platform for promoting the project's objectives and raising additional resources, thereby increasing the project's value for money.

The project includes a budget narrative, which provides additional project-specific information on major budget choices and project staffing, operational and travel costs, to explain how the project ensures value for money. The proposed budget is proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project. Services will be subject to a competitive procurement process, sending calls for tenders to at least three vendors, in line with UN procurement processes. Activities will be planned in advance, reducing an unexpected rise in costs. Project staff will mainly be located in the field, specifically in the target areas identified by the project. The project will rely on the technical expertise of the UNOCT Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme, of UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch, of UNODC Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Section, the regional and national expertise of UNOCT, UNODC, and national OHCHR Burkina Faso staff with a sound knowledge of local contexts and conditions (languages, communities, cultures, etc.).

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

| | Budget year (3 years) | Expenditures year | Balance | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|--|--|
| Staff Cost | 1,841,374 | | | | |
| Consultant fees | 736,000 | | | | |
| Travel | 688,467 | | | | |
| Contractual Services | 348,000 | | | | |
| Operating Expenses | 432,050 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Equipment and Furniture | 56,000 | | | | |
| Transfer and Grants | 392,000 | | | | |
| Programme Support Cost | 589,309 | | | | |
| Total | 5,078,097 | | | | |

10. Monitoring, 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.

A detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan will be developed to track impact, outcomes and results, ensuring that activities and inputs result in the project aims being achieved.

- Firstly, a logical model will be developed to highlight how activities will result in the ‘end of project target outcome’, to ensure that the authority for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma States (ALG), ECOWAS and IGAD have clearly identified priority areas/gaps with regards to national and regional assistance mechanisms in African countries focused on addressing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism. A clear connection with the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy will be established to ensure coherence and alignment with UNOCT’s and UNODC’s broader mandate and objectives.
- Secondly, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be developed to draw out key evaluation questions, indicators and data sources required to measure the logic model. A Monitoring Committee composed of UNODC, UNOCT and OHCHR will be set up and will meet every three months to assess the level of project implementation, identify possible obstacles and determine appropriate corrective solutions to ensure implementation of the project. A timeline outlining the frequency of period checkpoints, main project milestones, and reporting modalities will be included as part of the M&E framework.
- Thirdly, a common online monitoring database will be designed, to ensure the evaluation framework can be operationalized, so that data is shared with the project team on a regular basis, ensuring the activities are shaped and tailored to the specific political contexts in an agile manner and that reported results can be utilized for implementing partners’ communications products and visibility strategies. Verification tools will serve as an updated database of project participants disaggregated including by age, gender.
- Lastly, an evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project, according to the standards of the UN Evaluation Group, led by UNOCT and UNODC with the provision of in-house M&E experts who will provide inputs and data to assess the project’s impact, inform future projects and enhance accountability.
- The evaluation timeline will include baseline data collection in the first six months of the project, followed by a mid-term evaluation before the end of the second year of implementation, followed by a final evaluation conducted in the last three months of the project completion.
- The evaluation will utilize DAC criteria with a specific focus on impact that includes the long-term effect of the activity on the beneficiaries. It will evaluate impact on its direct beneficiaries, including change in behaviour and attitudes towards victims and survivors of terrorism and measure the increase in awareness of victim-centric approaches, good practice in providing support to victims of terrorism, and increase in skills by the national officials trained in Burkina Faso and Mali on specific types of assistance for victims and survivors.

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 key implementation risks for the project involve challenging operational environments, partner capacity, fiduciary and fraud concerns, political instability, and management planning. These risks might impact the project’s delivery, like competing priorities by project beneficiaries and political will fluctuations, willingness and ability to engage in the whole lifecycle of the project. Mitigation measures include fostering from the beginning good government collaboration, sound financial oversight, robust stakeholder engagement, and reviewing on a regular basis resource allocation. All lead and implementing partners will be responsible for these measures, ensuring program objectives are met despite potential challenges. See 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.

The communication strategy is designed to reinforce and disseminate key information about access to justice and human rights mechanisms for victims of terrorism in East and West Africa (including in Burkina Faso and Mali). This strategy is multidimensional focusing on the creation and distribution of various awareness-raising materials and the organization of interactive sessions to engage the beneficiary community.

- Development of awareness-raising materials: The project envisions producing awareness raising materials detailing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism and the process for access to justice, referral to courts and other reparations mechanisms.
- Interactive and engaging awareness sessions: The communications strategy includes organizing awareness sessions. These sessions aim to foster community engagement, encourage dialogue, and provide a platform for victims to share their experiences and learn about pathways to advance their rights.
- Tailored approach for regional and national activities: While the overarching theme remains consistent, the communications strategy will be tailored to the specific contexts of Burkina Faso and Mali at the national level, and East Africa and West Africa at the regional level, acknowledging the unique challenges and cultural nuances of each country and region.
- Monitoring and feedback: The effectiveness of the communication strategy will be continuously monitored through feedback from participants and adjustments will be integrated to enhance the reach and impact of the communications materials.

Annex 1 – Logical Framework

| | Project Summary | Indicator | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Goal | To enhance the resilience and rights of victims and survivors of terrorism in West Africa and East Africa by empowering regional organizations, civil society organizations, and victim associations through capacity building, awareness, and legislative assistance and advocacy | Number and scope of capacity building Programmes implemented for regional organizations, civil societies, and victim associations | Current number of capacity- building programmes | Increase in capacity- building programmes over the next three years | Programme reports, data collection and legislative documentation | Political instability and lack of stakeholder engagement |
| End of project outcomes | Outcome 1: Increased solidarity with, and recognition of, victims and survivors of terrorism, and the importance of ensuring comprehensive support from Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations in East and West Africa, and civil society through awareness arising, outreach and advocacy activities. | Number and scope of capacity building activities implemented for Member States, civil societies, and victim associations | Current level of capacity building activities implemented for Member States, civil societies, and victim associations | Increased Number and scope of capacity building activities implemented for Member States, civil societies, and victim associations | Reports and assessments as well as feedback from stakeholders | Political instability and coordination challenges |
| | Outcome 2: Strengthening the capacity of victims of terrorism in Burkina Faso and Mali to recognize their rights and to be able to gain access to justice processes, reparations and legal, material, medical, psycho-social assistance | Number of trained professionals on criminal justice and health | Current level of trained professionals on criminal justice and health | Percentage increase in number of female professionals trained on criminal justice and health | Reports and assessments as well as feedback from stakeholders | Political instability and coordination challenges |
| | Outcome 3 Strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice systems and national service providers in Burkina Faso and Mali to develop and follow victim-centric, rights-compliant and gender-sensitive approaches in the treatment of cases of victims of terrorism | Number of capacity building activities of criminal justice systems implemented in Burkina Faso and Mali in the treatment of cases of victims of terrorism | Current level of capacity building activities on criminal justice systems implemented | Increased number of capacity building activities on criminal justice systems implemented | Reports and assessments as well as feedback from stakeholders | Political instability and coordination challenges |
| | Outcome 4: Strengthened capacity of regional organizations and subsequently Member States—applying all-of-government, all-of-society, victim-centric and human rights compliant and gender-responsive approaches— to develop and implement measures to support the needs and protect the rights of victims of terrorism, including through continued engagement with the Authority for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma States (ALG). | Percentage of new and improved policy frameworks, increased engagement activities and enhanced collaboration with ALG | Existing capacity of regional organizations and Member States to support victims of terrorism | Implementation of new policies or programmes, in line with human rights principles and a measurable increase in ALG engagement activities | Reports and assessments as well as feedback from stakeholders | Limited political and coordination challenges |

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| Outputs | <p>Outcome 5: Enhanced capacity of Member States to meet the needs of victims of terrorism through improved assistance and support for victims of terrorism during criminal investigations and prosecutions</p> | <p>Number of trained professionals to support for victims of terrorism during criminal investigations and prosecutions</p> | <p>Current level of trained professionals to support for victims of terrorism during criminal investigations and prosecutions</p> | <p>Percentage increase in number of professionals trained to support victims of terrorism during criminal investigations and prosecutions</p> | <p>Reports and assessments as well as feedback from stakeholders</p> | <p>Political instability and coordination challenges</p> |
| | <p>Outcome 6: Enhanced regional and sub-regional collaboration on counter-terrorism (CT) and preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE) efforts, with a view to collectively addressing the promotion and protection of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism through the leveraging of shared perspectives, knowledge and enhanced South-South collaboration.</p> | <p>Percentage of collaboration increase</p> | <p>Current level of collaboration across regional and sub regional entities currently addressing victims' rights</p> | <p>Measurable percentage increase in collaborative initiatives</p> | <p>Partnership agreements and MoUs</p> | <p>Political tensions between regional entities and differing CT approaches</p> |
| | | | | | | |
| Activities | <p>Activity 1: National desk reviews for Burkina Faso and Mali to map and update priorities, opportunities and needs in legal and policy frameworks and other concrete measures to protect and support victims and survivors of terrorism. The desk reviews will also identify and map challenges of access, key stakeholders, and local implementing partners. A human rights assessment will also be conducted and a focused effort will be made to recognize and address the gender-specific needs of victims of terrorism, ensuring that the approach is inclusive and responsive to the diverse experiences and requirements of all affected individuals.</p> | <p>Number of desk reviews produced</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p>2 desk reviews produced and disseminated</p> | <p>UNODC reports</p> | <p>Political instability and coordination challenges</p> |
| | <p>Activity 2: Two regional consultations, one for East Africa and another for West Africa, which will include the Liptako-Gourma countries of target to provide an introduction to the overarching framework of engagement and advance best practices and international standards, consistent with the Model Legislative Provisions in support of Victims of Terrorism, whilst building further on existing frameworks and initiatives.</p> | <p>Number of countries from East Africa and West Africa participating in each regional consultation and learning about the MLP best practice and international standards to support victims and survivors of terrorism</p> | <p>Number of countries from East Africa and West Africa who are aware of the MLP best practice and international standards and apply them to their national contexts</p> | <p>Percentage increase in engagement with the proposed framework after regional consultations</p> | <p>Post consultation report, and feedback surveys</p> | <p>Limited engagement, and capacity constraints</p> |
| | <p>Activity 3: Capacity building in Burkina Faso and Mali addressing the immediate, medium- and long-term effects suffered by</p> | <p>Percentage of surveyed beneficiaries (m/f) who indicate an increased understanding of the</p> | <p>Current level of trained professionals to support victims of terrorism</p> | <p>Criminal justice and health professionals increased knowledge on VoT protection and</p> | <p>Post training questionnaire on level of knowledge on VoT</p> | <p>Political instability and coordination challenges</p> |

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| | victims and survivors of terrorism after a terrorist attack | importance of VoT considerations and Number of institutions implementing VoT activities or SOP Increased number of victims seeking assistance and legal aid | | assistance National institutions with SoP on VoT | UNODC mission reports Reports of the national institutions UNODC field missions/interviews with national authorities | |
| | Activity 4: Victim-sensitization awareness-raising efforts aligned with gender mainstreaming for community members, local elected officials, locally deployed law enforcement officials, and magistrates, health professionals with the involvement of specialized counter-terrorism investigators and magistrates in each of the countries: Burkina Faso and Mali | Number of dialogue/fora and number of officials, magistrates, reached | Current level of trained professionals to support victims of terrorism | Magistrates, health professionals, Law enforcement, health improved awareness and engagement on VoT | Assessment of awareness sessions Reports of the health professionals UNODC mission reports | Political instability and coordination challenges |
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| | Activity 5 : Two capstone regional conferences, one for East Africa and another one for West Africa, will be conducted bringing together Member States, parliamentarians, and civil society organizations on steps taken towards the promotion and protection of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism, to reflect on and review the collective outcomes of the awareness-raising initiatives and national capacity-development conducted by the project, as well as other counter-terrorism and PCVE initiatives and support structures relevant to victims and survivors of terrorism | Increased understanding of good practice to be implemented at the national level to support victims and survivors of terrorism | Pre- conference level of understanding of existing good practices to support victims and survivors of terrorism | At least 80% of participants to the capstone regional conferences express an increased understanding of good practices and their implementation at the national level to better support victims and survivors of terrorism | Conference outcome report and post-conference surveys (immediate post-conference survey, four-month post-conference survey) | Limited participation and coordination challenges; lack of ability to understand good practice or its transferability to local contexts |

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 (after treatment) |
| <p>1. Operating environment: what factors in the operational or physical environment, including security issues, might directly impact on achieving the outcomes?</p> | <p>Member States and Regional organizations have competing priorities within the regional institutions and branches of government and do not see victims' rights as a priority area in their current political/economic environment.</p> <p>In Mali and Burkina Faso, many victims of terrorism and civil society organizations representing them are located in conflict affected parts of the country, which may impact on their ability to contribute to and benefit from the project activities.</p> | Medium | <p>Engage and build on a large visibility campaign to bring more attention to the issue of victims of terrorism.</p> <p>Regularly update the workplan to reflect the emerging regional trends global pandemic. Ensure up to date virtual systems and tools to continue mobilization efforts virtually.</p> | Low |
| <p>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?</p> | <p>Member States and regional organizations lack resources to draft legislative provisions or may not incorporate them in institutional regional frameworks or within the government. Member States may lack capacity to implement provisions in practice due to budgetary, staffing, or other constraints.</p> <p>Personnel of criminal justice system be subjected to frequent rotations. This creates issues in terms of sustainability, passing of knowledge, and may lead to a waste of resources, loss of institutional memory and the necessity to recreate trust relationship and knowledge on VoT</p> <p>The rotation can also come from political situation with new actors coming on board.</p> | High | <p>Conduct desk reviews and scoping missions to identify key focal points and coordinate to ensure a whole of government approach to ensure all branches of the government can support the project effort/activities where needed. Conduct regular consultations with key stakeholders identified for the project.</p> <p>National officials already trained or involved in the project can act as trainers/observers to guarantee the transfer of knowledge and avoid loss of the project's results and expertise.</p> | Low |
| <p>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?</p> | <p>National workshops and regional consultations do not see adequate participation from relevant stakeholders across the government.</p> <p>Lack of justification or business case for any expenditure items.</p> <p>Inadequate oversight and auditing and financial reporting on financial disbursements and expenditure.</p> | Low | <p>Engage in advocacy and communication campaigns to bring visibility to the benefits of the regional and national workshops and events. Ensure accessibility to the events and ease of transportation to encourage more participation.</p> <p>Workplan should include timely and regular financial reporting, with dedicated budget officers reviewing expenditures</p> | Low |
| <p>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?</p> | <p>Member States lack political will, or victims rights' are not seen as a priority programmatic area. Fractions within the government owing to shifting political momentum could deprioritise the issue of victims' rights.</p> <p>Change in political environment may leave target stakeholders, victims and victims associations feeling fear or hesitation to voice their concerns and recommendations.</p> <p>Lack of willingness to develop and implement victims of terrorism policies in compliance with international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law.</p> <p>The beneficiary countries continue to face increased violence and terrorist attacks that put at risk the security and impede the delivery of the activities</p> <p>Besides the political situation remains an issue to follow up on, as transitional governments in place in the countries may again change and priorities will mostly be implemented by eventual new leaders.</p> | Low | <p>Continue to promote the relevance and importance of supporting Victims of terrorism, especially following political instability, and emphasize the links to victims of terrorism protection issues throughout the project life cycle.</p> <p>Conduct regular sessions with key stakeholders in the government to emphasise compliance with international law, international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.</p> <p>Craft a safe space for victims of terrorism and victims' associations through closed-door consultations. Include victims' associations, civil society organisations, private sector and academia and media organisations in the regional consultations</p> <p>When needed, activities will be re-scheduled until the situation improves in consultations with the donor and other partners.</p> <p>Activities can be also relocated to another country with officials for Burkina Faso and Mali travelling to the selected country.</p> | Low |

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| | | | <p>As there are more than one beneficiary country, in case of temporary political instability in one country, the focus of implementation can shift to other beneficiary countries until the situation improves.</p> <p>Online activities can also be considered when relevant.</p> | |
| | | Medium | | |
| <p>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?</p> | <p>Time frame of three years may serve inadequate to implement all activities and deliver outputs. Delayed submission of timesheets or reviews may introduce new delays.</p> | Medium | <p>Recruit and assign additional staff and consultants to ensure timely delivery of outputs and activities to ensure completion of the project within the stipulated period.</p> | Low |

Risk Matrix for scoring Level of Risk in the risk summary tool (above)

| Areas of Risk | Consequences | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Limited | Minor | Moderate | Major | Severe |
| Operating environment | Limited impact on investment objectives and beneficiaries, including from operating environment, disaster, reputational, fraud/ fiduciary, partner, resourcing and/or other risks factors. | Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors threaten investment effectiveness but can be dealt with internally. | Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors creates moderate disruption to one or more investment activities. | Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors creates major disruption to the investment. | Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) instability severely undermines the investment. |
| Partner capacity and relations | | Institutional and/ or partner capacities is generally adequate. Some weakness may reduce effectiveness of aspects of the investment. | Institutional and/ or partner capacity is constrained, resulting in moderate impact on investment effectiveness. | Institutional and/ or partner capacity is very weak, resulting in major impact on investment effectiveness. | Critical institutional and/ or partner capacity failure undermines the effectiveness of entire investment. |

| Fiduciary and fraud | | | DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money. | DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money. Fraud threatens the effectiveness of key investment objectives and/or services. | DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, affecting achievement of key investment objectives. Systemic fraud perpetrated over a period of time. | DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, undermining overall investment viability. Systemic institutional fraud involving multiple organisations over an extended period of time. |
|---------------------|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Compliance | | | Minor breach of investment accountability, legislative/contractual or security obligations. | Moderate breach of investment accountability, legislative/contractual or security obligations. | Multiple breaches of investment accountability, legislative/contractual or security obligations. | Systemic breach of investment accountability, legislative/contractual or security obligations. Funds are diverted to known terrorists/terrorist organisations. |
| Security | | | Minor damage to national interests. | Significant damage to national interests. Funds are unintentionally diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or individual i.e. goods/funds are ceased. | Serious damage to national interests. Funds are negligently / recklessly diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or Individual i.e. local service providers are not appropriately screened / due diligence completed. | Exceptionally grave damage to national interests. Funds are knowingly and deliberately diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or Individual i.e. Engagement of a Terrorist Organisation to provide security services / access in country. DFAT funds are used to fund a terrorist attack domestically or overseas. |
| Likelihood | Probability | Level of Risk | | | | |
| Almost Certain | Very likely. The event is expected to occur in most circumstances as there is a history of regular occurrence in similar projects. | Medium | Medium | High | Very High | Very High |
| Likely | There is a strong possibility the event will occur as there is a history of frequent occurrence in similar projects. | Medium | Medium | High | High | Very High |
| Possible | The event might occur at some time as there is a history of casual occurrence in similar projects. | Low | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| Unlikely | Not expected, but there's a slight possibility it may occur at some time. | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | High |
| Rare | May occur only in exceptional circumstances. Is possible but has never occurred to date. | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium |