



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

Initiative:	5
Project Title:	Support national capacities to prevent terrorism and violent extremism, for stabilization in Guinea- Bissau and peace consolidation in West Africa.
Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region:	Guinea-Bissau
CT Compact Lead Entity/Entities:	UNODC / OHCHR / UNDP
CT Compact Implementing Entities:	UNODC / OHCHR / UNDP
Project Duration (start and end date)	24 Months
Approximate Cost: *If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown	2 M USD: Y1- 800K; Y2-1,2M

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 checked="" 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 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).

The overall goal of the project is to enhance national capacities in Guinea- Bissau and contribute to peace consolidation in West Africa by addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism, preventing, and combating terrorism, building state capacity to counter terrorism, and ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law. Thus, this project aligns with key priorities and technical assistance needs around prevention of violent extremism and terrorism for future examination by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) of the United Nations Security Council when it conducts country assessments.

The project is aligned with General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/313, on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 16 of the SDGs focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. By aligning with Goal 16, the project underscores its commitment to broader development objectives, recognizing that peace, justice, and strong institutions are vital elements for sustainable progress.

The project will integrate SDG 5 by focusing on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Women and girls are not only victims of terrorist and violent extremist acts, but they are also involved, and can play an important role in addressing conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism, For this achievements, specific conditions conducive to the terrorist radicalization of women may include gender-based inequality and discrimination, violence against women, economic opportunities for women to exercise their civil and political rights and engage in the political and social transformation. Therefore, promoting a rule of law and women's human rights-based approach to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE,) increase women's participations in the fight

against corruption, in the participatory decision-making and civic space at national and local levels. Furthermore, the project will address SDG 8, promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. As it has been shown that providing socio-economic opportunities, such as alternative sources of income to illicit markets that will contribute to addressing some of the conditions conducive to violent extremism, especially, among youth .

The project's overarching goal is to create a safer and more stable environment in Guinea- Bissau and the wider West African region by tackling the conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism, enhancing the capacity of the state to counter terrorism while ensuring respect for the rule of law and human rights. This approach aligns with the international community's efforts to promote peace, justice, and strong institutions, as outlined in goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals framework and is connected to gender equality and economic growth as indicated in goals 5 and 8.

Related Targets

The project aims at achieving the following targets:

1. Support the development of a legislative framework in Guinea- Bissau to address terrorism-related cases while upholding human rights and the rule of law and promoting gender-responsive approach, gender equality and women's empowerment whilst including mechanisms and accountability measures to prevent abuse of power in counter-terrorism activities.
2. Strengthen the strategic framework including an Action Plan for preventing violent extremism and terrorism in Guinea- Bissau, whilst:
 - a. Incorporating key principles and best practices from international and regional frameworks including integrating human rights obligations, including gender equality .
 - b. Support the alignment of national strategies with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars.
 - c. Collaborating with regional bodies such as the African Union and ECOWAS to align the project with the African Union's Plan of Action on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and the ECOWAS Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
3. Conduct research on conditions conducive to terrorism in Guinea- Bissau and on how to address socio-economic, political, and cultural factors contributing to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism in the country to address P/CVE and CT related threats and their impact on local communities (including from gender and intersectional perspective) and civil society organizations, including women's groups. This will be done in coordination with work already conducted, e.g., through the National Peace Observatory and civil society early warning system for human rights violations and illicit markets.
4. Capacity building:
 - a. Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities in Guinea-Bissau to prevent and combat terrorism in a human-rights-compliant and gender-responsive manner, and to meaningfully engage with civil society, in a trustful and voluntary manner, through training and equipment and sustained domestic coordination.
 - b. Promote regional cooperation and information exchange with bordering and other West African nations to combat terrorist threats effectively, based on current systems already established in the country and in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.
 - c. Establishing and improving intelligence-sharing mechanisms at both the national and regional levels, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards, to bolster the effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts.
5. Raise capacities of civil society to engage on PCVE/CT issues.
6. Ensure respect for Human Rights and the Rule of Law. Providing training and technical assistance to law enforcement and security agencies to ensure that counter-terrorism efforts respect and protect human rights and adhere to the rule of law, and are implemented in a gender-responsive manner.
7. Implement programmes to improve economic opportunities, access to education, and social inclusion, thereby reducing vulnerabilities to radicalization to violence.

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

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

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

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

Gender Marker 2a

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

A – Guinea- Bissau has not yet been assessed by CTED

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.

Relevance and strategic importance.

a. Regional stability: Guinea-Bissau has faced political instability, organized crime, and drug trafficking, which threaten not only the nation's stability but also the broader West African region. Considering the impact of terrorism and violent extremism in the Sahel on West African countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea, it is crucial that Guinea- Bissau is well equipped to prevent and address terrorism and violent extremism, so as to prevent further deterioration and to support regional peace, security and stability.

b. Preventing radicalization to violence: by building national capacities to detect and prevent terrorism and violent extremism, the project aims to address the conditions conducive of radicalization to violence, which can have far-reaching effects. A more stable Guinea-Bissau will contribute to peace consolidation in West Africa.

c. Countering transnational threats: terrorist groups often operate across borders, making it essential to have regional strategies and mechanisms to counter these threats effectively. Guinea-Bissau is strategically located in West Africa and at risk of being affected by cross border and transnational threats. Successfully countering those in Guinea-Bissau would have a positive impact on the entire region.

d. Sustainable peace: a stable and peaceful Guinea-Bissau will enable economic development, strengthen governance, and improve the lives of its citizens. This stability will contribute to the consolidation of peace in the region.

The project will be careful to make sure that actions taken to prevent and respond to threats stemming from terrorism and violent extremism by the State adhere completely to international human rights law and are not utilized in a way that overly limits human rights like freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, freedom of association, or religious faith and observance.

Expected end-of-project outcomes

The proposed project seeks to achieve a strategic and transformative change in Guinea-Bissau by preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism. The anticipated results of the project include:

1. Immediate Outcome: By 2025, government officials, civil society actors, womens associations and networks and community members have a common strategic human rights-compliant and gender-responsive framework that supports them in understanding and addressing the threat of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and enables them to tackle conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism, including related

to discrimination, marginalization, and lack of access to basic services and rights that communities may face.

2. Intermediate Outcome: By 2025, State actors, civil society and members of the community will have clear channels of collaboration and cooperation to address threats related to terrorism and violent extremism in a human rights-compliant manner.

3. Ultimate Outcome: By 2030, the State and local government will have the capacities for service delivery and security to act in a way that addresses its human rights obligations, working towards human rights promotion and protection, including the promotion of economic, social rights, and credible internal intermediaries dialogue with alienated groups (women's) and reintegration of former extremists

In summary, the proposed project seeks to achieve a strategic and transformative change in Guinea-Bissau by preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism. The anticipated results include increased awareness, skills, and abilities among different groups and communities to prevent and counter terrorist and violent extremist narratives; changed behaviour, practice, and performance of government officials strengthened engagement with civil society actors in PCVE efforts; and ultimately, reduced violence and instability, improved security, and governance, and increased social and economic development. These outcomes will contribute to a more stable and prosperous Guinea-Bissau, which is critical for regional peace and security.

Timeframe and resource commitment.

a. Timeframe: the project is set to run for 24 months, from January 2024 to December 2025. This timeline allows for the implementation of activities, monitoring, and the realization of the intended outcomes.

b. Budget: the proposed investment for this project is \$2 million. These funds will be allocated to various activities, including policy development, capacity-building, training, community and civil society engagement, and regional collaboration. Detailed budgeting and allocation will be done in the project's implementation plan.

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?

Relevance

a. Regional Security: terrorism and violent extremism have been expanding across the Sahel over the last decade and are now affecting the stability of countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea coast with transnational threats that pose a significant risk to peace and stability in West Africa. Investment in preventing these threats in Guinea-Bissau is critical to ensure that the country does not become a next target or safe haven for terrorist and violent extremist groups.

b. Conflict prevention: Guinea-Bissau has experienced political instability and conflict in the past. Addressing the risk of terrorism and violent extremism is essential for stabilizing the country and preventing further conflicts, which could have regional implications.

c. Human rights: terrorism and violent extremism can lead to human rights abuses and violations, and displacement of populations. The project's success can help to curb such negative consequences operating with faith-based organizations and religious leaders, media to promote human rights and tolerance, respect for human rights, diversity and a culture of citizenship in schools and universities.

d. Sustainable development: terrorism and violent extremism hinder economic and social development. By addressing these issues, the project can support sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau and the broader West African region. Additionally, by working towards the sustainable development goals, the project will be contributing to the prevention of violent extremism and terrorism.

Counter-Terrorism Need

The primary counterterrorism need that this project proposes to address is the development of a national framework and capacities to prevent terrorism and violent extremism. This involves building the ability of security forces, law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, and local communities to detect, prevent, and respond to terrorist threats effectively.

The need for this project was defined through several means:

a. Risk assessment: a comprehensive risk assessment that considers regional trends and specific local factors,

which identifies the vulnerabilities and potential threats in Guinea-Bissau.

b. Intelligence and security reports: National and external intelligence agencies often provide data and reports highlighting the presence and activities of violent extremist groups in the region, with influence reaching as far as Guinea-Bissau making use of border porosity to enter, stay and leave the national territory undetected.

Consultations: Consultations with local government officials and law enforcement officials, and international partners, as well as civil society organizations including women organizations that reveal the extent of the problem and the need for capacity-building.

Responsiveness to CTC/CTED Priorities

Guinea-Bissau has not been assessed by CTED on its compliance with counter terrorism standards. The absence of any meaningful legislation or policy framework addressing specifically the threat of terrorism¹, the presence of active terrorist and violent extremist groups operating in neighbouring Sahel that have been expanding geographically towards the coastal countries, and the well documented instances of individuals recruited in the country that ended up being trained and radicalised in the Middle East and also in West Africa/Sahel countries, as well as of foreign terrorist fighters returning to Guinea-Bissau, all make this project very relevant and needed, so as to prevent that Guinea Bissau becomes a blind spot in West Africa's counter terrorism architecture.

National/regional ownership and government support

This project is supported through strong national ownership, as well as government support. Several high-level Government officials have acknowledged the need for a project delivering on the various components captured in this document. At the regional level it is supported through the ECOWAS CT architecture. The project involves local communities, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, to support inclusivity and collaborative efforts towards countering terrorism.

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)

Proposed Activities

Research, Baseline and Risk Assessment

- **Develop a baseline study to understand CT and P/CVE in Guinea-Bissau, including a human rights risk and opportunities assessment:** conduct a study to better understand the conditions conducive to terrorism and violent extremism in Guinea-Bissau including its gender and intersectional dimensions and how women in the country are exposed to / involved in all aspects of violent extremism in all its complexity including the diversity of roles they may play in this respect (including but not limited to being victims of violent extremism or terrorism. In line with UN Security Council Resolution 2242 on Women, Peace and Security commits to a gender analysis of the drivers and impacts of violent extremism and to increased consultations with women's organizations affected by violent extremism, and recognizes the differential impact on the human rights of women and girls of terrorism and violent extremism in terms of health, education and participation in public life.

Policy Review and Development

- **Support to the development of a National Plan to Prevent/Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism, that duly incorporates international human rights norms and standards and adopts a gender-responsive approach:** through a comprehensive and inclusive process the elaboration and adoption of a National CT strategy and P/CVE Action Plan reflecting country specific risks, challenges,

¹ other than the legal framework on AML/CFT that results from the transposition of the UEMOA Uniform Law on AML/CFT. The most recent GIABA Mutual Evaluation Report of Guinea Bissau has identified an overall low level of compliance with international standards on counter financing of terrorism.

priorities and action points, as well as mechanisms to monitor implementation and follow up. The National Action Plan will use lessons learned from the development of the other Action plans, such as the Human Rights and CDTOC ones. Working towards inclusion and improving processes while developing State ownership.

- **Support the development of legislative provisions** on key components of counter terrorism that fully incorporate the relevant international human rights obligations of Guinea Bissau² for inclusive and accountable governance, human rights, the rule of law, and the building and application of national and local capacities for conflict prevention and promotion of gender equality.

Capacity Building and Workshops and Trainings

- Provide training and workshops on conflict prevention and management, resilience building, and community mobilization, providing people with an opportunity to participate and learn.
- Develop and implement community-based initiatives that promote resilience and build capacity to prevent, manage conflicts, and participatory decision making and civic space at local levels.
- Provide training and workshops to community members, educators, school administrators, and leaders on conflict resolution, intercultural communication, peace and human rights education, and community mobilization, on rule of law and human-rights based approach to PVE.
- Develop training programs for local government officials on inclusive governance, human rights, gender, and security and conflict prevention, conflict management and develop school-based initiatives that promote peace, tolerance, and non-violence, and encourages positive social engagement, and capacity for service delivery and security, respect for human rights, diversity and global citizenship in schools and universities,
- Build the capacity of the National Commission on Human Rights and human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, to engage on issues related to violent extremism, .
- Build capacities for law enforcement agencies, security forces, community leaders, youth representatives, early warning cells etc., with content that is tailored/ appropriate for each group, on counter terrorism vulnerabilities and concepts, criminal justice responses and human rights and gender equality, with a focus on addressing impunity as a phenomenon that erodes trust in and may fuel resentment against State institutions.
- Support intelligence collection and preservation mechanisms under a human rights compliant approach, in the context of terrorism related incidents (attacks, arrests, circulation of dual use goods that can be used in the production of improvised explosive devices).
- Conduct interactive theatre workshops that involve community members and CSOs representatives. Through role-playing and improvisation, participants can explore real-life scenarios related to discrimination in service distribution.
- Launch an artistic campaign, such as a mural project or street art initiative, to visually represent issues of discrimination and marginalization in service provision. CSOs collaborating with local artists and communities to create impactful visuals that convey powerful messages, prompting public discourse and advocacy efforts.
- Organize community resilience dialogues facilitated by local CSOs, bringing together diverse voices to discuss the impact of hate speech on community cohesion. Use these sessions to collectively identify strategies for countering violent extremism through positive communication and collaboration by implementing targeted interventions aimed at promoting tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for diversity while addressing the underlying drivers of hate speech and extremist ideologies.
- Implement the i-Report platform developed by UNDP, and a mobile application specifically focused on reporting instances of hate speech. These platforms are to be combined with exiting mechanism and will serve to gather data, analyze patterns, and respond proactively to emerging trends, contributing to

² These components typically encompass measures aimed at preventing, detecting, prosecuting, and responding to terrorist activities, including criminalizing terrorism and related offenses, establishing procedures for investigation, arrest, and prosecution of terrorists, enhancing border security and international cooperation to prevent terrorist travel and financing, ensuring protection of human rights and due process in counterterrorism efforts, implementing measures for countering radicalization and violent extremism. Additionally, provisions will address the coordination of efforts among law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and other relevant entities, as well as mechanisms for oversight and accountability to safeguard against abuse of power and violations of civil liberties.

early prevention efforts. Working with the State Early Warning Centre (EWC), functioning under the Prime-Minister Office and CSOs this activity will support the EWC, on the one hand to develop a state response and on the other hand to work collaboratively with CSOs involved in monitoring PCV. It could also be connected to the Early warning system of human rights violations being developed under the PBF human rights and political stabilization projects.

Community outreach and engagement.

- Establish community-based initiatives to foster trust and cooperation between local communities and security forces, while avoiding instrumentalization as well as the securitization of community programmes/ services.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to engage citizens in reporting suspicious activities, while avoiding their instrumentalization and the securitization of education, health, social, etc. services. Develop and broadcast radio programmes that provide counter-narratives to violent extremist propaganda and promote messages of peace, tolerance multiculturalism, and non-violence.
- Raise awareness on the need of reintegration of persons formerly associated with violent extremist groups/ activities through rehabilitation programs.
- Working with media and social media to promote alternative discourse on violent extremism, gender and human rights.

Monitoring and Evaluation.

- Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to assess the project's impact, based on the baseline of the project.
- Mid-term evaluation: A mid-term evaluation will be conducted halfway through the project to assess progress against the established indicators, identify areas for improvement, and inform decision-making.
- Collect and analyse data on the effectiveness of implemented activities.
- Adapt strategies based on the evaluation results to ensure continuous improvement.

Cross-Border Cooperation.

- Support regional collaboration among neighbouring West African countries to combat cross-border terrorism and extremism, in line with human rights standards.
- Support the sharing of best practices and intelligence with neighbouring countries, in line with human rights standards.

Socio-Economic Development.

- Support economic development initiatives in Guinea-Bissau, addressing factors that may contribute to radicalization to violence, such as unemployment and poverty.
- Facilitate vocational training programs and job placement services particularly for youth and other groups identified by the baseline study, with a focus on building skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment to provide alternatives to violent extremism.

Strategic and Transformative Change

Immediate Outcome.

- Increased awareness among security forces, community leaders, and the public about the risks of terrorism and violent extremism.
- Improved skills and capabilities in human-rights-compliant and gender-responsive counter-terrorism measures among stakeholders.
- Enhanced access to knowledge and resources for preventing violent extremism.

Intermediate Outcome.

- Improved collaboration and communication between security forces and local communities, while avoiding instrumentalization.
- More effective intelligence gathering, risk assessment, and early intervention in potential extremist activities.
- Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for human-rights-compliant and gender-responsive counterterrorism and prevention of extremism.

Ultimate Outcome.

- Stabilization and increased security in Guinea-Bissau and the West African region.
- Reduced incidents of terrorism and violent extremism, leading to improved safety and wellbeing of the population.
- Enhanced peace consolidation and regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

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?

Implementation Arrangements

Implementing Partners: UNODC, OHCHR and UNDP.

UNODC, OHCHR and UNDP, as implementing partners, will be responsible for overall project management, coordination, and resource allocation. They will oversee capacity-building initiatives, policy development, and community engagement efforts.

OHCHR will ensure that the project upholds human rights, the rule of law, and international legal standards while addressing terrorism and violent extremism. They will provide guidance on human rights-based approaches and gender equality and women's empowerment.

UNDP's involvement in the project is highly valuable in several keyways. First, brings extensive technical expertise and experience in peacebuilding and conflict prevention, providing valuable guidance and best practices. Second, UNDP excels at facilitating collaboration among various stakeholders, enhancing project effectiveness by bringing diverse actors together with a special focus on women. UNDP's contribution extends to policy and strategy development, aligning the project with existing frameworks and priorities, ensuring a coherent approach. UNDP robust monitoring and evaluation systems guarantee that project progress is measured, and lessons are learned, allowing necessary adjustments. Additionally, UNDP offers capacity-building support, knowledge sharing, conflict-sensitive approaches, advocacy efforts, and sustainability focus. Overall, UNDP's involvement significantly enhances the project's potential for success and sustainability, as the agency provides technical expertise, foster collaboration, secure resources, and ensure the project aligns with broader priorities. UNODC's involvement in this project brings in specific expertise in the very technical area of standards relevant to prevent and counter terrorism, beyond the related aspects of making the world safer from drugs, transnational organised crime and related corruption. These mandated areas are critical to bringing about justice and building more resilient societies globally. UNODC has developed in-depth expertise in a range of thematic areas that are essential for effective criminal justice responses to terrorism under this project. Over the years, the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch has developed resources, including policy guidance, model legislation, and training materials on a wide range of topics and approaches to terrorism prevention, that can be adjusted to the specific needs and requirements of specific Countries. One example of specific relevance for this project is the Manual on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism which also covers P/CVE aspects in the specific domain of criminal justice. The latter is a critical area of intervention when it comes to curbing impunity and resentment of communities against State institutions as a key factor leading to violent extremism. UNODC has over 20 years of experience in implementing technical assistance on terrorism prevention and related criminal and security threats in the West Africa region, bringing together a wide range of security and justice stakeholders, policy makers, and representatives of local communities affected by terrorism and related organised crime threats. Since 2003, the UN General Assembly and Security Council have adopted approximately 90 resolutions mandating UNODC to support Member States with the international legal framework against terrorism, as well as crime prevention and criminal justice responses that are relevant to countering terrorism. The most comprehensive resolution reflecting UNODC's mandate was adopted by the General Assembly on Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related

to counterterrorism.

OHCHR's involvement is crucial to ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while promoting legislation and policies to counter terrorism; ensuring that economic, social and cultural rights are taken into account in designing activities following the Special Rapporteur on human rights and counterterrorism's recommendations (A/HRC/6/17) and promoting human rights-based approaches to the implementation of activities.

UN Resident Coordinator.

The UN Resident Coordinator will provide overall leadership and coordination of UN agencies operating in Guinea-Bissau, ensuring the project aligns with the country's peace and development goals. They will also facilitate collaboration among UN entities.

The UN Resident Coordinator ensures that the project integrates with broader UN efforts in Guinea-Bissau, preventing duplication and enhancing synergies with other initiatives. They also play a key role in mobilizing resources.

National Entities.

National government agencies, particularly those responsible for security, law enforcement, policy development, gender equality, and social welfare will play a crucial role in implementing the project's strategies, like the Early Warning Centre (EWC). They will work to develop and enforce policies, provide training, and coordinate with other stakeholders.

National entities ensure that the project aligns with the country's priorities and contributes to long-term sustainable efforts to prevent terrorism and violent extremism. Their local knowledge and authority are vital for project success.

Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Local Partners.

Community-based organizations, including women-led groups and organizations working on gender and intersectionality, will play a vital role in reaching out to communities, identifying individuals susceptible to radicalization to violence, and implementing community-based programs and activities aimed at prevention. Local partners, including civil society organizations, will contribute to community engagement and advocacy efforts.

CBOs and local partners bring localized knowledge, trust, and community connections, which are essential for understanding and addressing the specific drivers of extremism at the grassroots level. They enhance the project's acceptance within local communities.

Additionally, the project will work with women's groups so that they are not "squeezed" between terrorism and counterterrorism, especially where counter measures are connected to the reduction of funds. The strategic value of civil society organizations is their ability to work closely with communities and their understanding of the local context. "Social protection" schemes and cash transfer projects/initiatives will also be used to provide communities with the needed means to address to violent extremism and terrorism so that can actively give input to the design of the activities.

Justification for implementation arrangements.

Multilateral Collaboration: the project's collaborative approach, involving various stakeholders and UN agencies, ensures a comprehensive response to the multifaceted challenges of preventing terrorism and violent extremism.

National Ownership: the involvement of national entities ensures that the project aligns with Guinea-Bissau's specific needs and national priorities, promoting ownership and sustainability.

Technical Expertise: UNODC, UNDP and OHCHR bring specialized expertise in countering terrorism, preventing violent extremism and upholding human rights, respectively, enhancing the project's effectiveness and compliance with international standards.

Community Engagement: the engagement of CBOs and local partners ensures that the project's strategies resonate with local communities and address conditions conducive to violent extremism.

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.

To ensure the sustainability of the project, it will focus on capacity development and institutional strengthening of the State and civil society organizations involved in preventing and countering violent extremism. The project will provide training and technical assistance to State actors responsible for security, justice, and social welfare. The project will seek partnerships with training institutions with a view of embedding training in their curricula and include training of a pool of national trainers in partnership with National School of Administration and its Leadership Academy. The Gender and intersectional factors that influence and intersect with gender, is the discrimination of the women according to traditional norms, religion, sexual orientations, disability, and urban, rural differences. Considering that violent extremism is all too often connected with lack of trust in or resentment against State institutions, from security sector institutions and judicial authorities, it is important to support dialogue and trust building between those institutions and local communities and to raise awareness of all stakeholders on how to detect and prevent violent extremist narratives and actions. This strategy will be closely linked to other relevant national strategies approved in 2021-2022, like the CDTOC Strategy, the Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan, and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The Resolution 1325 National Action Plan the area of Prevention, Participation and Protection, support for consultations and implementation of the relevant actions. Participation and national ownership will contribute to maintaining these structures beyond the lifespan of the project.

The project will adopt a multi-stakeholder approach that involves the government, national and international civil society, and the private sector in preventing and countering violent extremism; focusing on capacity development and institutional strengthening to ensure its sustainability. By addressing the conditions conducive to violent extremism and building community resilience, the project will contribute to a more stable and prosperous Guinea-Bissau, which is essential for regional peace and security.

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?

The proposed project recognizes the importance of human rights and their integration into project design, delivery, monitoring, and evaluation. The initiative aims to prevent and counter violent extremism and terrorism in Guinea-Bissau while upholding and promoting human rights. The project design incorporates a human rights-based approach, which involves the identification of the needs and rights of affected individuals and communities, the promotion of non-discrimination and equality, and the participation and empowerment of affected individuals and communities. The project will be vigilant to taken capacity building and prevention of violent extremism has the freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association, or religious belief and practice.

The initiative incorporates a human rights risk and opportunity assessment, which will be conducted at the outset of the project to identify potential human rights risks and opportunities associated with the proposed activities. The assessment will examine the potential impact of the project 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 persons deprived of liberty, refugees and asylum-seekers or persons affected by conflict and other types of violence. The assessment will also identify measures to respond to the findings and mitigate risks.

Marginalized or Discriminated Against Persons or Groups:

The initiative addresses potential impact on persons or groups who may be marginalized or discriminated against, as the project recognizes the role that discrimination and marginalization can play in fueling violent extremism. The initiative includes activities aimed at promoting non-discrimination and equality and engaging with women, youth, , marginalized and vulnerable communities that may include, among others, religious and ethnic minorities.³ And particularly victims and survivors of gender-based violence according to the contexts of imprisonment and other forms of deprivation of liberty. The project will develop research on terrorism-related risks and offences and provide guidance on implementing gender-sensitive policies and practices, as well as the protection of women's rights in this regard.

The initiative responds to relevant analyses and recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms, including the UN Human Rights Council (UPR), and takes them into account in the development and implementation of the project. Guinea-Bissau has received several recommendations on the combat of impunity, the investigation of security forces, and the need to work on the independence of the judiciary (A/HRC/44/11 – 2020), all issues relevant for countering violent extremism.

The initiative includes activities that fall within the scope of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, and as such, a risk assessment will be conducted and mitigation measures undertaken, as needed, in line with the requirements of the Policy. The initiative will ensure that the project is implemented in a manner consistent with international human rights norms and standards, and that human rights are respected and protected throughout the project lifecycle.

The project's monitoring and evaluation framework will include human rights indicators that are aligned with international human rights norms and standards, to assess the impact of the project on human rights enjoyment. The project will also establish a grievance mechanism to enable affected individuals and communities to raise concerns about negative impacts on human rights linked to activities carried out under the project., that will provide affected individuals and communities with a structured platform to voice concerns and seek redress for any perceived negative impacts on human rights resulting from activities implemented under the project, ensuring transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to community feedback. The project will use best practices as those used in human rights and business initiatives.

In addition to examining potential impacts, the project will also consider the potential risks and barriers to participation by marginalized or discriminated groups and address them. This includes understanding social and cultural constraints and disabling environments and developing mitigation measures to address these risks and prevent violent extremism.

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?)

³ Vulnerability can stem from a range of circumstances including poverty, discrimination, disability, displacement, gender inequality, or minority status, among others. Individuals or groups deemed vulnerable may face barriers in accessing their rights or protections guaranteed under international human rights law, leaving them at greater risk of exploitation, discrimination, violence, or neglect. Therefore, understanding vulnerability in this context entails acknowledging the heightened exposure of certain individuals or groups to human rights violations and the need for targeted measures to address their specific needs and mitigate risks of abuse or harm.

The proposed project integrates gender considerations, including gender roles and masculinities, into its design and delivery. The project takes into account that most of the factors that prompt men to engage with terrorist and violent extremist groups drive women in the same way: grievance about sociopolitical conditions; grief about the death of a loved one; real or perceived humiliation on a physical, psychological, or political level; a fanatical commitment to religious or ideological beliefs; an intention to derive economic benefits; or a desire to effect radical societal change (Centre on Global Counter-terrorism Cooperation, 2013). This said the project also recognizes the different impacts of violent extremism and counterterrorism on women and men, 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. The initiative aims to promote gender equality and women's empowerment by addressing the specific challenges women and girls face in the context of violent extremism and terrorism. The project will work with law enforcement and criminal justice officials to incorporate a gender lens in their actions, including advocating for the inclusion of women in those forces.

Moreover, the project, as mentioned above, will encompass the involvement of individuals, including policymakers, lawmakers, and prominent women's organizations actively engaged in the spheres of women's rights, counterterrorism, and the prevention of violent extremism. The formulation of legal and policy recommendations within this project will be anchored in internationally recognized standards and exemplary practices established by global, regional, and specifically chosen national entities. These recommendations aim to facilitate the effective resolution of critical gender-related concerns in criminal justice. It is widely acknowledged that impunity and the absence of redress mechanisms can foster an environment conducive to the proliferation of violent extremism. The project follows a multidisciplinary approach, integrating best practices from the fields of counterterrorism, criminal justice, promotion of women's rights and equality, and the elimination of violence against women, in line with the mechanism for dialogue on these matters identified in the resolution 2242 (2015), in which the Security Council recognized the differential impact of terrorism on the human rights of women and girls and called for the greater integration by Member States and the United Nations of their agendas on Women, Peace, and Security; counter-terrorism; and countering violent extremism as well as the General Assembly, resolution 70/148, which urged States to ensure that gender equality and non-discrimination were considered when shaping, reviewing and implementing all counter-terrorism measures, and to promote the full and effective participation of women in those processes.

The project considers the potential differential impacts of terrorism and counterterrorism on women and men, women's organizations, and broader civil society. The initiative recognizes that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by violent extremism and terrorism and that their participation in preventing and countering violent extremism is essential to ensure sustainable peace and security. The project aims to engage with women's organizations and broader civil society to ensure that the specific needs and perspectives of women and girls are considered in the development and implementation of the project.

It acknowledges the barriers to participation by women and girls in the context of violent extremism and terrorism, including social and cultural constraints and disabling environments. The project will adopt mitigation measures to limit these risks, including targeted outreach and awareness-raising activities to encourage women's participation, capacity-building initiatives to enhance women's skills and knowledge, and establishing safe spaces for women's participation.

During the project's design phase, extensive consultations were conducted with women, women's organizations, and members of civil society who are actively involved in promoting gender equality and addressing intersectional factors. The project emphasizes the significance of engaging a wide range of stakeholders, particularly women and civil society, to ensure that it effectively addresses the unique needs and perspectives of the communities affected by its initiatives.

The project aligns with national policies and action plans related to gender and preventing and countering violent extremism, including an alignment with national policies and action plans related to gender and CT/PCVE, such as the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security to implement UNSC resolution 1325 and the National Strategic Plan to Counter Drug Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime. The initiative aims to contribute to the achievement of national P/CVE goals while promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

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?

Armed conflicts have increasingly involved non-State armed groups designated as “terrorist groups” (or entities or organizations) by the Security Council, regional organizations, or individual States. The General Assembly and the Security Council have both repeatedly reaffirmed that “Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular ... international humanitarian law” (in addition to international human rights law and international refugee law) (Security Council resolution 2178 (2014)). IHL applies to armed conflicts involving terrorist groups, and the classification of such groups as terrorist under international or national counter-terrorism law (beyond IHL) does not legally prevent or limit IHL’s applicability. Since this project is essentially designed with a focus on much needed preventative action, and whilst it will be fully taken into account considered when designing and implementing activities, it is anticipated that IHL will not be the most critical component of project intervention.

A similar logic applies to refugee law. This proposal acknowledges that terrorism related violence can force people to leave their homes for their survival and safety. Moreover, because of the devastating impact terrorism has on the economy, people may decide to move in search of better opportunities. The preventative dimension of the project aims at ensuring that Guinea-Bissau prepares itself for scenarios where it would see an influx of individuals crossing into its territory when fleeing insecurity in their own communities, as other countries in the region are witnessing because of the spread of terrorism from the Sahel. Displacement from their homes leaves people vulnerable to the violation of their rights and creates needs for specific legal protections.

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 implementation will reach for an optimal use of resources to achieve the desired outcomes, balancing the cost of interventions with its quality, effectiveness, and impact. To ensure VFM, the proposed activities and selected delivery approach for preventing and countering violent extremism in Guinea-Bissau is designed to maximize the impact while minimizing costs.

The project prioritizes activities that have a high impact on preventing and countering violent extremism in Guinea-Bissau while keeping the costs as low as possible. This can be achieved by leveraging existing resources, partnering with local organizations, and adopting cost-effective approaches.

Selection and relative costs of implementation partners should also be considered to ensure VFM. Partners will be selected based on their expertise, experience, and ability to deliver high-quality services. The costs of partnering with each organization will be compared to identify the most cost-effective options, taking quality and sustainability into account.

Additionally, the project will ensure transparency and accountability in financial management to ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively. This is achieved through regular monitoring and evaluation of activities to identify areas for improvement and cost savings.

Overall, the proposed activities and selected delivery approach for preventing and countering violent extremism in Guinea-Bissau will be designed with VFM in mind. By prioritizing cost-effective activities and partners and ensuring transparency and accountability in financial management, the project can maximize its impact while making optimal use of resources. The project will allocate 35% of its resources for gender mainstreaming and women’s human rights.

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

	UNDP	OHCHR	UNODC	Total USD	%
Staff Cost	\$ 337,500.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 280,000.00	\$ 777,500.00	39%
Consultant fees	\$ 56,900.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 146,900.00	7%
Travel	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 71,000.00	\$ 127,000.00	6%
Contractual Services	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 112,000.00	\$ 237,000.00	12%
Operating Expenses	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 242,000.00	12%
Equipment and Furniture	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 48,000.00	2%
Transfer and Grants	\$ 220,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 270,000.00	14%
Programme Support Cost	\$ 77,850.80	\$ 26,732.00	\$ 55,186.00	\$ 151,568.80	8%
Total	\$ 919,50.80	\$ 352,732.00	\$ 728,186.00	\$ 1,999,968.80	100%

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.

To ensure that the project is delivering on its desired results, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be put in place, using a human rights-based approach focusing on the principle of participation considering ways in which project activities impact human rights (both positively and negatively). This will involve a combination of internal monitoring processes and external evaluations, which will use tools and methods being developed in other projects implemented by UNDP and OHCHR in the country. The M&E framework will have clear and measurable indicators to track progress towards achieving the project's outcomes and impacts. The indicators will be based on the project's logical framework and theory of change, and they will be aligned with international best practices in P/CVE programming.

Internal monitoring will be carried out by project staff through regular reporting on progress, which will be used to inform decision-making and identify areas for improvement. The monitoring will be conducted at regular intervals, semi-annually, to track progress against the established indicators.

External evaluations will also be conducted to provide an independent assessment of the project's performance. These evaluations will be carried out by reputable and independent evaluators who have the necessary technical expertise and experience in P/CVE programming. The evaluations will be designed to assess the project's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact, and sustainability, and will be conducted at key stages of the project cycle.

The types of evaluations that will be utilized include:

1. **Baseline assessment:** A baseline assessment will be conducted at the beginning of the project to establish the starting point for measuring progress against the project's indicators.
2. **Mid-term evaluation:** A mid-term evaluation will be conducted halfway through the project to assess progress against the established indicators, identify areas for improvement, and inform decision-making.

3. Final evaluation: A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project to assess the project's overall performance, measure its impact, and identify lessons learned for future programming.

The evaluations will use a range of qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys, focus group discussions, interviews, and document reviews, to gather data and information. The findings of the evaluations will be used to inform decision-making, identify best practices and lessons learned, and ensure accountability and learning. The results of the evaluations will be made publicly available to share knowledge and good practices with other P/CVE actors.

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).

Political Instability

Risk: Guinea Bissau has a history of political instability, and this could disrupt the program's implementation.

Mitigation: To address this risk, the project will establish strong relationships with key political stakeholders and institutions, such as the government, parliament, and local authorities. Engaging with international organizations like the United Nations and African Union can also provide diplomatic support and legitimacy. The project will also work with CSOs and women's groups, which are known for continuing operating beyond the political crises, allowing from project continuity.

Risk: Considering its geographic proximity with areas that are seriously impacted by the insecurity resulting from terrorism and violent extremism, in Mali, developments in Mali might deteriorate further, affecting parts of neighboring Guinea and Senegal, and more rapidly impact on stability in Guinea Bissau

Mitigation:

...

Responsible entity for mitigation measures.

The mitigation measure is the responsibility of a dedicated project management team with expertise in the field of counterterrorism, peacebuilding, human rights, and conflict prevention. Regular review and adaptation of the mitigation measures in response to changing circumstances are essential to the program's success.

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.

Type of Communication Pieces

- Social Media: active engagement on social media channels (e.g., X/Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn...) should be maintained to share real-time updates, news, and engage with the audience, tailored to the public information reaching materials.
- Reports and publications: periodic reports highlighting progress, lessons learned, and best practices. Also, produce policy briefs, research papers, and informational brochures.

Format of Communication Pieces

- Multilingual: to ensure that all communication materials are available in relevant local languages in addition to official language (Portuguese).
- Accessibility: materials should be designed to be accessible for people with disabilities, ensuring inclusivity.
- Preference will be given to radio communication supporting community radios and promoting dissemination of information that is accessible to the population. Local initiatives, like the projects led by *Ianda Guiné and Instituto Marquês de Vale Flôr* (financed by the EU) will be used to reach the population in the whole country and in multiple languages.

Frequency of Communication

- **Regular Updates:** bi-weekly social media updates on the most relevant developments of the project.
- **Reports:** publish annual or semi-annual reports and periodic policy briefs with the involvement of civil society.
- **Event-Based:** share press releases and updates for significant events, workshops, and milestones.

Funding Partner Visibility

It's essential to acknowledge the support of funding partners appropriately to maintain transparency and build trust.

- **Acknowledgment in publications:** Include a dedicated section in reports, publications, and policy briefs acknowledging the support of funding partners.
- **Online Visibility:** feature funding partner logos, brief descriptions, and links on the initiative's website, especially on a dedicated 'Partners' or 'Supporters' page.
- **Social Media:** mention and tag funding partners when sharing updates related to their support. Use official partnership hashtags.
- **Regular Reporting:** share periodic reports on how funding has been utilized, emphasizing the impact achieved with their support.

Annex 1 – Logical Framework

	Project Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks
Goal	Guinea-Bissau will have clear national strategy with guidelines to act against violent extremism and terrorism in a way that is compliant with Guinea-Bissau’s obligations under international human rights law, addresses human rights concerns of the population, working towards human rights promotion and protection in a comprehensive manner, including the promotion of economic and social rights, while improving the capacity of State institutions to address terrorism and violent extremism.	<p>Percentage of targeted individuals or marginalized groups with improved access to and enjoyment of specific economic, social, and cultural rights targeted by the project, such as the right to education, right to an adequate standard of living, and right to work.</p> <p>Number (percentage) of surveyed training participants (m/f) who are applying the knowledge and skills gained through the project on PVE/CT including integrating human rights considerations</p>	<p>n/a - no CTED assessment available, no existing framework or guidelines available. Baseline will be established during the project inception phase as part of the research activities.</p> <p>State reports to the Human Rights Committee (implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p>	70%	<p>Interviews, surveys, feedback forms</p> <p>Census of the State (to be conducted in 2024-5)</p> <p>Surveys and assessments conducted among targeted communities to measure changes in access to education, livelihood opportunities, and living standards. Data from project beneficiaries and community feedback mechanisms regarding improvements in their socio-economic conditions. Reports and documentation from local partners and stakeholders highlighting specific interventions and outcomes related to enhancing rights enjoyment among vulnerable groups. Comparative analysis of baseline and endline data to quantify improvements in access to targeted rights among project beneficiaries.</p>	
End of project outcomes	<p>By 2025, government officials, civil society actors, and community members have a common strategic framework that supports them in understanding and addressing the threat of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, while respecting human rights in the communities involved in the project by quickly responding to them as they will be aware of issues such as discrimination, marginalization, and lack of access to basic services and rights as conditions conducive of violent extremism and terrorism.</p> <p>By 2025, State actors, civil society and members of the communities will have clear channels of collaboration and cooperation to address threats related to terrorism and violent</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common strategic framework for working on terrorism and violent extremism prevention. 2. SOP for collaboration and communication⁴ on issues related to terrorism and violent extremism developed with the project’s support. 3. % of surveyed beneficiaries from State institutions and communities (m/f) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No common strategic framework 2. No SOP for collaboration and communication on terrorism and violent extremism 3. n/a 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One common strategic framework 2. At least one SOP on collaboration and/or communication on terrorism and violent extremism 3. 80% 	<p>Interviews, surveys, feedback forms</p> <p>Strategy document and SOP(s).</p> <p>Minutes from meetings and/or workshops.</p> <p>Mid-term and final evaluation.</p>	

⁴ The project will develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide government officials, civil society actors, and community members in understanding and addressing the threat of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, while respecting human rights in the communities involved. The SOPs will be developed collaboratively by relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and community representatives, in consultation with international partners and subject matter experts. These SOPs will outline clear protocols, guidelines, and best practices for identifying and responding to issues such as discrimination, marginalization, and lack of access to basic services and rights as conditions conducive to violent extremism and terrorism. Implementation of the SOPs will be coordinated by designated focal points within relevant institutions, with support from project staff and technical advisors. Regular training and capacity-building activities will be conducted to ensure effective implementation of the SOPs and promote a common understanding among stakeholders.

	extremism in a human rights-compliant and gender-responsive manner.	who indicate an increased understanding of PVE/CT and related Human Rights and gender considerations				
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding of C/PVE and CT risks, including from gender and intersectional perspective, in the specific context of Guinea Bissau Improved national state capacities to establish and operationalise a strategic framework to understand and address terrorism and violent extremism in a human rights-compliant and gender-responsive manner. Increased capacity of state actors and civil society to collaborate to address threats related to terrorism and violent extremism, including to respond to issues of discrimination and marginalisation in the distribution of basic services, and whilst promotion and protecting human rights, including economic, social, and cultural rights to deter terrorism and violent extremism. Developed Socio-economic development opportunities. 	<p>Number of educational and awareness raising initiatives developed and supported</p> <p>Percentage of utility of educational and awareness raising initiatives reported by stakeholders, disaggregated by gender and age</p> <p>Number of measures in place to prevent and counter terrorism and related challenges through human rights-compliant measures by state actors</p> <p>Number of terrorism prevention tools/Policies that recognize and promote the different roles of women and girls as critical stakeholders in preventing terrorism</p>	<p>0.0</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>0.0</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>6</p> <p>80%</p> <p>4</p> <p>All terrorism prevention tools/policies supported by project integrate improved gender-responsiveness</p>	<p>UN implementation documentation, communications products</p> <p>Surveys and key informant interview reports</p> <p>UN report/ programme implementation documentation, national reports</p> <p>Project reports</p>	<p>Risk: Insufficient financial resources provided to support mechanisms in support of education and awareness raising Impact: LOW</p> <p>Mitigation Plan: Mainstream relevant activities in resource mobilization efforts</p> <p>Risk: Country prioritizes securitized counter-terrorism approaches over inclusive, human rights-based approaches Impact: MEDIUM Mitigation Plan: Increased advocacy with the country on how inclusive and human rights-based responses are essential for sustained prevention of terrorism</p>
Activities	<p>1.1 Develop baseline studies to understand CT and P/CVE preparedness and response capacities in Guinea-Bissau, including from gender and intersectional perspective.</p> <p>1.2 Develop a risk assessment connected with Human Rights Due Diligence Policy</p>					
	<p>2.1 Support the development of a National Plan to Prevent/Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism, that human rights and adopting gender-responsive approach</p> <p>2.2 Support the development of a human rights-compliant and gender-responsive legislative framework on preventing/countering terrorism and violent extremism</p>					
	<p>3.1 Capacity building/workshops and trainings as community outreach and engagement on conflict prevention and management, resilience building, promoting peace, tolerance, and non-violence, and encourage positive social engagement to local government officials.</p> <p>3.2 Capacity building for State actors on</p>					

	<p>preventing/countering violent extremism and terrorism in a human rights-compliant and gender-responsive manner (concepts, justice response, human rights, intelligence collection and preservation, cross border cooperation...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the National Human Rights Commission and human rights defenders. For law enforcement agencies, security forces, justice actors etc. 					
	<p>4.1 Conduct interactive theatre workshops that involve community members, CSO representatives, and service providers. Through role-playing and improvisation, participants can explore real-life scenarios related to discrimination in service distribution.</p>					
	<p>4.2 Launch an artistic campaign, such as a mural project or street art, to visually represent issues of discrimination and marginalization in service provision. CSOs collaborating with local artists and communities to create impactful visuals that convey powerful messages, prompting public discourse and advocacy efforts.</p>					
	<p>4.3 • Organize community resilience dialogues facilitated by local CSOs, bringing together diverse voices to discuss the impact of hate speech on community cohesion. Use these sessions to collectively identify strategies for countering violent extremism through positive communication and collaboration by implementing targeted interventions aimed at promoting tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for diversity while addressing the underlying drivers of hate speech and extremist ideologies.</p>					
	<p>4.5 Implement the i-Report platform developed by UNDP, and a mobile application specifically focused on reporting instances of hate speech. These platforms are to be combined with existing mechanisms and will serve to gather data, analyze patterns, and respond proactively to emerging trends, contributing to early prevention efforts. Working with the State Early Warning Centre (EWC), functioning under the Prime-Minister Office and CSOs this activity will support the EWC, on the one hand to develop a state response and on the other hand to work collaboratively with CSOs involved in monitoring PCV. It could also be connected to the Early warning system of human rights violations being developed under the PBF human rights and political stabilization projects.</p>					

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)
1. Operating environment: what factors in the operational or physical environment, including security issues, might directly impact on achieving the outcomes?	<i>Guinea-Bissau faces security threats from various sources, including organized crime networks engaged in drug trafficking, money laundering, and other illicit activities. These criminal networks operate with impunity, posing risks to the safety and security of beneficiaries, and communities. The presence of organized criminal groups and the potential for localized violence exacerbate security concerns, particularly in border regions and areas with limited state presence. Insecure operating environments hinder project activities, restrict access to project sites, and increase logistical challenges, thereby impeding progress towards achieving project outcomes. Moreover, security risks may deter potential partners and donors from engaging in project activities, limiting resource mobilization efforts and sustainability prospects.</i>	Medium	<i>The project will establish robust security protocols, engage with local stakeholders to build trust and legitimacy, and maintain flexibility in project implementation to adapt to changing circumstances.</i>	Medium
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?	<i>The risk associated with partner capacity and relations in Guinea-Bissau revolves around the capability of project partners to effectively manage the project and address associated risks. It involves assessing whether partners possess the necessary technical expertise, organizational capacity, and resources to implement project activities successfully. Additionally, the risk encompasses the adequacy of governance mechanisms to ensure transparent communication, coordination, and collaboration with partners and key stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. Insufficient partner capacity and ineffective governance mechanisms may result in delays, quality issues, and mismanagement of project resources, ultimately compromising the achievement of project outcomes and impacting stakeholder trust and confidence.</i>	Medium	<i>By fostering a participatory approach and promoting accountability, the project aims to mitigate the risk of insufficient partner capacity and ineffective governance mechanisms, thereby minimizing delays, quality issues, and mismanagement of resources, and ultimately, ensuring the successful achievement of project outcomes while maintaining stakeholder trust and confidence.</i>	Low
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?	<i>The risk of fiduciary mismanagement and fraud in Guinea-Bissau poses significant concerns regarding the effective utilization of funds for their intended purposes, proper accountability, and ensuring value for money. Weaknesses in financial management systems, inadequate internal controls, and lack of transparency may lead to funds being misappropriated, misused, or not effectively accounted for. Furthermore, given the country's susceptibility to corruption and illicit financial activities, there is a heightened risk that funding could be diverted.</i>	Low	<i>The porous borders and presence of criminal networks engaged in drug trafficking and other illicit activities exacerbate this risk, making it essential to implement robust oversight mechanisms, strengthen financial controls, and enhance transparency to mitigate the risk of funds being diverted for illicit purposes. Additionally, directly implementing modality and conducting thorough due diligence on implementing partners and implementing stringent anti-money laundering measures can further safeguard against the misuse of funds by terrorist entities in Guinea-Bissau.</i>	Low
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?	<i>Guinea-Bissau has a history of political instability, including frequent coups and military interventions. The country's governance challenges, such as corruption, weak rule of law, and institutional fragility, create an unpredictable operating environment. Political unrest and power struggles among different factions could disrupt project activities, delay implementation timelines, and undermine the effectiveness of interventions. Additionally, fluctuations in government leadership and policy shifts may affect the continuity and sustainability of project initiatives.</i>	High	<i>To mitigate the risks associated with Guinea-Bissau's political instability and governance challenges, the project will engage in stakeholder diplomacy, fostering close relationships with key actors to navigate political dynamics. It will design flexible activities, incorporating contingency plans to adapt to changes and mitigate disruptions. Capacity-building efforts will strengthen local institutions' ability to manage political challenges, while robust risk monitoring systems will provide early warning of emerging risks. Collaboration with other international partners will leverage resources and expertise, and community empowerment initiatives will build resilience at the local level. Advocacy campaigns will promote policy reforms and raise awareness of the importance of stability and good governance for sustainable development, collectively contributing to the continuity and effectiveness of project interventions despite the unpredictable operating environment.</i>	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><i>The risk associated with management, planning, and resources in Guinea-Bissau pertains to the feasibility of achieving project outcomes within the designated timeframe, as well as potential factors that may hinder their attainment. The country's volatile political environment, characterized by frequent coups and governance challenges, poses a significant barrier to effective project management and planning. Political instability may disrupt project activities, leading to delays and hindering progress towards desired outcomes. Additionally, inadequate resources, including budget constraints and a shortage of qualified personnel, may impede implementation efforts. Limited financial allocations and human resources could compromise the project's ability to execute planned activities effectively, resulting in suboptimal outcomes. Furthermore, dependencies on external factors, such as donor funding and international cooperation, introduce additional uncertainties that may impact resource availability and project sustainability. Overall, the risk of management, planning, and resource constraints underscores the need for proactive measures to address these challenges and ensure the project's success in Guinea-Bissau.</i></p>	<p>High</p>	<p><i>To mitigate the risk associated with management, planning, and resources in Guinea-Bissau, the project will prioritize capacity-building initiatives to enhance local expertise and ensure adequate human resources for implementation. Collaborative efforts with international partners will be leveraged to secure necessary funding and technical support, mitigating budgetary constraints and resource shortages. Furthermore, robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be established to track progress, identify challenges early, and make timely adjustments as needed, ensuring that the project remains on track to achieve its objectives despite the complex operating environment in Guinea-Bissau.</i></p>	<p>Medium</p>
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Risk Matrix for scoring Level of Risk in the risk summary tool (above)

	Consequences				
Areas of Risk	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.	Institutional and/ or partner capacity is constrained, resulting in	Institutional and/ or partner capacity is very weak, resulting in major	Critical institutional and/ or partner capacity failure undermines the

			Some weakness may reduce effectiveness of aspects of the investment.	moderate impact on investment effectiveness.	impact on investment effectiveness.	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