



Joint Appeal for
Counter-Terrorism in Africa

United Nations Joint Appeal for Counterterrorism in Africa

Project Proposal

Initiative:	6
Project Title:	Engaging Women and Youth in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region:	Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda/ East and Southern Africa Region
CT Compact Lead Entity/Entities:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
CT Compact Implementing Entities:	United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) United Nations Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Duration (start and end date)	Two (2) years (2024-2025)
Approximate Cost: *If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown	USD 5,391,058 (scalable) Year 1 – USD 2,581,450 Year 2 – USD 2,809,608
Investment Priority Area: Select (1) of the following investment priority areas: <i>[double-click 1 box, select 'checked']</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Border, Transportation and Critical Infrastructure Security <input type="checkbox"/> Combating the Financing of Terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Countering Cyber-enabled Terrorism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender and the Empowerment of Women <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislative Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Organized Crime <input type="checkbox"/> Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Foreign Terrorist Fighters <input type="checkbox"/> Weapons <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 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

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

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.

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

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

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

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

Gender Marker 2b:

The project has a strong focus on promoting women's active participation in preventing violent extremism. 100% of the outcomes and output directly contribute to advancing GEWE. The principal objective seeks to create an enabling environment for women and youth, which include young women to meaningfully participate in efforts to prevent and respond to violent extremism.

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

The project considers the relevant Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) analysis and recommendations for countries where information is available.

Kenya: CTED conducted assessment visits to Kenya in 2016 and 2019 and identified needs for technical assistance in the following thematic areas (1) law enforcement; (2) border management; (3) criminal justice; (4) vulnerable targets; (5) human rights and gender equality; (6) PCVE; (7) civil society engagement; (8) countering financing of terrorism (CFT); (9) CT legislation; and (10) international and regional cooperation. This project is consistent with CTED's recommendations to provide technical assistance in human rights and gender equality, PCVE, and civil society engagement.

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 project spanning 2024-2025 will contribute to gender and youth transformative prevention and countering violent extremism and counterterrorism (PVE/CT) in the East and Southern Africa Region, by creating an enabling environment for women's and youth leadership and participation in efforts to prevent and respond to violent extremism in line with UNSCR 1325 and 2242, and UNSCR 2250 respectively. It will be implemented at the regional and country level.

The project builds on gains, results, lessons learned from prior initiatives implemented by UN agencies such as UN Women, UNDP, UNODC and OCT and Regional Economic Commissions in the region, namely IGAD and SADC, focusing on gender-sensitive approaches and youth engagement in CVE across Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda. Eastern and Southern Africa faces ongoing violence, terrorism, and instability, exacerbated by porous borders, terrorism evolution, and regional spill-over effects from neighboring countries. This situation has led to a significant refugee and internally displaced population, affecting the region's development agenda and women's rights. Al Shabaab and the Islamic State's rising influence in the region, particularly in Somalia, Mozambique, and Kenya, has put a strain on gender equality efforts. Gender dynamics play a crucial role in violent extremist recruitment strategies, exploiting social constructs and economic grievances among youth. State counterterrorism efforts sometimes reinforce masculine narratives and fail to consider gender and age perspectives, neglecting the unique contributions of women and young people in countering violent extremism.

Several countries in the region have developed strategies to counter violent extremism (CVE), but these often lack gender perspectives and meaningful engagement of women and youth. Efforts to strengthen women and youth involvement in CVE initiatives, including capacity-building and policy integration, are crucial for effective prevention.

The project emphasizes women, and youth involvement, capacity-building, and inclusion in national PVE frameworks, intending to mitigate violent extremist threats sustainably by empowering vulnerable groups and amplifying their roles in promoting peace and countering violent extremism.

The project is premised on the expected outcomes/results; i) regional and national stakeholders develop and implement gender and youth transformative PVE and CT policies and responses in line with regional and international standards.; ii) women, youth and Civil Society Organizations have increased knowledge and critical thinking capacities and are better positioned to engage in the prevention of violent extremism and counter terrorism and respond to new emerging threats at the community and national level; and iii) women, youth and other relevant stakeholders have established strategic partnership to jointly build resilient, cohesive, and peaceful communities to prevent and respond to violent extremism

and new emerging threats

The project will be implemented in collaborations with a wide range of strategic partners to deliver on its priority areas, they include UN agencies, regional organizations, namely intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE) and Southern African Development Community Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (SADC RCTC). At the national level, there will be strong collaboration with National Counter Terrorism Centres, Ministries of Interior, national peace architecture and gender mechanism, women's right and youth led organizations, including research institutions in the target countries; Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda given the strong cross border dynamics that propel violent extremist groups to thrive.

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?

Eastern and Southern Africa continues to experience violence and instability, including terrorism, characterized by porous borders, a proliferation of funds, evolving terrorist modus operandi and intensified recruitment efforts. This situation is exacerbated by the ongoing drought and regional spill-over effects from countries in the region, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and the Great Lakes Region. As a result, by the end of 2021, the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region is home to 4.9 million refugees and asylum seekers, as well as 12 million internally displaced people¹.

Al Shabaab and the Islamic State (Daesh) influence in the region is rising, placing a heavy burden on the development agenda of the region and the advancement of women's rights and gender equality. According to the Global Terrorism Index, 3 of the top 20 countries most impacted by terrorism in 2023, ranked by fatalities, injuries, and damages to properties, are in the East, Horn, and Southern Africa region- namely Somalia ranking 3rd, Mozambique ranking 12th and Kenya ranking 20th respectively². Other countries such as Tanzania (Tanga region) and Uganda have also experienced incidents of terrorism. Between 2016 to 2019, Tanzania experienced 57 incidents, and Uganda 171, much lower than neighboring Kenya with 466 and Somalia making up the majority at 4,137 incidents of terrorism³.

There are also strong gender and youth dynamics underpinning violent extremism. On one hand, socially constructed masculinity and femininity play a vital role in recruitment strategies and propaganda. Gender roles are also critical to their internal functioning, incentivizing young men and women by playing into gender norms. Equally, many young people may be susceptible to violent extremist ideologies due to various socio-economic reasons, including social alienation, lack of sense of identity and belonging, ideological manipulation online and offline or lack of economic opportunities. While UNDP's recent report "Journey to Extremism in Africa: Pathways to Recruitment and Disengagement" finds that youth unemployment does not seem to be the primary driver of youth recruitment into VE groups, VE groups may tap into and exploit a range of grievances, appearing to offer alienated and hopeless youth a sense of identity and direction, as well as the promise of material rewards. On the other hand, counterterrorism efforts by State actors may also play into masculinities by employing narratives based on hypermasculine violence against perceived threats such as immigrants, LGBTQ+ and racial and justice movements which have been used by right wing extremists as per the CTED/IPI study on Masculinities and Violent Extremism (2022).⁴ Hence the need to promote gender equality and women and youth empowerment as part of preventative measures to the spread of violent extremism. The strong emphasis on empowering youth, in particular young women, is in line with the recommendations included in the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.

¹ <https://reporting.unhcr.org/ehagl>

² <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/global-terrorism-index/#/>

³ <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/ear-26.pdf>

⁴ Dier, A. and Baldwin, G. Masculinities and Violent Extremism. CTED, IPI (2022),

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/sites/www.un.org.securitycouncil.ctc/files/files/documents/2022/Jun/masculinities-and-ve-web.pdf>

Women, especially young women in violent contexts and in places with limited state authority have continued to bear the repercussions of violence, and security threats posed by terrorist and violent extremist groups. This is further exacerbated by violent extremist groups who share a common agenda that targets women and girls and undermines the principles and values of equality and human rights. Consequently, women and girls and young women are uniquely and disproportionately affected by violent extremism, often being subjected to systematic sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), limited access to basic needs and services, livelihood opportunities and exclusion from decision-making processes. These impacts are also a shortcoming of existing CT response measures taken by state officials, who tend to favour highly securitized and militarized approaches, which are counterproductive as human rights norms and standards are violated. In addition, PVE and CT policies and measures do not take into consideration gender or age perspective, often grouping all young people together without a gender lens, or all women together without an age lens, regardless of the specificities of their contexts, experiences, and skills. Both approaches discriminate against young women and disregard them as agents with a set of unique abilities that can meaningfully contribute to PVE and CT measures.

In addition, religion has been misused and instrumentalized to encourage violence and, inequality and, undermine tolerance and respect for diversity. Hence the need to open the public space for debate and dialogue for a new public discourse to emerge on religion and women's rights, bringing together relevant actors, including religious leaders, academics, and civil society to build a movement of change⁵. As one of the key findings of the UNDP report "Journey to Extremisms: Pathways to Recruitment and Disengagement" suggests, religion can also be a powerful source of resilience. Intercultural and interreligious dialogue are thus important tools to prevent conflict and build sustainable peace. Faith-based organizations and religious leaders are identified as actors who can play an important role in addressing the misuse of religion by violent extremist organizations (VEOs). Promoting respect for individual religious beliefs, in line with the constitutions and laws of most countries of the region and international human rights norms and standards is key in prevention efforts. The role of religious leaders and traditional tribal leaders could be channeled through actions and approaches that prioritize the promotion of gender equality and respect for human rights as an essential part of peacebuilding activities. In 2017, a report by the UN Secretary-General on the "Promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue (A/RES/72/488) found that targeted and sustained efforts to promote intercultural and interreligious dialogue help to lay groundwork for the strengthening of mediation at all levels, thereby contributing to social cohesion, peace, and stability. Resolutions A/RES/70/19, A/RES/71/249, A/RES/72/136 and A/RES/73/129 all echo the importance of promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue and collaboration to prevent conflict and achieve peace. The seventh review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/75/291) emphasizes that tolerance, pluralism, respect for diversity, dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interreligious and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, while avoiding the escalation of hatred, are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, in combating terrorism and in preventing and countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism. In this regard, the project will contribute to the realization of the Pillar I of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (Measures to address the conditions conducive to terrorism) (A/RES/60/228) by promoting prevention soft power tools including dialogue, understanding and mutual respect among different cultures and religions by empowering and enabling the interlocutors who have better understanding of the society. This has been reiterated multiple times in the recently published UNDP report "Journey to Extremism in Africa: Pathways to Recruitment and Disengagement" which emphasizes the need for a holistic and comprehensive approach to building more peaceful and inclusive societies. This means adopting prevention by addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism and inclusion through ensuring that counter-terrorism policies reflect the lived experiences of all communities and constituencies especially minorities, women, and young people.

Furthermore, research has increasingly revealed the diverse roles that women play in violent extremism either as active perpetrators or through indirect or support roles such as recruiting, gathering intelligence, supplying food, shelter, and medical care⁶. At the same time, promoting women's leadership and empowerment contribute to building social cohesion, strengthening resilience at community levels, and promoting peaceful coexistence – ultimately curbing radicalization to

⁵ Justice and Beauty in Muslim marriage, towards egalitarian ethics and Laws, edited by Ziba Mir-Hosseini, Mulki Al-Sharmani, Jana Rumminger and Sarah Marso.

⁶ "The Role of Women in Violent Extremism in Kenya", Irene Ndungu and Uyo Salifu, Institute for Security Studies, 2017

violence and violent extremism. Women's voices therefore need to be heard in identifying the challenges they face and the contributions they can make. Their agency, at the community and policy level, can be an essential ingredient in shifting the discourse on violence and governance.

In 2016 UN Women Kenya commissioned research on the role of women in violent extremism, and two policy briefs on why women's needs matter and why women should be prioritized as key stakeholders in all efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism. The research revealed a complex set of dynamics that influence how and when women become involved in violent extremism in Kenya. More recently, there are reports that young women have been targeted by recruiters for VE groups in Garissa, Kilifi and Mombasa, and older women being hired as recruiters in counties such as Mombasa. According to UNDP's second edition *Journey to Extremism*⁷. The pathways to and from violent extremism are highly gendered, with the primary drivers influencing the decision to join appearing to be strikingly less ideological for women than for men, relative to socialized factors and reliance on the family and husband. This underscores the potential of women in curbing ideological narratives known to be a touchstone for mobilising context-based grievances⁸. UN Women also commissioned gendered research on Al-Shabaab and Kenya's 2022 elections. The study assessed the gendered impact of the group on the voting preferences of communities living along Kenya's border with Somalia. The study revealed the different voting motivations for women and men regarding the potential threats which Al-Shabab poses in term of security. In addition, the research revealed that 13 percent of households living in areas of Al-Shabab influence have within their immediate family, persons with disabilities, bringing additional vulnerability for women who are the primary caretakers.

In addition to women's engagement, young people should be key partners in developing and implementing policies which effectively counter the growth of violent extremism. They could play a vital role in mobilizing and often inspiring their peers, however, any involvement of youth in PVE efforts comes with potential risks and challenges, including of instrumentalization that need to be carefully considered. Involving youth in PVE initiatives can inadvertently lead to stigmatization, discrimination, and alienation as the PVE label often evokes mistrust and suspicion of those involved. A 2019 UNDP report on the role youths in PVE found that although youths are joining violent extremist groups more than any other age demographic, they also play a crucial role in preventing and responding to violent extremism through systematic participation in decision-making and governance as well as a proactive role in their communities.

Authorities have exerted tremendous efforts in developing and implementing strategies to prevent and respond to violent extremism in the select countries. The strategies largely lack gender perspectives, and women and youth's inputs, hence rendering them missing critical analysis. There is the need to continue strengthening the capacity of women and youth at all levels in engaging in prevention and response efforts building on the unique and contextual roles they play within their own communities, involve the whole-of-government, and consider all their society, in line with human rights norms and standards and the leaving no one behind principle. A growing evidence base shows that women's meaningful engagement in peace and security processes improves access to humanitarian assistance, accelerates economic development, and reduces the likelihood of relapse into violence, thus is therefore critical to prevention efforts⁹.

The Government of Kenya has developed frameworks and established structures to ensure an effective and coordinated approach to countering terrorism, through the National Commission for Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). In 2016, the Government launched its National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism but has been undergoing a review process. In 2019, UN Women collaborated with NCTC undertaking a gender audit of the strategy, which informed the need for a stand-alone gender pillar in the updated strategy, as a means of ensuring that processes and interventions integrate the experiences, rights and needs of women. In 2023, NCTC and UN Women signed an MOU with the objective of advancing gender equality and women empowerment in the prevention and counter violent extremism space, by creating an enabling policy environment, strengthening institutions, and building the capacities of relevant stakeholders on gender in PVE. In addition to strengthening knowledge and evidence generation on the gender dimension of PVE, including new emerging spaces such as online spaces, to inform policy, programme, and operations. Such MoU sends a strong signal of the

⁷ UNDP (2023) *Journey to extremism in Africa: Pathways to recruitment and disengagement*; <<https://www.undp.org/publications/journey-extremism-africa-pathways-recruitment-and-disengagement>>

⁸ <https://journey-to-extremism.undp.org/content/v2/downloads/UNDP-JourneyToExtremism-report-2023-english.pdf>

⁹ Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing Peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325

Kenyan Government's commitment to advance gender in the CPVE space.

In Uganda, the Government has put in place measures to counter violent extremism and terrorism as well as build sustainable peace in the country through implementation of the Anti-Terrorism Act (2002) and Terrorism Act (2003) and implementation of frameworks that promote women's participation in peacebuilding aligned to UNSCR 1325. Uganda's third National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 incorporates specific goals and targets on preventing and countering violent extremism through increased participation of women in reduction of terrorism/ violent extremism. This is aligned specifically to UNSCR 2242 (2015). In 2022, Uganda launched its National Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Terrorism, which clearly includes an objective on mainstreaming gender and promoting the role of women in preventing and countering violent extremism and terrorism.

In 2016, Somalia launched a National Strategy and Action Plan for P/CVE, identifying women as one of their key constituencies in efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism noting the critical role they play in prevention and response efforts.

The project will be implemented over the period 2024-2025 and will complement and build on previous gains and lessons on advancing gendered approaches and youth engagement in PVE in the region. It will be implemented at the regional and country level. UN agencies will collaborate with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE) and Southern African Development Community Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (SADC RCTC). At the national level, there will be strong collaboration with National Counter Terrorism Centres, Ministries of Interior, national peace architecture and gender mechanism in the target countries; Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda given the strong cross border dynamics that propel violent extremist groups to thrive.

The project will support women and youth active engagement in the field of PVE in the identified countries, especially those leading civil society organizations, with the aim of strengthening and accelerating integrated responses to violent extremism prevention efforts. This directly responds to CTC/CTED identified priority to better mobilize civil society organizations (CSOs), in line with the whole-of-society approach to preventing violent extremism. The importance of engaging civil society in preventing and countering violent extremism and terrorism efforts is deeply embedded in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, its subsequent review resolutions, as well as relevant General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions. As recognized in the UNSCR 2617 (2021), civil society organizations may have the relevant knowledge of, access to, and engagement with local communities which gives them a unique ability to confront the challenges of recruitment and radicalization to violence. Their role is thus critical in identifying the threats of terrorism and strategies to tackle them.

Moreover, the project will support women and youth by building their capacity to meaningfully engage in developing national frameworks on PVE as well as designing early response and prevention mechanisms in their communities. Developing critical thinking skills to enhance culture of peace among peers from various ethnic tribes could be realized through the promotion of diverse activities that are inclusive in terms of gender, religion, belief, or ethnicity such as sports, drama and music as channels of peaceful social integration. In addition, peer-learning can provide a platform to identify, reflect and analyze their own individual experiences to formulate models and lessons learned, thus enhancing the community ownership of outputs and outcomes of the project.

Furthermore, it will assist regional organizations and target countries to contribute to the implementation of UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and of National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 in Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, and Uganda. Tanzania is currently in the process of developing the 1st generation NAP.

UN Women, UNDP, UNOCT, UNODC, UNAOC acknowledge that addressing violent extremism and the challenges it poses requires solid analysis, robust and concerted programming with partner agencies engaged in support of national actors to prevent violent extremism. In response, the project rests on the assumption that by operationalizing gender and youth mainstreaming in national frameworks on PVE and increasing women's and youth safe participation in these processes and encouraging engagement of women's right and youth led organizations in national early warning and early

response and prevention mechanism, including peace committee and community police, while avoiding their instrumentalization, then women, girls and other vulnerable groups' rights will be upheld, and threats of violent extremism will decrease in a sustainable manner. Involving women and youth in the P/CVE policymaking has become a priority across the UN system. UNSG Youth 2030 Strategy emphasizes that young people are our strongest partner for peace and for the achievement of the agenda 2030. Young people are an enormous source of innovation and potential to drive positive social change. A growing number of young women and men are increasingly engaged in activities aiming to transform the world around them to make it more peaceful and inclusive. This has been recognized by the United Nations' Youth, Peace and Security agenda (YPS), through the Security Council resolutions 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020), which focus on youth as agents of change and key actors for peacebuilding and sustaining peace. The project will be evidence/context based and will build on the previous gains and lessons learned. It will focus on the nexus between gender and youth sensitive development initiatives and P/CVE strategies to unravel the complex web that binds together the drivers, impacts, and responses to violent extremism, while at the same time applying principles of Leave No One Behind and Do No Harm.

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)

Immediate Outcomes (outputs):

Output 1.1: Policies, frameworks, and mechanisms on the prevention of violent extremism, disengagement, reintegration, and reconciliation are gender and youth sensitive.

Output 1.2. Data driven evidence on gendered drivers of VE and women and youth roles in PVE/CT, as well as the impact of PVE/CT policies on rights are collected, analyzed, and utilized to inform policy and programming.

Output 2.1: Women, youth, and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) have knowledge and skills in designing and implementing inclusive PVE programmes and strategies.

Output 3.1: Women and youth are provided with safe spaces to dialogue with wide range of stakeholders, including local authorities on collaborative approaches to PVE.

Output 3.2. Frontline actors, youth, women are equipped with skills to develop and disseminate age and gender specific counter narratives to violent extremism ideology.

Intermediate Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Regional and national stakeholders have capacity to develop and implement gender and youth transformative PVE and CT polices and responses in line with regional and international standards.

Outcome 2: Women, youth and Civil Society Organizations have increased knowledge and critical thinking capacities and are better positioned to engage in the prevention of violent extremism and counter terrorism and respond to new emerging threats at the community and national level.

Outcome 3: Women, youth and other relevant stakeholders have established strategic partnership to jointly build resilient, cohesive, and peaceful communities to prevent and respond to violent extremism and new emerging threats.

Ultimate Outcome:

The ultimate outcome is to contribute to gender and youth transformative prevention and countering violent extremism and counterterrorism (PVE/CT) in the East and Southern Africa Region, including an enabling environment for women's and youth leadership and participation in efforts to prevent and respond to violent extremism in line with UNSCR 1325 and 2242, and UNSCR 2250 respectively.

The project is conceived and developed within the frameworks of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda and the UN Priority Agenda on Prevention and Sustaining Peace (GA resolution 262) specifically UNSCR 1325 (2000), 2250 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2396 (2017), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020), all of which mandate the UN system and Member States to develop gender and youth responsive approaches to grappling with violent extremist threats and promote women and youth participation in all aspects of prevention. It also contributes to achieving the goals of gender, peace and security as envisioned in the 2030 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - particularly SDG 4 (education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and 17 (partnerships). In addition, the project is in line with the recommendations included in the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy by emphasizing youth empowerment, especially of young women, and a strong engagement of the civil society actors in preventing and countering violent extremism efforts.

Activities to deliver the outputs:

Activity 1.1.1. Undertake an assessment of regional and national Strategies and Frameworks on PVE and CT and provide recommendations on adopting gender and youth transformative approaches and strengthening inclusion. .

Activity 1.1.2. Conduct initial risk assessment to evaluate needs, gaps and challenges and identify relevant stakeholders.

Activity 1.1.3. Build the capacity of PVE and CT actors, including religious leaders, on the mainstreaming gender and youth into policies, programmes, and mechanisms, including advocacy and communication. .

Activity 1.1.4. Capacity building of women and youth and PWD on policy development and influencing processes related to PVE and CT.

Activity 1.1.5. Support and reinforce existing regional and national peace and security coordination mechanisms to include women's and youth meaningful participation, while avoiding their instrumentalization, in P/CVE fora, early warning systems and community policing initiatives.

Activity 1.2.1. Conduct research and literature review on the drivers and impact of VE and PVE/CT measures and interventions from gender and youth perspective.

Activity 2.1.1. Deliver a series of workshops for women and youth, including those leading civil society organizations to strengthen their capacities in key policy areas such as peacebuilding and the PVE/CT and boost their project management skills.

Activity 2.1.2. Create a safe space for peer exchange and networking among youth and women peacebuilders working in the fields of PVE/CT and building connections among peers and other peacebuilding actors locally and regionally.

Activity 2.1.3. Connect beneficiaries with existing alumni network working on peacebuilding and the PVE/CT for experience sharing across diverse contexts and regions.

Activity 2.1.4. Develop and support tailored responses for youth that prevent VE and counter trauma (incl. Sports, Art,

and Theatre)

Activity 2.1.5. Livelihood skills training and access to capital (through small revolving business loans or links with funding) for women and youth considered at risk of radicalization to violence and recruitment into violent extremist groups to start small businesses as a strategy to build resilience against joining violent extremist groups for economic reasons.

Activity 3.1.1. Deliver a series of workshops to strengthen awareness raising related to peace, security, legal literacy and terrorism prevention through a partnership between law enforcement and education sectors.

Activity 3.1.2 Organize confidence and trust-building exchanges between local authorities, including law enforcement, security actors, women, youth and CSOs.

Activity 3.1.3. Organize intercultural and interreligious dialogues between women, youth and CSOs, and relevant religious leaders, faith-based organizations, and academics to discuss the role of religion and women's rights in PVE efforts.

Activity 3.1.4. Facilitate platforms for regional PVE/CT centre of excellence to engage women leaders, youth leaders, unions, and civil society organizations to promote cross learning and enhance coordination in efforts to prevent and counter radicalization to violence at the regional, national and community level.

Activity 3.1.5. Support the establishment of community level mentorship forums and networks for frontline actors, law enforcement, women, and youth as a strategy to impart life skills from an inter-generational perspective and to spread positive social values of pluralism, tolerance, and non-violence among at risk youth.

Activity 3.2.1. Support capacity-building initiatives for education professionals on how to address violent extremism with learners, including gender dimensions.

Activity 3.2.2. Support media organisations, influencers, youth, and women networks to develop and disseminate age and gender sensitive counter narratives and promote progressive masculinity messages on popular social media platforms.

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

The project will institutionalize gender and youth in regional and national PVE and CT policies, strategies, and frameworks, which will pave the way for advancing gender equality and youth empowerment in processes, programmes and operations. To further enhance sustainability, the project will ensure alignment to regional and national gender equality and development priorities. Project activities will be strategically aligned to national development priorities and contribute to the goal of gender, peace and security as envisioned in the 2030 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- particularly SDG 5 (gender equality), 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and 17 (partnerships). The Programme also responds to the UN Secretary General's Comprehensive Regional Prevention Strategy for the Horn of Africa and the UN Priority Agenda on Prevention and Sustaining Peace.

UN Women Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) will be the lead agency for the overall oversight and management of the project, leveraging on its operational and coordination mandates on gender equality and women's empowerment to incorporate a gender-responsive approach and engage women in efforts to prevent and respond and will work in collaboration with UN entities, namely UNAOC, UNDP RSC for Africa, UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa, UNOCT Programme Office in Nairobi, in addition to working closely with UN Women and UNDP Country Offices, with close coordination with UN Resident Coordinators Offices in the target countries. Hence the project will

directly contribute to conflict prevention efforts in the target countries: Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda, thus contributing to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) of the respective countries.

The project will be implemented with a wide range of strategic partners at the national level to deliver on its objectives, such as the National Counter Terrorism Centres, Ministry of Interior/Home Affairs of the select countries, women rights organizations, youth led organizations and civil society organizations, media, think tanks and research organizations. It will also bring an innovative approach of embedding gender perspectives through the engagement of faith actors who can use their mobilizing capacity to promote an equalitarian society.

The project will adopt a rights-based approach to the principles of community participation and local ownership and will enhance synergy between women and youth organizations at the regional national, and community levels on prevention, mediation and responding to violent extremism in the Eastern and Southern Africa region.

In addition, the project will collaborate and partner with regional organizations such as Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) who have Centre of Excellence on PVE.

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 long-term sustainability, the project's strategy includes elements that are conducive to lasting benefits and partnership that will extend beyond the duration of the project itself:

- **Capacity Building and Policy Institutionalization:** The project aims to institutionalize gender and youth in regional and national policies, strategies, and frameworks related to preventing violent extremism (PVE) and counterterrorism (CT). This approach ensures that the changes brought about by the project become part of the established practices and policies of governments and organizations in the region. Beyond the project's duration, these policies and strategies will continue to address gender and youth issues, promoting gender equality and youth empowerment.
- **Engagement of Faith Actors:** The project involves engaging faith actors in promoting an egalitarian society. By collaborating with religious leaders and institutions, the project can tap into existing networks and structures with enduring influence. These faith actors can continue their work beyond the project's scope, spreading messages of gender equality and youth empowerment, leading to sustainable cultural and societal changes.
- **Community Building:** the project aims to establish constructive dialogues between women, youth, and criminal justice authorities to build resilient, cohesive, and peaceful communities. The connections and trust established through these dialogues can lead to lasting partnerships that persist beyond the project's timeline. Communities that are more united and resilient are better equipped to address violent extremism and security threats in the long run.
- **Enabling Environment for Leadership and Participation:** by contributing to an enabling environment for women's and youth leadership and participation in PVE and CT efforts, the project can foster a cultural shift that persists over time. When women and youth become integrated into leadership roles and decision-making processes, they are more likely to continue advocating for their rights and participating in efforts to prevent extremism.
- **Knowledge Transfer and Documentation:** It is crucial for the project to document its successes, challenges, and lessons learned. This knowledge can be shared with other organizations, governments, and international bodies interested in similar initiatives. This knowledge transfer ensures that the project's impact goes beyond its immediate beneficiaries and serves as a resource for future programmes and policies.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** implementing a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the project's progress and impact over time is essential. Regular assessments will help identify areas that require ongoing attention and support even after the project's completion, ensuring sustainability.

Furthermore, the project's design and implementation will:

- Engage key stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, CSOs in discussions about sustainability as their input and insight will help fine-tuning the sustainability strategy;
- Conduct, as part of the monitoring activities, sustainability's assessment to identify potential risks, challenges and opportunities for suitability.
- Develop an exit strategy, outlining how projects' components will transition to a sustainable phase or handed over to local stakeholders.

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 project takes a human rights approach to preventing and countering violent extremism by supporting regional and national actors and local civil society organisations to develop inclusive and human rights based PVE policies that protect the rights of women and girls, and ensure the needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed. Human rights will be duly integrated in capacity-building activities for law enforcement and security forces, including to raise their understanding of and address potential risks of instrumentalization and securitization of strengthened engagement of women and youth in efforts to prevent violent extremism. It will assess risk of engagement, while applying principles of do no harm.

The project will also apply UN Human Rights Due Diligence policy (HRDDP) by undertaking a HRDDP risk assessment at the beginning of the project given the project will be interacting and directly supporting non-UN security institutions in efforts to prevent and counter VE.

Risks related to the project and UN reputational risks will be addressed by agreeing on mitigating measures with the security actors prior to the implementation of activities.

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?)

Securitized and militarized responses to violent extremism and terrorism often take priority over conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches. Initiatives to promote the rights of women to participate in security sector decision-making

platforms remain underfunded and often tokenistic. In addition, human rights' violations committed under the pretext of counterterrorism, especially gender/sexual-based violence, are largely underreported and perpetrators are rarely held to account. Sometimes, the lack of gender-sensitive approaches leads to harmful practices and/or reinforces gender-based discrimination.

On the contrary, this initiative intends to promote gender-responsive solutions to violent extremism by promoting equal and meaningful participation of women in PVE efforts, while avoiding their instrumentalization. Young women peacebuilders are key actors in preventing conflicts and building and sustaining peace. They are engaged in the time-consuming and difficult work of advancing gender equality and women's empowerment to build sustainable peace in their communities, especially in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

Planning and designing of interventions will therefore include strong emphasis on gender and youth informed by context and gender- and youth-responsive analysis developed by UN Women, UNAOC, UNDP, UNOCT and UNODC. The project will also focus on the nexus of gender and youth sensitive development initiatives and PVE strategies to unravel the complex web that binds together the drivers, impacts, and responses to violent extremism, while at the same time applying principles of leave no one behind and avoiding instrumentalization. UN Women, UNDP, UNOCT, UNODC and UNAOC will also be working with young people in the community to increase their capacity and participation in PVE related processes and decision-making platforms.

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 project does not have a direct bearing on the implementation of measures and fulfilment of obligations arising from the international humanitarian law, or international refugee law, as conflict situations and assistance to the refugees lay beyond its substantive scope. However, given that the project will be implemented in context with ongoing armed conflict (including some involving terrorist groups) and where refugee populations are present, relevant elements of the IHL/IRL will be duly considered and mainstreamed into activities, where appropriate and / or requested by project beneficiaries.

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?

UN Women and partnering agencies will leverage their global, regional, and national experience on gender, peace, and security efforts, including conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, security sector reform and access to justice. It will continue building on institutional capabilities, expertise and existing structures and strategic partnerships and create synergies with existing programmatic interventions at the regional and country level. UN Women and partnering agencies will capitalize on its ongoing engagement with civil society in implementing the activities below.

The provision of institutional strengthening and capacity development of national and county institutions of the programme will contribute towards management capacity leading to the path of sustainability. The project will strive to institutionalize gender and youth in policies, strategies, and frameworks, which will pave the way for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment through gender mainstreaming in processes, programmes and operations. To further enhance sustainability, the project will ensure alignment to national gender equality and development priorities in target countries and the UNSDCF. Ownership and participation by Government (Ministries/Department/Agencies) will be key due to their wide presence and mandates of promoting peace and security.

Sustainability will also be envisaged through the incorporation of stakeholder participation all stages of the project design, planning, implementation including identification of beneficiaries, as well as monitoring of activities to ensure full ownership by stakeholders and beneficiaries. The project will also invest in capacity building initiatives of women, youth, and duty bearers through national and regional institutions to strengthen knowledge and skills necessary for the continuity of the gains achieved in the project. All capacity building initiatives will be designed with a strong focus on

imparting new knowledge that leads to a positive shift in attitudes and practices that promote positive gender norms. Participation of women, community members and leaders are expected to increase ownership and sustainability and sustain the gains made.

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

	2023	2024
Staff Cost	\$ 395,000.00	\$ 395,000.00
Consultant fees	\$ 219,250.00	\$ 219,250.00
Travel	\$ 292,165.00	\$ 349,389.00
Contractual Services	\$ 695,635.00	\$ 802,470.00
Operating Expenses	\$ 189,900.00	\$ 190,000.00
Equipment and Furniture		
Transfer and Grants	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Programme Support Cost	\$ 389,500.00	\$ 353,499.00
Total	\$ 2,581,450.00	\$ 2,809,608.00

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.

The project will be monitored throughout its implementation in a human rights and gender-sensitive manner, in line with relevant UN guidance, UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations.

- Development of a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan during the project planning phase – The M&E Plan will outline a logic model for the project, as well as a data collection and reporting plan. As the project lead, UN Women will be responsible for overseeing the implementation M&E Plan in collaboration with implementing entities and partners.
- Ongoing monitoring – Implementing entities will be responsible for conducting ongoing monitoring of project activities in line with the M&E Plan.
- Learning- Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. This will be undertaken at least annually. Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
- Independent mid-term evaluation – UN Women in collaboration with implementing entities will commission an external consultant to complete an independent evaluation at the project mid-point, focusing on drawing out lessons learned to inform continuous improvement of the project for its remaining duration.
- Independent final evaluation – UN Women will commission an external consultant to complete an independent evaluation at the project endpoint, focusing on assessing outcomes and impact (i.e., a summative evaluation). More specifically, the independent evaluations will focus on assessing: Process – the extent to which the project was delivered in line with expectations (budget, timing, approach), as well as key success factors and barriers to success.

Project Steering Committee

To ensure effective and efficient coordination and collaboration with key partners, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to serve the project's decision-making authority and oversight mechanism. UN Women will serve as the Secretariat of the PSC, which will comprise of partner UN Agencies, state and non-state actors. The role of the PSC will be to:

- ✓ Oversee the overall implementation of the project.
- ✓ Provide strategic direction to programme implementation, mitigate any challenges, identify opportunities, including on resource mobilization efforts.
- ✓ Endorse implementation reports and work plans; recommendations; and
- ✓ Oversee and participate in programme monitoring, evaluation and audits.

The PSC will be convened on a biannual basis. Terms of Reference of the PSC will jointly be developed highlighting key roles and responsibilities.

Should the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) be applicable to activities conducted under this project, relevant monitoring measures specific to the implementation of the HRDDP will also be identified and implemented

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

The project will consider risks and mitigation strategies outlined in Annex 2, that may be associated with the implementation of the proposed risks programme. UN Women and partner agencies will ensure review and updating the risk matrix on a bi-annual basis during the mid-year review of the Annual Work Plan to ensure mitigation strategies are informed by the context and are effective.

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 project will invest in strong knowledge management, evidence generation and communication component to communicate results/impact as part of accountability to partners and project beneficiaries, in the interest of transparency in the use of funds as well as raising awareness and the programme's impact.

Emanating from the strategic objectives of the project, the objectives of the communications strategy will be as follows:

- Raise public awareness about the project and cooperation.
- Use strategic communication tools to highlight the results achieved by the project; and
- Emphasize the support to, and partnership with, the targeted beneficiaries.

Communication and visibility activities will be carried out in close consultation and co-operation with UN Women communications team and partners. The communication strategy will focus on the following activities and tools:

- Joint donor field missions
- Printed promotional materials.
- Press release.
- Social media and websites
- Photo and video documentation
- Success stories documentation

All publications, tools and any promotional materials will be adequately branded using UN Women and partners Guidelines and those of development partners who will financially support the project.

	Project Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks
Goal	To contribute to gender and youth transformative prevention and countering violent extremism and counterterrorism (PVE/CT) in the East and Southern Africa Region, including an enabling environment for women's and youth leadership and participation in efforts to prevent and respond to violent extremism in line with UNSCR 1325 and 2242, and UNSCR 2250 respectively.					
End of project outcomes	Outcome 1: Regional and national stakeholders have capacity to develop and implement gender and youth transformative PVE and CT policies and responses in line with regional and international standards.	Indicator 1.1. Number of women and youth with capacity to participate in the PVE and CT policy and strategy development and review processes (participants are gender and age-disaggregated)	Baseline: 0	Target: 210 women and 210 youth (30 women and 30 youth in 5 countries and 30 women and 30 youth in regional level)	Evaluation/survey Reports of multistakeholder consultations and validations	Assumption: Political support for national strategies/action plans that inclusive to be developed and implemented in all 5 countries and 2 RECs (IGAD and SADC) Risk: 1)Change of government, political or security situation delays requisite review/approvals
	Output: 1.1. Policies, frameworks, and mechanisms on the prevention of violent extremism, disengagement, reintegration, and reconciliation are gender and youth sensitive.	Indicator 1.1 Number of gender- and youth-transformative PVE and CT strategies, action plans, and policies developed or reviewed and adopted at the national and regional level	Baseline: 2 National (Kenya and Uganda) and 1 Regional (IGAD)	Target: 5 national and 2 regional strategies, action plans and policies on PVE and CT are gender and youth responsive.	PVE and CT Strategies Monitoring frameworks Reports of multistakeholder consultations and validations	Assumptions: 1)Key stakeholders are committed to advancing gender and youth sensitive PVE policies and frameworks. 2)There is effective coordination and collaboration among stakeholders to support the

		<p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of national and regional institutions trained on gender responsive policies, strategies and frameworks on WPS, including P/CVE</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 (Kenya NCTC)</p>	<p>Target: 7 (5 National level institutions and 2 Regional Institutions)</p>	<p>Training Reports</p>	<p>development and implementation of gender- and youth-sensitive policies and frameworks.</p> <p>3)Efforts to make policies and frameworks gender and youth sensitive are sustainable even in the face of changing political landscapes.</p> <p>4)There is public support and demand for gender and youth sensitive policies and frameworks.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>1)Resistance from existing institutions and individuals to incorporate gender and youth sensitivity into policies and frameworks.</p> <p>2)Lack of understanding of the importance of gender and youth sensitivity in PVE efforts.</p> <p>3)Societal norms and stereotypes about gender roles and youth may perpetuate biases and hinder efforts to</p>
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						mainstream gender and youth sensitivity in policies and frameworks.
	<p>Output 1.2. Data driven evidence on gendered drivers of VE and women and youth roles in PVE/CT, as well as the impact of PVE/CT policies on rights are collected, analysed, and utilized to inform policy and programming.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of research studies, reports and policy briefs on gendered drivers of VE and the roles of women and youth in PVE evaluated.</p>	<p>Baseline: Lack of region-specific data.</p>	<p>Target: Drivers and impact of VE and PVE/CT measures and interventions are gathered, analysed and summarized into a guide to inform policy and programming.</p>	<p>Research studies</p> <p>Policy Briefs</p> <p>Dissemination workshops</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>1) Relevant data sources are available and accessible and can be used to inform the analysis.</p> <p>2) There is a willingness among relevant stakeholders to share data and collaborate in data collection and analysis efforts.</p> <p>3) Policymakers are receptive to evidence-based policymaking and are open to using data-driven findings to inform PVE/CT policies.</p> <p>4) Data-driven evidence will have a direct impact on shaping and improving PVE/CT policies and programmes.</p> <p>Risks:</p>

						<p>1)Lack of reliable data</p> <p>2)Limited access to relevant data sources.</p> <p>3)The quality and accuracy of available data may be compromised.</p> <p>4)Collecting sensitive data related to extremism and terrorism can pose security and privacy risks for those involved.</p> <p>5)Potential bias in data collection, analysis, or interpretation which can lead to inaccurate conclusions or reinforce stereotypes.</p>
	<p>Outcome 2: Women, youth and Civil Society organizations have increased knowledge and critical thinking capacities and are better positioned to engage in the</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1 Number of women & youth participating in regional and national peace and security coordination mechanisms on P/CVE</p>	<p>Baseline: Limited engagement of women and youth PVE and CT coordination platforms</p>	<p>Target: 30% of national and regional peace and security coordination mechanism on PVE are comprised of women and youth</p>	<p>National and regional level reports on PVE and CT coordination efforts</p>	<p>Assumptions: Communities are supportive of and willing to engage in PVE and CT efforts led by women, youth and CSOs.</p>

	<p>prevention of violent extremism and counter terrorism and respond to new emerging threats at the community and national level.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2. Number of Women rights organizations and youth led Civil Society organizations involved in PVE and CT efforts at the national and regional level.</p>	<p>Baseline: Limited to women right organization and youth led CSOs involved in PVE and CT</p>	<p>Target: 5 WRO/CSO in each country and 2 WRO/CSOs at the national level.</p>	<p>Reports</p> <p>Partnership agreements</p>	<p>Women, youth and CSOs will have opportunities to influence PVE and CT policies based on their enhanced capacities.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Engagement in PVE and CT activities can expose women, youth and CSOs to security threats.</p> <p>2)Gender stereotypes and cultural norms may affect the willingness of communities to support women’s involvement in PVE and CT efforts.</p>
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	<p>Output 2.1. Women, youth and CSO have knowledge and skills in designing and implementing inclusive PVE programmes and strategies.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.2. Percentage of women and youth who indicate strengthened capacity to participate in PVE and CT policy development and promoting social cohesion efforts at the national and regional level.</p>	<p>Baseline: 25%</p>	<p>Target: 75% of women and youth trained are confident to engage strategically in policy development and PVE and CT prevention efforts.</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Surveys/Evaluation</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Capacity-building efforts will result in a measurable increase in knowledge and critical thinking skills among women, youth and CSOs.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Resistance from traditional or conservative elements in society may impede efforts to empower women and youth with new knowledge and skills.</p>
	<p>Outcome 3: Women, youth and other relevant stakeholders have established strategic partnership to jointly build resilient, cohesive, and peaceful communities to prevent and respond to violent extremism and new emerging threats.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1. Number of successful joint efforts conducted by WROs and youth led organizations to prevent and counter violent extremist and promote social cohesion.</p>	<p>Baseline: Limited number of joint efforts between WRO and youth led organizations</p>	<p>Target: 7 joint initiatives (5 at the national level and 2 at the regional level)</p>	<p>Joint Programme/initiatives concept notes</p> <p>Workshop/event repots.</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Stakeholders working on PVE and CT are committed to collaborating with women’s right organization and youth led organization in prevention and response efforts.</p> <p>Government provides an enabling environment for partnership development and supports the participation of relevant stakeholders in PVE. Effective communication and coordination</p>

						<p>mechanisms exist to facilitate collaboration and information sharing among partners.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Mistrust between groups or individuals may hinder effective partnership formation.</p> <p>Different stakeholders may have competing interests, priorities, or agendas, which can lead to conflicts within partnerships.</p>
	<p>Output 3.1: Women and youth are provided with safe spaces to dialogue with wide range of stakeholders, including local authorities on collaborative approaches to PVE.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of partnerships forged between Women Rights organizations, youth led organizations and Civil Society organizations, government agencies, law enforcement, and other stakeholders to address VE at the National and Regional level.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Target: 5 partnerships at the national level and 2 at the regional level.</p>	<p>Partnership agreements/MoUs</p> <p>Consultation and dialogue reports</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Stakeholders are committed to engaging in dialogue with women and youth on PVE and are open to collaborative approaches.</p> <p>Safe spaces are inclusive and accessible to women and youth, and gender and youth perspectives are considered in dialogue processes.</p> <p>Risks:</p>

	<p>Output 3.2. Frontline actors, youth, women are equipped with skills to develop and disseminate age and gender specific counter narratives to violent extremism ideology.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of community/front line actors networks trained to engage and counter narratives to violent extremism.</p>	<p>Baseline: Limited engagement with frontline actors to supporting in developing and disseminating gender and age specific narratives.</p>	<p>Target: 25 networks at the national level (5 in each country)</p>		<p>Community may be sceptical or distrusted of dialogue initiatives, and community acceptance may require significant engagement and awareness-building efforts.</p> <p>Reluctance of stakeholders to engage in dialogue with women and youth.</p>
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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>Gender stereotypes and cultural/societal norms about gender roles and youth may perpetuate biases and hinder efforts to mainstream gender and youth sensitivity in policies and frameworks. They may further negatively affect the willingness of communities to support women’s and youth involvement in PVE and CT efforts which often carry a risk of exposing participants to security threats. Resistance from traditional or conservative elements in society may impede efforts to empower women and youth with new knowledge and skills.</p> <p>Restrictions to civic space in the context of preventing and countering violent extremism, risks of instrumentalization of civil society, women’s and youth’s engagement women- and youth-led organizations as well as potential security risks and reprisals against these actors may</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>UN Women and partner agencies will leverage national legal frameworks and policies on gender and inclusion and National/Regional Action Plans on WPS to advocate for the mainstreaming of gender in PVE and CT processes and decision making.</p> <p>In addition, UN Women and its partners advocate and raise awareness of the value-added when women engage in peace and security and PVE/CT through awareness-raising, social mobilization, engaging and strategically engage men and boys (HeforShe) as champions on advancing GEWE.</p>	<p>Low</p>

	further impede the implementation of the project.			
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?	The project is a multi-agency endeavour, relying on collaboration efforts with civil society organizations, women, and youth actors to achieve desired outcomes. As with any project, mistrust between groups or individuals may hinder effective partnership formation. Different stakeholders may have competing interests, priorities, or agendas, which can lead to conflicts within partnerships. Community may be sceptical of dialogue initiatives resulting in a reluctance to engage.	Medium	Community acceptance may require significant engagement and awareness-building efforts.	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?	Insufficient capacities, Inadequate internal control mechanisms or lack of respect for institutional values	Medium	Conduct due diligence procedures through proper capacity assessments, particularly on staff capacity. Ensure proper budgeting to cater for staff needs and training. Routine tracking of aged advances. Adequate and timely steps taken by project managers to recover funds from partners. Conduct regular spot checks for verification of expenditures and reconciliations IP capacity building on internal mechanisms for reviews and approvals. Review IP internal control mechanisms Include in the report an update on the role of the leadership of an organization to maintain integrity of internal controls.	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>Change of government, political or security situation delays requisite review/approvals, jeopardizing the project timeline.</p> <p>Resistance from existing institutions and individuals to incorporate gender and youth sensitivity into policies and frameworks.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The UN will undertake an analysis of the political environment and the implication on women. Will undertake continuous monitoring of the political situation in the country and re-programme and re-strategize as situations evolve.</p>	<p>Low</p>
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Annex 3: Detailed Budget

	UN Women 2024	UN Women 2025	UNAOC 2024	UNAOC 2025	UNDP 2024	UNDP 2025	UNODC 2024	UNODC 2025	UNOCT 2024	UNOCT 2025
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Staff Cost	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00					\$ 95,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Consultant fees	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00			\$ 39,250.00	\$ 39,250.00		
Travel	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$110,915.00	\$148,139.00			\$ 95,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ 26,250.00	\$ 26,250.00
Contractual Services	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$143,635.00	\$200,470.00	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$ 82,000.00	\$ 82,000.00		
Operating Expenses	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 9,900.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00		
Equipment and Furniture										
Transfer and Grants	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 300,000.00							\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00
Programme Support Cost	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 175,999.00	\$117,000.00			\$ 80,000.00	\$ 48,750.00	\$ 48,750.00	\$ 48,750.00	\$ 48,750.00
Total	\$ 1,060,000.00	\$1,230,999.00	\$461,450.00	\$438,609.00	\$360,000.00	\$440,000.00	\$375,000.00	\$375,000.00	\$325,000.00	\$325,000.00