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

Initiative:	8
Project Title:	**Advancing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy through National CT/PCVE Strategies and Responses in East and Southern Africa**
Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region:	**Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda[1]**
CT Compact Lead Entity/Entities:	**UNDP (technical) / UNOCT Programme Office in Nairobi (coordination)**
CT Compact Implementing Entities:	**UN Women, OHCHR, UNODC**
Project Duration (start and end date)	**24 months implementation**
Approximate Cost: ***If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown**	**Overall project cost: US $8 million for 24 months (approximately $4 million per year)** • Kenya: 1.4 million • Mozambique: $1.9 million • Tanzania: $2.4 million • Uganda: $2.3 million **Breakdown by entity:** UNDP: $4.1 million; UNOCT: $2.3 million; UNODC: $1,000,000; collective enabling costs, including to ensure UN Women/OHCHR technical assistance and support: $600,000.

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

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

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

The project supports SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions, and SDG 17 on global partnerships. In support of gender equality, target 5.c works to "adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels". In support of peace, justice and strong institutions, target 16.a aims to "strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime". In support of global partnerships, goal 17.9 seeks to "enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals".

The initiative will provide targeted technical assistance and support in each partner country to reinforce the development and delivery of CT and P/CVE strategies and action plans to ensure inclusivity and a human rights-based approach at all levels, from policy and strategy to on-the-ground implementation.

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

---

[1] On request, the project will consider support for additional countries in East/Southern Africa with time sensitive technical assistance or capacity building support should time allow within the scheduled support to the initial project countries.

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

The project will aim for Gender marker 2a. While the delivery of all activities will include gender considerations, and all technical assistance will be informed by good practice for gender mainstreaming, approximately 15% of the overall delivery of the project will focus on the gender equality considerations to ensure responsive, context relevant and needs-based CT/P/CVE support for partner countries. Activities 1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1,4,1,1,4,2, and 1.4.3 include elements of work dedicated to ensuring inclusion of the perspectives of women in consultations and outreach and gender-responsive approach to national/sub-regional CT/PCVE strategies and action plans.

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

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.

Uganda: CTED conducted assessment visits to Uganda in 2008, 2019 and 2023 and identified needs for technical assistance in the following thematic areas XXX

Mozambique: CTED conducted assessment visits to Mozambique in 2012 and 2019 and identified needs for technical assistance in the following thematic areas (1) legal and criminal justice to terrorism financing, (2) law enforcement, (3) border management, and (4) countering violent extremism. The delegation encouraged the authorities to adequately assess and fully understand the nature of the threat that they face in the north of the country, as well as the conditions conducive to the rise of this threat. In this regard, CTED emphasized the importance of adopting human rights-compliant and gender-responsive measures to counter terrorism and violent extremism. This project aligns with this latter CTED recommendation.

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.

This project focuses on providing technical assistance, training and capacity building support for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique via their national counter-terrorism coordination mechanisms. Taking into account the extensive work already underway by local, regional, bilateral and multilateral actors – including the UN entities delivering this project – in each country, the project responds to urgent and emerging technical assistance needs to ensure countries have the response and coordination architecture and capacities required to mitigate the threat of terrorism and violent extremism at the national, cross-regional and local levels.

Engaging with countries of East and Southern Africa and responding to needs and gaps they identify in developing and implementing their national strategies and action plans is a high priority. While countries such as Kenya have been prioritizing CT and P/CVE work for over a decade, with a dedicated 'whole-of-government' strategy that incorporates not only security and law enforcement responses but also measures to prevent and counter violent extremism and has advanced significantly in the rollout of its action plan, others including Uganda and Tanzania only recently developed their plans or are in early phases of implementation. Others facing more recent threats, such as Mozambique, are in early development stages of their whole-of-government and whole-of-society responses.

Supporting countries to ensure their frameworks to address the threat of terrorism and violent extremism involve the whole-of-government, engage the whole of society in a meaningful and inclusive manner, are in line with international human rights norms and standards, adopt a gender-responsive approach and integrate the *leaving no one behind* principle, solidifies a foundation upon which further technical assistance, training and support can be built. Furthermore, the project will assist countries to implement human rights obligations in the CT and P/CVE space as well as recommendations formulated by United Nations human rights mechanisms and entities including but not limited to the Universal Periodic Review.

The goal of the project is that: CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans and associated initiatives in target countries are effectively implemented and monitored annually, serving as a multistakeholder platform for coordination, collaboration and domestic resource mobilization that contributes to a rights-based accountability framework for reinforcing good governance, rule of law, gender equality and social inclusion, for the benefit of the safety and wellbeing for the whole of society.

To do so, the project will achieve the following intermediate outcome: CT/P/CVE strategies, action plans and associated activities across the whole of government have monitoring frameworks in place to systematically oversee the effective implementation of the action plans, with budgeted annual work plans in place to track progress and guide coherent implementation, in close, meaningful and inclusive engagement and partnership with civil society.

UNOCT, UNDP, and UNODC, with the support of OHCHR and UN Women will deliver the project as a joint UN initiative over a 24-month period in the four partner countries, drawing on the country, regional and global level technical assistance capacity within each entity for maximum benefit to national counterparts and people in affected communities.

UNDP will lead in-country implementation in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania including community level engagement, while for Mozambique, UNODC will lead, with the support of UNDP, UNOCT, UN Women and OHCHR. This will include responsibility for the lead in-country entity to ensure, within their budgeted funds, the inclusion and participation of technical expertise from all participating entities in all activities to ensure robust and inclusive gender, human rights and monitoring and evaluation considerations throughout the project lifecycle. Noting the assistance from UNODC already planned and underway in Mozambique with confirmed funding support, UNODC will work closely to ensure complementarity with the supplementary activities planned through this multi-agency support in full alignment with Government of Mozambique plans and priorities. The project will require a total of US $8 million over the two-year implementation period, with US $4.5 million required in the first year, and a further US $3.5 million required for year two.

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?

Violent extremism and the threat of terrorism represent a key security concern in countries of East and Southern Africa, both bolstered by social, governance and economic tensions, and exacerbating them. While many countries have made significant progress toward mitigating the threat of terrorism and addressing the rise of violent extremism within their borders, and considering the transnational nature and spill-over effects of terrorism and violent extremism, there is a clear need to develop and operationalize national frameworks, through a regional, whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach that prioritizes the preventative dimension, while facilitating gender mainstreaming and promoting compliance with international human rights norms and standards and respect for the rule of law. Across the region, increased effort is required to reinforce existing state and community architecture and ensure that good practices to address the drivers of violent extremism are institutionalized, ensure ongoing work is devised and implemented with full consideration for the rights to equality and non-discrimination, and increase the complementarity between efforts undertaken by government and civil society in the counter-terrorism and P/CVE space, and enhance coordination capacities.

Authorities have exerted tremendous efforts in developing and implementing strategies to prevent and respond to violent extremism in the select countries. These strategies however largely lack gender perspectives, and women and youth's inputs and need to be regularly updated and forward looking to incorporate adaption to new realities such as climate change. Additional and concerted efforts are needed to ensure that gender mainstreaming in national and local efforts to counter terrorism are operationalized and yield successful results in limiting the threats from terrorist and violent extremist groups. Ensuring full, equal and meaningful participation of women in efforts to comprehensively address violent extremism and terrorism, while avoiding their instrumentalization, is an important part of effective and sustainable approaches to prevention and countering terrorism.

Engaging with countries of East and Southern Africa and responding to needs and gaps they identify in developing and implementing their national strategies and action plans is a high priority. While countries such as Kenya have been prioritizing CT and P/CVE work for over a decade, with a dedicated 'whole-of-government' strategy that incorporates not only security and law enforcement responses but also measures to prevent and counter violent extremism and has advanced significantly in the rollout of its action plan, others including Uganda and Tanzania only recently developed their plans or are in early phases of implementation. Others facing more recent threats, such as Mozambique, are in early development stages of their whole-of-government responses. Supporting countries to ensure their frameworks to address the threat of terrorism and violent extremism involve the whole-of-government, engage the whole of society in a meaningful and inclusive manner, are in line with international human rights norms and standards, adopt a gender-responsive approach and integrate the *leaving no one behind* principle, solidifies a foundation upon which further technical assistance, training and support can be built. Furthermore, the project will assist countries to implement human rights obligations in the CT and P/CVE space as well as recommendations formulated by United Nations human rights mechanisms and entities including but not limited to the Universal Periodic Review. This project focuses on providing technical assistance, training and capacity support for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique via their national counter-terrorism coordination mechanisms, as well as respond to urgent and emerging technical assistance needs within the region to ensure countries have the response and coordination architecture and capacities required to mitigate the threat of terrorism and violent extremism at the national, cross-regional and local levels.

Through extensive consultations with partner governments, United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact partners UNOCT, UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR, and UNODC have identified a package of work to accompany and support partner governments in developing, advancing and delivering on their strategies and action plans that are inclusive and engage the whole of society in a meaningful and inclusive manner, with a focus on ensuring complementarity with other local, national regional, and international partners, and the catalytic support that each Compact entity is best-placed to provide.

In each of the four countries, and over a 24-month project implementation period, the project will provide targeted technical assistance to national authorities in close collaboration with the National Counter-Terrorism Centres, with focus on (1) developing and operationalizing plans to assist countries in Eastern and Southern Africa to fully implement national CT/P/CVE policies and strategies; (2) support in engaging actors across the spectrum of government, civil society and communities to ensure initiatives are inclusive and holistic; and (3) supporting government and civil society counterparts to use monitoring and evaluation frameworks to guide in scaling or replicating successes through standardization and institutionalization.

While this support will include review and/or recommendations for improving legislative frameworks on request by government partners, because of the limited scope and timeframe of the project, approved legislation is not included within the project's expected outputs.

Kenya: Extensive local and national partnership, as well as robust international support has seen significant advances in Kenya, including through the development and rollout of County Action Plans to deliver the National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism (NSCVE) at the local level. Kenya's successes, including its collaboration with civil society in the development and implementation of NSCVE and gender-sensitive approach to counter-terrorism, could be further catalyzed by targeted support that facilitates continued partnership with civil society for the development and the implementation of the revised Strategy, full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth, while avoiding their instrumentalization, context-specific gender analysis on the drivers of radicalisation of women and men to terrorism, inclusion of consideration for vulnerable groups, strengthening the incorporation of human rights norms and standards in design and implementation, monitoring to measure impact and adjust approaches to maximize the value of activities, and finally, to institutionalize good practices for long-term sustainability. It is expected that following Kenya's review of progress toward achievement of the goals set out in the NSCVE, the support provided during this project would help set the course and priorities (and rollout thereof) for an even more impactful and inclusive second 'phase' of implementation, including a robust monitoring and evaluation framework.

Uganda: Uganda approved its national Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Terrorism (PCVET) strategy and action plan in 2022 and is now rolling out its national strategy. While some key P/CVE support is being provided by UNODC and UNOCT with the support of the European Union (2023-2024), with institutional capacity-building provided through UNDP in partnership with key UN agencies in the context of the development and implementation of the national P/CVE strategy and action plan, further institutional capacity building support and technical assistance is required to reinforce and oversee its effective implementation. This project will complement existing efforts by UN entities. By the end of this project, the support provided is expected to have positively influenced the whole-of-government and whole-of-society nature of the action plan by supporting and enabling community-level and CSO engagement, and have maximized the capacity and added value of UN partners to support its rollout, including through a holistic monitoring and evaluation framework and implementation plan.

Tanzania: In Tanzania, the Government has developed a national P/CVE strategy, which has not yet been approved. In the meantime, important sensitization work has been undertaken across government to ensure awareness of the needs and whole-of-government and whole-of-society based approach. There were other key actions that ran along the strategy development: Community resilience interventions in select regions; improving community security by improving trust among security actors and the community; community engagement with various stakeholders including religious leaders, youth, peace committee members, village community leaders, women group leaders and community police officers. This project will focus on sustaining peacebuilding and P/CVE activities in the coastal and southern regions of Tanzania. Activities would include facilitation and revitalisation of various platforms for cross-border engagement for conflict prevention and management among key stakeholders (governments, communities, civil society, private sector, etc.); facilitating community level dialogue and joint strategies and where possible cross border collaboration (in border communities such as in the Southern regions of Mtwara and Ruvuma bordering Mozambique and the coastal regions of Tanga bordering Kenya); and strengthening trust and cohesion within target communities through improving needs-based access to income-generating activities and financing mechanisms to groups, including women and youth. Should national-level institutional or technical assistance be requested, this could be considered.

Mozambique: In Mozambique, P/CVE is mainstreamed in other initiatives. There are currently consultations with national stakeholders and UN agencies on a peace and social programme which includes a P/CVE dimension. Furthermore, although Mozambique does not yet have a CT/P/CVE Strategy, the strategy development process is currently underway with the support of UNODC. In complement to this ongoing work, the project would increase capacities through targeted training of key state actors, rule of law actors and police; support dialogue platforms between state actors and communities, as well as within communities including youth-based and women-led organizations, faith-based institutions, and community leaders; revitalization/establishment of early warning systems, local peace committees and mediation mechanisms for conflict prevention; and complement existing support to local police authorities and frontline police officers in line with the Community Policing Strategy (2022) with a focus on community security with an area-based approach in communities in Cabo Delgado. Activities will consider support already being provided by UNODC in CT/P/CVE and UNDP, and the International Office for Migration in PVE through their resilience and stabilization work at the national and local levels.

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,

<div style="background-color:#b8c4e0">

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)

</div>

The project seeks to achieve the following:

Goal (ultimate outcome): CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans and associated initiatives in target countries are effectively implemented and monitored annually, serving as a multistakeholder platform for coordination, collaboration and domestic resource mobilization that contributes to a rights-based accountability framework for reinforcing good governance, rule of law, gender equality and social inclusion, for the benefit of the safety and wellbeing for the whole of society.

Intermediate Outcome: CT/P/CVE strategies, action plans and associated activities across the whole of government have monitoring frameworks in place to systematically oversee the effective implementation of the action plans, with budgeted annual work plans in place to track progress and guide coherent implementation, in close, meaningful, inclusive and safe engagement and partnership with civil society.

Outputs (immediate outcomes):
Output 1.1: Review or development of national strategies/action plans includes analysis and incorporation of considerations for all of government and all of society (both needs and responsibilities)
Activities to deliver Output 1.1

1.1.1	Provision of institutional capacity building support and technical assistance for the development/review of national CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans that are human rights-compliant and gender-responsive (Lead: UNDP (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania), UNODC (Mozambique) Support: All)
1.1.2	Facilitation of WOG/WOS consultations at national/sub-national level to develop/review national CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans. Specific consideration for inclusion of youth, women, and marginalized groups in line with LNOB principles. (Lead: UNDP, (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania), UNODC (Mozambique) Support: All)
1.1.3	Support for learning exchange between and among countries on good practices for WOG/WOS inclusion (Lead: UNOCT/UNODC (Mozambique), Support: UNDP)
1.1.4	Technical assistance in the development/review of M&E frameworks to reinforce measurement of progress, impact. Inclusion of methods to address gender mainstreaming and human-rights based approach gaps and opportunities. (Lead: UNOCT, Support: UNDP/UNODC (Mozambique))

Output 1.2: National strategy and action plan approaches, and subsequent activities are reviewed to identify remaining gaps in inclusivity, support compliance with international human rights norms and standards and facilitate alignment with a gender-responsive approach, and the leave no-one behind principle.
Activities to deliver Output 1.2

1.2.1	Provision of coordinated institutional capacity building and technical assistance to support NCTC review of strategy, action plans and activities' compliance with international human rights norms and standards, alignment with a gender-responsive approach and LNOB principle, and help identify and work toward addressing relevant gaps. (Lead: UNDP/OHCHR/UNODC (Mozambique), Support: All)
1.2.2	Compilation of a curated repository of HR, gender[2], and inclusion tools and resources available to countries of the region, and sensitization on their use. (Lead: OHCHR, Support: All)
1.2.3	Training/ToT for targeted government stakeholders on relevant international human rights norms and standards and a gender-responsive approach and LNOB considerations to close gaps in identified areas. (Coordination: UNOCT, Delivery: OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, UN Women)

Output 1.3: Strategic support from UN entities enables more meaningful inclusion of women and girls, marginalized groups and communities in CT/PCVE efforts to address the needs and perspectives of under-represented cross-sections of society (as identified in Output 1.2).
Activities to deliver Output 1.3

1.3.1	In-country, community-level engagement, dialogue and trust building through national and local-level peacebuilding and PVE structures, with a focus on terrorism/VE impacted communities (Lead: UNDP, Support: All)
1.3.2	Delivery of sensitization training and technical support at community level to peace, security and PVE actors to lay the groundwork for whole of society inclusion in the development of national CT/PCVE strategy/action plans (Lead: UNDP,

---

[2] While considering the Gender and Identity Factors Platform and ensuring complementarity.

Support: All)

Output 1.4: Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are supported and/or reinforced to capture good practice and integrate these learnings through scaling or institutionalization.

Activities to deliver Output 1.4

1.4.1   Institutional capacity development support and technical assistance to NCTCs and other government stakeholders in the institutionalization of good practice (i.e., into training curricula, SOPs, policy, legislation) (Lead: UNDP, Support: All)

1.4.2   Support for the engagement and inclusion of community, civil society (including women-led CSOs) and other non-government stakeholders in the rollout of activities in line with (1.4.1) institutionalized good practices. (Lead: UNDP, Support: UN Women, OHCHR)

1.4.3   Technical assistance in M&E to deepen focus on results and impact on terrorism and violent extremism affected communities, including from a human rights, gender and LNOB perspective. (Lead: UNOCT, Support: UNDP)

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 is a joint initiative led by UNOCT and UNDP, in partnership with UN Women, OHCHR and UNODC. The UNOCT Programme Office in Nairobi and the UNDP Regional Office for Africa will coordinate the project, and will be accountable for coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. UNDP support is anchored within its Regional Project for PVE in Africa 2022-2025. UNOCT support aligns with its mandate set out in UN General Assembly resolution 71/291 (2017) to provide leadership and coordination, to enhance capacity building efforts, to improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization, and ensure that due priority is given to CT and P/CVE within the UN system, and that relevant work is grounded in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

To support overall CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans, the UNOCT Programme Office in Nairobi, with UNODC in Mozambique, will play a coordination role for the project, will support national authorities in their engagement and coordination of actors across the CT/PCVE spectrum. UNOCT will draw upon its Global Programmes to support UNDP, UNODC, UN Women and OHCHR to facilitate the review and adaptation of relevant standards, practices and approaches and promote good practice for inclusivity, gender-responsiveness, respect for and protection of human rights, and the rule of law. UNOCT's Global PCVE team will provide targeted technical assistance to enhance the capacity of government officials and members of civil society to monitor, measure and report on the results of their CT/P/CVE action plan, identify strengths and opportunities for improvement, and to inform updates to their CT/P/CVE action plans through UNOCT's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Toolkit, as well as drawing on the tools and expertise of partner entities. UNOCT's Global PCVE team will also provide training to support beneficiaries with the development and implementation of communications strategies to facilitate the implementation of national action plans.

This will complement UNDP and UNODC's in-country governance and peacebuilding teams, who will provide technical assistance at country level in close collaboration with UN Women, OHCHR and UNODC regional and country presences.

OHCHR's role will be to integrate human rights norms and standards within the various capacity-building activities implemented through this project as well as to review/analyze the compliance of relevant legal frameworks with international human rights norms and standards. OHCHR will directly support the development of tools, resources and training for government stakeholders on relevant international human rights norms and standards and LNOB considerations to close identified gaps. OHCHR's role will focus on making the link with relevant recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms and relevant international human rights norms and standards and that human rights are mainstreamed in all materials and activities. Within OHCHR, this project will be implemented by staff at the East Africa Regional Office (EARO) based in Addis Ababa together with OHCHR country presences and the support of OHCHR's thematic experts on counterterrorism and human rights based in headquarters, in Geneva and New York.

UNODC will support technical assistance and capacity building through its expertise, training methodologies, and tools developed under its programmes to assist countries to fully implement national CT/PVE policies and strategies, and to build knowledge and capacity of the practitioners. Furthermore, UNODC will leverage its extensive experience in supporting the creation of regional and cross-regional P/CVE networks and online platforms, thanks to the strong framework for cooperation established between UNODC and the Eastern and Southern Africa Member States, and relevant institutions and CSOs in these regions. UNODC will make use of its expertise to enhance social cohesion and facilitate a dialogue platform to engage CSOs through multidisciplinary approaches, in policy discussions on implementing national strategies, share experiences and good practices concerning exchanges between communities on the prevention of radicalization to violence. As coordinating entity for CT/P/CVE support to the Government of Mozambique under UNSDCF strategic pillar four covering peacebuilding, human rights and good governance, and in line with its robust existing project on the ground in Mozambique, UNODC will also lead in-country delivery for the project in Mozambique to ensure alignment with existing support and government priorities, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure coherence of approach. This will ensure that existing support for the national authorities on the development of a national CT/PCVE will serve as the foundation for any further support provided by this project. It will also ensure complementarity with UNODC's programme of technical assistance to criminal justice stakeholders, covering counterterrorism and the nexus with transnational organized crime. Support provided under this project will be

sequenced to best meet the needs of Mozambique, through coordination by UNODC.   I

All activities align with or support the respective UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at country level, or are the result of extensive engagement at country-level.

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

The project is a joint initiative which will be led by UNOCT and UNDP, in close partnership with OHCHR, UNODC and UN Women. The project activities are aligned with or support the respective UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at country level and with the regional and country level interventions by the UN partners.

The United Nations is playing a supporting role via this project to facilitate and enable the work of national and local actors to deliver their own national CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans. In this regard, the sustainability of the work undertaken will be ensured via the national strategies and action plans themselves, which are the product of extensive government and civil society collaboration, and whose delivery is wholly owned by them. In addition, regional, sub-regional organizations and local authorities are taking integral roles in the implementation and make commitments to integrate its outcomes into their policies and plans. The project will involve IGAD, SADC and local authorities of countries covered by the project.

5. Human Rights: How are human rights integrated into project design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation?

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

The human rights impact of violent extremism and the importance of integrating human rights risk and opportunity assessments in counter-terrorism efforts in the region are a key consideration in the design and development of United Nations support for the region, given the transnational nature of the threat, affected communities, and the necessary response.

A key deliverable of this project is to reinforce the incorporation of human rights in national strategies and action plans, and their compliance with international human rights norms and standards in the four countries of implementation. The project will do this by working closely with the national authorities to assess work done to date to identify gaps and areas for improvement, provide technical resources and training to reinforce capacity to close the gaps identified, and supporting holistic and integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms which enable countries to then measure progress towards compliance with their obligations under international human rights law. Dedicated resources are allocated within the project to achieve this.

OHCHR is the main UN entity with the mandate to promote and protect human rights. As such OHCHR has developed expertise in counterterrorism and human rights. The project includes dedicated human rights resources within the OHCHR East Africa Regional Office to enable human rights risk and opportunity assessments for each country which will inform project delivery. The dedicated resources will support efforts towards fully integrating human rights considerations in the project's implementation, including any potential impact on marginalized groups or individuals. This will include identifying and implementing specific mitigating measures as necessary, integrating recommendations formulated by the UN human rights mechanisms in the field of human rights in countering terrorism in the four countries of implementation and adequately mainstreaming human rights in the training packages and outreach and sensitization components of the project. All partners will also work with OHCHR in country to determine the applicability of and implement, when applicable, the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy for relevant capacity building support.

Finally, the project will build on the national, and regional work already underway by UN Women, OHCHR, UNDP, UNOCT, and UNODC to better identify and understand the interplay between the situation of human rights and the structural context from which conditions conducive to violent extremism may emerge in the region and engage accordingly. The project will work directly with national authorities and civil society in all four countries to identify opportunities to promote and protect human rights using the national, regional and international human rights frameworks. Means to capitalize on opportunities will be integrated into activities across the project, and delivered by all UN project partners.

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?)

The project will consider available gender analyses on the drivers of radicalization to terrorism of women and men in beneficiary counties, particularly research that also considers other intersectional factors, such as age, ethnicity, religion, socio-economic status, etc. The project will also consider various roles women and men may have in violent extremist and terrorist groups. Particularly for activities related to CT/PCVE strategies, the project will examine the specific impacts of CT/PCVE strategies and programmes on women, men, youth, and civil society organizations, particularly women-led CSOs. Consideration of gender and other identity factors in CT/P/CVE efforts in the region are essential in the design and development of United Nations support for the region. Further to this, the multidimensional vulnerability faced by many communities impacted by the threat of terrorism and/or violent extremism requires a response that is similarly holistic.

Building on the national, and regional work already underway by UN Women, OHCHR, UNDP, UNOCT, and UNODC to understand the gender dynamics of terrorism and violent extremism in the region and engage accordingly, the project will work directly with national authorities and civil society in all four countries to identify the gaps in the existing national and sub-national level CT and P/CVE strategies, plans and responses and integrate practical and impact-oriented policy, programmatic and operational solutions to address these gaps. Through a concerted multi-agency approach, the project can deliver a coordinated response to address these gaps by using the technical expertise and entry points of each partner.

The proposed project contributes to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, specifically UNSCR 1325 (2000), 2250 (2015), 2242 (2015) and 2396 (2017), all which mandate the UN system and Member States to develop gender-responsive approaches to preventing and countering violent extremism, and encourages full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in all aspects of prevention and response, while avoiding their instrumentalization.

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?

Where appropriate and / or requested by project beneficiaries, relevant elements of the IHL/IRL will be duly considered and mainstreamed into activities to promote a holistic approach towards compliance with various international obligations and undertakings assumed by the state parties to the relevant international legal instruments. Moreover, the project will take measures, as needed, to safeguard against project activities and Member State efforts linked to the project undermining protections afforded under IHL/IRL. If any measures or recommended actions under the scope of the project have potential impact on the rights refugees/asylum-seekers set out under IRL, this would be considered and addressed.

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 project has been developed with the objective of capitalizing on the technical expertise and value add of existing UN partners in the region. It draws upon existing structures and personnel, utilizing the regional technical teams from UNOCT, UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR and UNODC, as well as engaging at country-level via the UNDP governance and peacebuilding teams, and UN Women and OHCHR expertise.

Common and crosscutting support, including monitoring and evaluation and reporting will be facilitated for the project by UNOCT and UNDP. Technical resources on gender and human rights will be shared across countries of implementation, capitalizing on regional teams within UN Women and OHCHR to (1) ensure coherence and capitalize on commonalities and good practices and (2) ensure efficient use of time for personnel. In doing so, the project offers more substantive technical assistance and support than one entity alone, or one team per country, would be able to do with the same degree of efficiency.

Moreover, the deep alignment of the proposed initiative with the national, regional, and global strategic priorities will ensure that its results contribute, directly or indirectly, to the achievement of the broader developmental objectives. Thus, the proposed project will

assist Member States to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the relevant UNSC resolutions, and ultimately supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 5, 16 and 17).

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

	2024	2025	Total
Staff Cost	865,000	815,000	1,680,000
Consultant fees	170,000	110,000	280,000
Travel	535,487	501,885	1,037,372
Contractual Services	960,000	554,000	1,514,000
Operating Expenses	384,867	168,964	553,831
Equipment and Furniture	150,000	107,260	257,260
Transfer and Grants	990,000	767,183	1,757,183
Programme Support Cost	527,196	393,158	920,354
Total	4,582,550	3,417,450	8,000,000

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, in particular UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations: The following monitoring and evaluation plans are foreseen:

- **Tracking results progress:** Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. This will be undertaken quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator. Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
- **Collection of age and gender-**disaggregated data: the Project team will collect age and gender-disaggregated data to track results progress, which will be regularly analyzed and corrective measures taken to ensure full, equal and meaningful participation of women.
- **Monitoring and Managing Risk:** Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required. Audits will be conducted in accordance with audit policies to manage financial risk. This will be undertaken quarterly. Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
- **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.
- **Annual Project Quality Assurance:** The quality of the project will be assessed against specified quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. This will be undertaken annually. Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
- **Review and Make Course Corrections:** Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making and will be monitored at least annually. Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
- **Project Report:** A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period. This action will be undertaken annually, and at the end of the project (final report),

Project Review (Project Board): The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the work plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. An end-of project review will capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with

relevant audiences. Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

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

Evaluation: During the final three months of the project, an evaluation will be conducted to measure the impact of the overall intervention, collect good practices and identify areas for improvement or adjustment. To enable the evaluation, on project inception, baselines will be reviewed and established, and gaps identified. The evaluation will cover support provided in all countries of implementation by all five UN entities delivering assistance and will include an assessment of impact on project completion, and country-specific recommendations for any ongoing support and engagement required to achieve the project goal. Focus will also include good practices and lessons learned for gender transformative approaches and the integration of compliance with international human rights norms and standards through a "whole of UN" approach.

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 is built on existing collaboration with partner countries and has been designed to consider the unique needs and pace of each partner to ensure alignment with the needs, plans and specific political and security context of each.

It is possible however that significant changes to the political or security situations in partner countries could pause or temporarily deprioritize the delivery of national CT/PCVE strategies and action plans, which would require adjustments to planning and delivery timelines in the impacted country. Risk mitigation measures include the continuation of project activities in the other project countries, and ongoing planning and consultation with government partners to adjust timelines and effectively manage expectations of stakeholders. The applicability and implementation of the HRDDP may unveil additional level of risks related to the possible commission of grave violations of human rights, international humanitarian law or international refugee law by some beneficiaries. In this event, specific mitigating measures would be identified and implemented, with a potential impact on the delivery of the project overall.

The results of stock taking and progress monitoring efforts across the thematic areas of CT and PCVE strategies as well of gender and human rights risks and opportunities may require broader engagement and buy-in across government interlocutors, processes which may extend beyond the lift of the project. Cognizant of this, a stepwise approach has been planned, ensuring that during the project, technical leads within each country will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and tools required to shepherd dialogue and decision making within their respective administrations, and are fully appraised of the technical resources within the UN system in country and at the global level on which they can draw at any time for support.

A final key risk – and opportunity – of the project is that the historically securitized nature of the response to terrorism threats may continue to limit progress and effectiveness of prevention efforts. Recognizing this tension, the project aims to address this key challenge by putting communities at the center of the response, while taking necessary measures to avoid their securitization and instrumentalization, and supporting the national and subnational entities tasked with CT/P/CVE coordination and delivery with the tools to integrate this person-centered approach and to measure progress toward achieving this objective.

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.

Communications for the project will be aligned and coordinated with national counterpart and funding partners in country, with careful consideration for the local context.

The project will enable communications and visibility at three levels: national, regional and global. Partner contributions will be recognized with government counterparts and at national and subnational training, outreach and events either verbally or visually in line with partner preferences and guidelines. Speaking opportunities at the country level will be communicated in advance to enable funding partners to strategically tailor their engagement. At the regional level, recognition for the project will be shared at the periodic meetings between countries of East and Southern Africa, and visibility for funding partners ensured during updates, in publications, and in communications. Further opportunities for visibility are foreseen to showcase good practices learned or applied through the project in the form of side events or case studies during or alongside major global or regional meetings (Counter-Terrorism week, UN General Assembly, etc.) as well as through South-South learning and knowledge exchanges.

Lead entities will ensure funding partners at the global and country levels are regularly updated to ensure strategic engagement throughout the life of the project.

Annex 1 – Logical Framework

	Project Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks
Goal	CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans and associated initiatives in target countries are effectively implemented and monitored annually, serving as a multistakeholder platform for coordination, collaboration and domestic resource mobilization that contribute to a rights-based accountability framework for reinforcing good governance, rule of law, gender equality and social inclusion, for the benefit of the safety and wellbeing for the whole of society.	National CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans are in place, with accompanying budgets, coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks.	*Overall Baseline*: National strategies/action plans in 2 of 4 countries. Coordination mechanism in place/operational for 1 of 4 countries. Overall action plan and budget available for 0 of 4 countries. Accountability framework available for 0 of 4 countries.	*Overall Target*: National strategies/action plans in 3 of 4 countries. Coordination mechanism in place/operational for 2 of 4 countries. Overall action plan and budget available for 2 of 4 countries. Accountability framework available for 2 of 4 countries.	For 4 countries: National strategies/action plans Legislation/policies NCTC SOP Coordination meeting summaries Action plan budgets Accountability frameworks	Elections or changes in government may delay approval of strategies or re/de-prioritize action plans, resulting in delays to project activities.
End of project outcomes	CT/P/CVE strategies, action plans and associated activities across the whole of government have monitoring frameworks in place to systematically oversee the effective implementation of the action plans, with budgeted annual work plans in place to track progress and guide coherent implementation, in close, meaningful, inclusive and safe engagement and partnership with civil society.	National CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans are in place, with accompanying budgets, coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks.	1. Kenya: NSCVE (2016) under review (July 2023). 2. Mozambique: Government in the development of a CT/PCVE Strategy (February 2024). 3. Tanzania: National PVE strategy and action plan developed but not approved (2021). 4. Uganda: National PCVET strategy and action plan approved, and rollout initiated (2022)	1. Kenya: NSCVE reviewed and approved. 2. Mozambique: National CT/P/CVE strategy completed (2025). 3. Tanzania: National PVE strategy and action plan approved (2025). 4. Uganda: Effective and inclusive implementation of the National PCVET strategy and action plan at national and sub-national level.	For 4 countries: Monitoring frameworks Annual work plans Records of holistic multistakeholder engagement	Assumption: Political support for national strategies/action plans in all 4 countries Risk: Change of government, political or security situation delays requisite review/approvals
Outputs	Output 1.1: Review or development of national strategies/action plans includes analysis and incorporation of considerations for all of government and all of society (both needs and responsibilities)	National CT/P/CVE strategy/action plan development or review is increasingly inclusive.	1. Kenya: Public invited to make comments and submit memoranda through interactive page on NCTC website, in-person stakeholder consultations held at county level, and academic review undertaken. 2. Mozambique: National Strategies on the Reconstruction Plan of Cabo Delgado (PRCD) and Resilience and Integrated Development Programme for the North of Mozambique (ERDIN) Developed. 3. Tanzania: Consultations on National PVE Strategy and Action Plan with Government, some CSOs undertaken in regions (2021) 4. Uganda: Dissemination and capacity building of national PCVET strategy to selected national stakeholders	1. Kenya: Consultations to reach stakeholders (men, women, youth, different ethnic, linguistic, religious, etc. groups) including CSOs, development partners and academia. 2. Mozambique: National PVE strategy and Action Plan developed through consultative meetings with local government and CSOs 3. Tanzania: Consultations on National PVE Strategy and Action with National CSOs, Think Tanks and development partners (2024) 4. Uganda: National PCVET strategy and action plan disseminated and implemented by state and non-state stakeholders at national and sub national level.	Content of national strategies and action plans at end of project	Assumption: NCTCs or lead government entities are empowered with mandate to lead WoG/WoS review Risk: Security situation in some terrorist/violent extremist affected communities impede WoG/WoS engagement

	Output 1.2: National strategy and action plan approaches, and subsequent activities are reviewed to identify remaining gaps in inclusivity and support compliance with international human rights norms and standards and facilitate alignment with a gender-responsive approach, and the leave no-one behind (LNOB) principle.	National strategy/action plans are reviewed with consideration for human rights compliance and a gender-responsive approach and the LNOB principle.	1. Kenya: The first phase of the national strategy implemented. County Action plans developed to implement the strategy. 2. Mozambique: Access to justice assessment implemented and shared with key donors, national and international partners (Stabilization 2023) 3. Tanzania: Human rights considerations not incorporated into the current National PVE strategy and action plan (2023) 4. Uganda: No review or assessments to incorporate international human rights norms and standards and LNOB considerations.	1. Kenya: national strategy and action plan are implemented in compliance with international human rights norms and standards and in a gender-responsive manner, with outcomes documented and shared. 2. Mozambique: international human rights norms and standards are incorporated and a gender-responsive approach applied in the review/validation of the National PVE strategy and action plan (2024) 3. Tanzania: international human rights norms and standards are incorporated, and a gender responsive approach applied in the review/validation of the National PVE strategy and action plan (2024) 4. Uganda: Support meaningful engagements and development of a needs assessment to identify gaps and recommendations to close the gaps, including as relates to gender and human rights.	Reviews undertaken, list of gaps identified, and success stories shared.	Assumption: Sufficient trust to enable UN support for objective review of approaches, activities Risk: Sensitivity of issue results in lack of agreement on gap areas. Despite gaps identified, measures to address them are not enabled/agreed upon.
	Output 1.3: Strategic support from UN entities enables more meaningful inclusion of women and girls, marginalized groups and communities in CT/P/CVE actions to address the needs and perspectives of under-represented cross-sections of society (as identified in Output 1.2).	Increase in diversity of inclusion, frequency of engagement, and breadth/depth of consultation in project countries.	1. Kenya: Gender gaps identified in the strategy. 2. Mozambique: Road map on durable solutions for internal displacement developed through joint workshop between UNDP/UNHCR for 6 district directly affected by the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado (Stabilization 2023) 3. Tanzania: No inclusion of groups that may be under-represented, marginalized or vulnerable due to situation or status in the development of the current strategy and action plan (2023) 4. Uganda: Limited inclusivity of underrepresented groups in current PCVET strategy and action plan.	1. Kenya: Engage key stakeholders, including CSOs, in identifying gaps and possible solutions. Inclusion of key LNOB groups in the national strategy and County Action Plans. 2. Mozambique: Consultations with groups that may be under-represented, marginalized or vulnerable due to situation or status in the 3 main regions to review the relevant CT / PCVE strategies and plans 3. Tanzania: At least one consultation with groups that may be under-represented, marginalized or vulnerable due to situation or status (2024) 4. Uganda: Engage national and community stakeholders including CSOs to identify inclusivity and gender gaps in the national PCVET strategy and come up with practical solutions to address the gaps.	Feedback surveys and interviews with under-represented groups at pre/during and post project	Assumption: Sufficient trust to enable local level inclusion efforts Risk: Relevant duty-bearers are not sufficiently invested to enable activities to translate into meaningful inclusion

	Output 1.4: Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are supported and/or reinforced to capture good practice and integrate these learnings through scaling or institutionalization.	Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are increasingly holistic, able to measure impact, and include gender and human rights considerations.	1. Kenya: Monitoring and evaluation structure developed by NCTC. 2. Mozambique: M&E mechanism established to capture perception of security and satisfaction with service delivery in district directly affected by the armed conflict (Stabilization 2023) 3. Tanzania: No M&E plan for the national PVE strategy and action plan (2023) 4. Uganda: M&E plan developed in the PCVET strategy	1. Kenya: Implementation of the framework both at national and local level. 2. Mozambique: M&E plan on the relevant strategies and plan formulated 3. Tanzania: M&E plan developed for the national PVE strategy and action Plan (2025) 4. Uganda: Track implementation and effectiveness of M&E plan by engaging stakeholders to participate in inclusive consultation exercises at national and sub national level 5. Gender and human rights considerations integrated into all new or revised strategies and action plans in all four countries.	Examples of good practice (1) identified, and (2) integrated into national/local structures / scaled up	Assumption: Flexibility to adapt over the course of learning and implementation Risk: Insufficient senior-level buy-in to enable institutionalization of good practices. Slow progress of scaling/institutionalization results in lost momentum.
Activities	*Activities to deliver Output 1.1* 1.1.1 Provision of institutional capacity building support and technical assistance for the development/review of national CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans that are human rights-compliant and gender-responsive (Lead: UNDP/UNODC (Mozambique), Support: All) 1.1.2 Facilitation of WOG/WOS consultations at national/sub-national level to develop/review national CT/P/CVE strategies and action plans. Specific consideration for inclusion of youth, women, and marginalized groups in line with LNOB principles. (Lead: UNDP/UNODC (Mozambique), Support: OHCHR, UN Women, UNOCT) 1.1.3 Support for learning exchange between and among countries on good practices for WOG/WOS inclusion (Lead: UNOCT/UNODC (Mozambique), Support: UNDP) 1.1.4 Technical assistance in the development/review of M&E frameworks to reinforce measurement of progress, impact. Inclusion of methods to address gender mainstreaming and human-rights based approach gaps and opportunities. (Lead: UNOCT, Support: UNDP/UNODC (Mozambique)) *Activities to deliver Output 1.2* 1.2.1 Provision of coordinated institutional capacity building and technical assistance to support NCTC review of strategy, action plans and activities' compliance with international human rights norms and standards and alignment with a gender-responsive approach and LNOB principle, as well as gaps. (Lead: UNDP/OHCHR/UNODC (Mozambique), Support: All) 1.2.2 Compilation of a curated repository of HR, gender, and inclusion tools and resources available to countries of the region, and sensitization on their use. (Lead: OHCHR, Support: All) 1.2.3 Training/ToT for targeted government stakeholders on relevant international human rights norms and standards, a gender-responsive approach and LNOB considerations to close gaps in identified areas. (Coordination: UNOCT, Delivery: All) *Activities to deliver Output 1.3* 1.3.1 In-country, community-level engagement, dialogue and trust building through national and local-level peacebuilding and PVE structures, with a focus on terrorism/VE impacted communities (Lead: UNDP, Support: All) 1.3.2 Delivery of sensitization training and technical support at community level to peace, security and PVE actors to lay the groundwork for whole of society inclusion in the development of national CT/PCVE strategy/action plans (Lead: UNDP, Support: All) *Activities to deliver Output 1.4* 1.4.1 Institutional capacity development support and technical assistance to NCTCs and other government stakeholders in the institutionalization of good practice (i.e., into training curricula, SOPs, policy, legislation) (Lead: UNDP, Support: All) 1.4.2 Support for the engagement and inclusion of community, civil society (including women-led CSOs) and other non-government stakeholders in the rollout of activities in line with (1.4.1) institutionalized good practices. (Lead: UNDP, Support: UN Women, OHCHR) 1.4.3 Technical assistance in M&E to deepen focus on results and impact on terrorism and violent extremism affected communities, including from a human rights, gender and LNOB perspective. (Lead: UNOCT, Support: UNDP/UNODC (Mozambique))				