Building Resilience of Youth and Communities Against Violent Extremism and Radicalization Project (BRYC)

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents ................................................................................................................. 2
Acronyms: ................................................................................................................................. 2
Executive summary .................................................................................................................. 3
SUMMARY of major achievements ......................................................................................... 7
Framework for Objectives and Activities .............................................................................. 10
Summary of activities and results achieved .......................................................................... 13
Success stories ......................................................................................................................... 25
Lessons learned ......................................................................................................................... 26
Challenges ................................................................................................................................. 26
Photos ..................................................................................................................................... 28
Results framework .................................................................................................................. 39

# ACRONYMS:

BRYC: Building Resilience of Youth and Communities Against Violent Extremism and Radicalization Project  
BRYC Teams: IF partner NGOs and PVE teams  
CSO(s) Civil Society Organization(s)  
GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit  
IF: Iraq Foundation  
IOM: The International Organization for Migration  
NGO(s): Non Government Organization(s)  
ONSA: Office of National Security Advisor  
PVE: Preventing Violent Extremism  
UN: United Nations  
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme  
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
VE: Violent Extremism
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Context
Building on the successful PVE pilot-project Women Against Violence and Extremism in ISIS-liberated areas (WAVE, 2018-2019), implemented by IF with support from the Government of the Netherlands, IF applied the lessons-learned and recommendations from WAVE, to launch in June 2020 a new PVE project with a larger geographic scope, and a more diversified group of stakeholders (PVE teams) and achieve the overarching goal of enabling youth and community-members to build resilience against violent extremism and radicalization as a prerequisite to peaceful and stable communities.

While WAVE had successfully built the capacities of 56 women leaders to help develop family and community resilience against violent extremism through addressing local women as multipliers in their families and communities with coaching, PVE education, feedback meetings and interventions and operating in four locations in Ninawa, Anbar and Salaheddin, the BRYC project adopted a ‘whole community approach’ and expanded the geographic coverage to 7 locations: now supporting 2 communities in each of the three governorates and adding a location in the governorate of Baghdad. The increase in the number of beneficiaries was matched on the stakeholders’ side by diversifying the local PVE teams, where IF included as ‘agents of change’ men, youth and different categories of community leaders and professionals with influence on the local community. BRYC also leveraged the knowledge and experience of PVE Women Leaders from WAVE by integrating 14 of them into the new local BRYC teams for mentoring the new PVE leaders.

Based on consultations with IF’s partners in Iraq and using the recommendations from an external evaluation report on WAVE, the BRYC project set out to address these areas of concern and needs related to building resilience to violent extremism and radicalization: i. building PVE awareness of the whole community and involving community leaders and relevant public authorities, ii. Establish and activate a referral system and a MEAL database to improve performance and avoid loss of information and of built knowledge, iii. Build VE-resilience through PVE skills and knowledge for youth as the most vulnerable group, including older and younger youth by building capacities for PVE in schools and for out-of-school activities.

These areas translated into three high-level objectives for the two years of BRYC, which were later complemented in its extension (August 1 2022 to January 31, 2023) by a fourth objective aiming to support the sustainability of BRYC’s achievements:

Objective 1: Build capacities of male and female PVE leaders (community leaders, professionals and teachers) to conduct community outreach and provide PVE support to youth and families. (Year 1)

Objective 2: Continue outreach to communities, and develop a cross-referral system, a MEAL matrix, and a Handbook for teachers to support PVE interventions and build resilience against violent extremism and radicalization (Years 1-2)

Objective 3: Build capacities of college-aged youth to become PVE leaders for youth (12-16) and help build resilience of both groups against VE through developing self-worth and reinforcing civic pride. (Year 2)
Objective 4 (NCE 2.0): Ensuring the sustainability of BRYC’s achievements through enhanced operative capacities of PVE teams and partnerships with civic, governmental and international PVE actors

Methodology
The project set up seven local PVE teams (of 20-22 people per location). Focusing on a diversity of PVE actors per local team to ensure a broad and successful engagement with community members, the local PVE teams were set up to include different categories of female and male professionals (teachers, Community Police members, social workers, journalists, lawyers and more) and community leaders (religious clerics, mukhtars, local officials). Amidst the group of the professionals a special focus was put on teachers to address the role of school education in PVE. In addition, 14 PVE-trained women leaders from the WAVE project were included in the local teams of Anbar, Salaheddin and Ninawa (2 teams per governorate), to act as mentors for the new trainees, provide previous lessons-learned and assist in BRYC’s PVE trainings (see Activity 3 in: Summary of Results achieved under Objective 1). As a result, the project was implemented with a total of 142 adult PVE-trained leaders (73 women, 69 men), who conducted community outreach and provided PVE support in all seven locations (see break-down of the stakeholder groups in Annex 1).

To conduct an out-of school approach on PVE with children (ages 12 to 16) as the most vulnerable group for VE, the project engaged with college-age youth (ages 18 to 25), set up and built the capacities of 7 teams (69 college-aged youth in total – 38 men, 31 women) on PVE awareness, skills for mentorship with younger youth, and how to build PVE projects for and with children to foster supportive values such as collaboration, self-awareness, increased confidence and belonging to counteract VE-narratives and behavior.

Operating in seven locations within 4 governorates, the BRYC project was implemented in cooperation with local partner organizations: Public Aid Organization – Ninawa: East Mosul and Hamdaniya; Al-Noor University Foundation – Salaheddin: Tikrit and Dawr, Salam Al-Rafidain Organisation – Anbar: Ramadi and Falluja. IF was leading the overall project and implemented it within Baghdad first in the district Zaafaraniya, then changed to Karrada due to interference of political factions.

IF’s stakeholder engagement in BRYC

Developing the awareness of local communities and authorities, especially those in ISIS-liberated areas, of the dangers and different shapes of violent extremism and radicalization, and obtaining their support and participation in PVE-related activities required from IF and NGO partners a thoughtful selection of candidates for the local PVE teams, whose role it was to build trust with community members and then conduct successful PVE awareness meetings and related activities with community members and authorities. In each of the seven locations at the launch of BRYC, a combination of community meetings and targeted outreach to local officials and community leaders allowed the self-identification of interested community members, leaders and officials. Their interest in participating in the two-year endeavor of building VE-understanding and resilience of their communities and youth was further verified by IF and NGO partners through conversations and application forms to confirm their motivation and commitment to the cause of PVE. The identification of teachers as part of the PVE teams was conducted with the support of Education Directorates in the provinces who helped with the selection of schools where the PVE approach was to be implemented. To fulfill the inclusive strategy of BRYC, our stakeholders participated in the evaluation throughout and at the end of the project to verify the adequacy of the project’s approach, assess its successes, identify its challenges and provide recommendations for future initiatives.
Approach
Scaling up the women-centered methodology of WAVE, the project Build the Resilience of Youth and Communities (BRYC) used an inclusive whole-community approach, which we expanded through having our diverse BRYC teams engage with communities and local authorities on PVE awareness through dialogue sessions, and providing communities with PVE support. Having trained BRYC teams on how to do PVE interventions and referrals, they used their connections with other community leaders, religious leaders, specialists (such as medical personnel, psychologists and other) and relevant local authorities to successfully conduct these activities. Complementary to that, the BRYC project had a special focus on building resilience of youth to violent extremism through PVE education and awareness for school-aged children and using a PVE training and mentoring program for college-aged youth with regards to project-building with and for younger youth. As a result, 14 PVE youth initiatives were developed by 7 college-aged youth teams, implemented and showcased in their communities. The project’s PVE in education approach was conducted through building capacities of teachers on PVE awareness, knowledge and skills and providing them with a PVE training Handbook, especially developed for BRYC, as an informal source to support their classroom teaching and to guide their PVE interventions on individual cases with students and their families. As a result, PVE-trained teachers of BRYC’s local teams were able to provide a total of 1398 school students (middle and highschools) with PVE sessions in the form of dialogue sessions, role plays, sports activities, and other ways of engagement.

It was through that combination of the whole-community approach together with PVE-education (in-school), and the PVE Youth Leadership & Mentoring program (out-of-school), underpinned by BRYC local teams’ continuous coordination with local authorities, that the activities conducted by IF, our local implementing partners and BRYC’s 7 PVE teams in the two years of the project (June 1, 2020 until July 31, 2022) successfully contributed to our overall goal of Enabling youth and community members to build resilience against violent extremism and radicalization as a prerequisite for stability in communities.

During the project’s extension (August 1, 2022 to January 31, 2023) we continued to support communities and youth with four of our PVE teams (one per governorate) and facilitated the teams’ networking and collaboration with other civil actors and organizations working on PVE as well as with governmental structures, such as the ONSA sub-committees on PVE, and with relevant UN organizations. In addition to this, we expanded the PVE teams’ capacities for public outreach with a focus on PVE advocacy, and helped sustain their functioning as a group beyond duration of this project. This was achieved through the creation of Bylaws (internal regulations and operative guidelines) jointly developed by the PVE teams with an IF expert. The focus on continued community-outreach for support and trustful relations, together with the PVE partnership-building approach and the strengthening of the PVE teams’ operative capacities through the Bylaws – all this aimed to strengthen their continuity as local PVE teams, their support for communities, local authorities, collaboration with other PVE actors in- and outside government, and contributed to the teams’ network-building in and across the governorates, to ultimately pave the way for their sustainability.

Risk Management and adaptive programming
The years since the inception of BRYC have been eventful: especially in 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic and the elections in October 2021 (both causing prolonged school closures and limited access to BRYC’s stakeholders, teachers and children) impacted the project in different ways, but IF’s work together with our local partners continued regardless. Our adaptive approach allowed us to navigate difficult situations and to successfully
address various challenges related to the fast-changing conditions on the ground. These ranged from the unsafe security situation for our team in Baghdad-Zaafaraniya (causing the move to Karrada in March 2021 and recruitment of a new PVE team there), the COVID epidemic – which required us to find health-appropriate solutions to conduct the project’s outreach meetings with stakeholders and beneficiaries – to prolonged school closures due to quarterly and final examinations, which delayed BRYC’s PVE training for school teachers by several months, and later on prohibited PVE classroom teaching during those periods, as well as the BRYC teams’ access to younger youth for the planned ‘Big Brother/Sister PVE Mentoring Program’. We adjusted our programming accordingly by having our college-aged youth teams develop PVE initiatives/projects without the direct involvement of school students and focusing instead on PVE-related topics that were relevant to both younger youth and community members. The evaluation of these initiatives by the youth teams themselves and their final showcasing and assessment with communities confirmed the relevance of this activity – both in terms of highlighting the critical role of youth as key for success to PVE-related programming, and in underscoring the effect of the project to have increased young people’s confidence in their abilities of participation in PVE-related activities.

Monitoring & Evaluation
The project’s ongoing development and results were continuously captured by IF through internal monitoring in close consultation with our NGO implementing partners. The project’s M&E Officer adapted M&E tools and methodology from previous IF projects and conducted regular assessments and analysis of activities, stakeholder and beneficiary engagement to determine the achievements against set out objectives and to allow for adjustments of interventions when needed. The internal M&E results of the implementation of activities, outputs, milestones, targets, and indicators are reflected in the Results Framework at the end of this report.

In addition to the internal monitoring, IF commissioned an Independent Monitoring and Evaluation report for Year 2 of the BRYC project with Integrity M&E, who had already evaluated IF’s PVE pilot project WAVE. The reports’ findings not only confirmed the project’s relevance to stakeholders and beneficiaries and the effectiveness and efficiency of the project’s activities, but also provided important recommendations for further PVE programming, some of which could be taken forward in the extension of BRYC, such as the extension of PVE youth activities and the inclusion of more local government officials and of the Community Police. For the external M&E Report see the separate Annex 2 to this report.
SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Looking at the achievements against the set out objectives in BRYC Years 1-2 (June 2020 – July 2022) and the no-cost extension (August 2022-January 2023), it can be summarized that supporting and strengthening communities, teachers and education professionals, college-aged and younger youth in their capacities to recognize, address and raise awareness about violent extremism in its different shapes and forms is more important now than ever.

This is how over the course of the 2.5 years of the BRYC project IF, its local implementing NGO Partners and the PVE teams have successfully contributed to the project’s objectives:

**Overall goal: Aiming to Build the Resilience of Youth and Communities (BRYC) as a prerequisite to peaceful and stable communities**

**Contributing headline achievements:**

- BRYC’s teams built and strengthened resilience of local ‘communities of interest’ against violent extremism through community outreach and interventions
- Enhanced capacities of teachers and education professionals to recognize markers of VE, and to support children through PVE-sessions in the classroom and interventions on individual cases of violent and/or extremist behavior
- Increased awareness and self-confidence of college-aged youth in their role as PVE mentors for children (aged 12-16), possessing the skills to support their peers, younger youth and communities on PVE
- Established PVE youth network another one of teachers, professionals and community leaders in and across the governorates of Baghdad, Anbar, Salaheddin and Ninawa.

**Objective 1:** Build capacities of male and female PVE leaders (community leaders, professionals and teachers) to conduct community outreach and provide PVE support to youth and families. (Year 1)

**Contributing achievements:**

- Local authorities, community leaders and professionals were ready to support the project and to participate in project’s activities; 59% attendees of the launching conferences of BRYC volunteered for PVE teams (Activities 1-2)
- Enhanced ability of PVE Leaders in BRYC teams (professionals, community leaders) to identify drivers and recognize markers of VE, skills to convey that knowledge to community members and foster awareness for the different forms of VE and ways how to to provide support to VE-impacted youth and their communities (Activities 3a & 3b)
- A network of 7 PVE teams across 4 governorates were able to use their skills to outreach communities, raise awareness on VE, provide support and assist vulnerable youth through education and problem-solving interventions with families and community members (Activities 4 & 5)
- Teachers were able to use PVE knowledge and skills in the classroom, such as the language of dialogue, critical thinking, peaceful conflict resolution, moderation and tolerance of diversity. (Activity 5)
Objective 2: Continue outreach to communities, and develop a cross-referral system, a MEAL matrix, and a Handbook for teachers to support PVE interventions and build resilience against violent extremism and radicalization (Years 1-2)

Contributing achievements:

- Local and cross-governorate networks established between the 7 BRYC teams, which include local authorities, supported by consultations among PVE-trained professionals and community leaders (Activities 6 & 8)
- Outreach meetings helped develop and strengthen VE-resilience of local ‘communities of interest’, resulting in active participation of community members in project’s activities and leading to a social environment that is more conducive to PVE and stability (Activity 7)
- More targeted and timely PVE interventions through the BRYC teams’ use of a referral system, specifically developed for the project (Activity 11)
- Increased impact and performance of the BRYC teams through a MEAL matrix, complementary to the referral system, for documenting, measuring and further improving PVE interventions (Activity 12)
- School-aged children gained understanding of PVE and appreciation of the value of moderation, diversity and tolerance; dialogue sessions and discussions in the classroom helped build VE-resilience through the use of critical thinking (Activities 5 & 10)
- Teachers were able to conduct these PVE sessions and provide better support for at-risk children through their BRYC-training and the use of the BRYC Training Guide on PVE for professionals and teachers. (Activities 5 & 10)

Objective 3: Build capacities of college-aged youth to become PVE leaders for youth (12-16) and help build resilience of both groups against VE through developing self-worth and reinforcing civic pride. (Year 2)

Contributing achievements:

- Seven PVE Youth groups (college-age) were set up and developed through BRYC training an understanding of PVE, acquired skills to mentor and guide younger youth and how to create targeted solutions to address extremism (Activities 14 & 15)
- Mentorship by local PVE leaders helped BRYC’s youth groups develop PVE-themed initiatives/projects for youth and communities to raise awareness and highlight different forms of extremism and how to best address them (Activity 16-17)
- Implementation and public showcasing of PVE youth initiatives helped youth from different ages develop awareness of their key role for PVE, and build VE-resilience, including their support of values of tolerance, moderation and the acceptance of diversity. (Activity 18)

Objective 4 (NCE 2.0): Ensuring the sustainability of BRYC’s achievements through enhanced operative capacities and partnerships with civic, governmental and international PVE actors

Contributing achievements:

- Sustained PVE teams through continued capacity-building (PVE advocacy training) and the teams’ ownership for the co-created tool, ‘Bylaws’ (Annex 3), PVE teams providing themselves with operative guidelines and internal regulations to support their autonomous functioning as a group after the end of BRYC. (Activities 1-2)
• Increased trust and commitment built by communities to the cause of PVE and strengthened relations with local authorities through prolonged community outreach sessions by BRYC teams (Extension – Activity 3.1)
• School children from more areas in the four governorates developed understanding and awareness of PVE as a result of BRYC PVE youth teams leading initiatives in different schools and with involvement of parents and teachers (Activity 3.2)
• Creation of a larger PVE civic network across the four governorates through outreach by PVE teams to potential local and provincial partners, allowed identification of synergies and exploration of cooperation and partnership agreements (Activity 4)
• Established relationships between IF and international PVE implementers in Iraq (IOM, UNDP, UNESCO) led to knowledge exchange, cooperation and complementarity of BRYC activities and achievements with the programming conducted by international providers with the Iraqi Government. (Activity 4)
• Linkages made between BRYC’s local PVE teams and governmental structures concerned with PVE, such as the provincial sub-committees by ONSA, allow BRYC’s teams to provide specific expertise to ONSA for the development of local action plans related to the implementation of the ONSA National Strategy to counter violent extremism (Activity 5)
• Synergies identified and cooperation achieved with UNESCO Iraq through knowledge exchange on IF’s BRYC- and the UNESCO’s PVE Manuals for schools, supported by UNESCO a training webinar for BRYC teachers and education professionals on the UNESCO ‘Guide for Safe and Supportive Learning Environments’, developed with the Ministry of Education. (Activity 6-7)
FRAMEWORK FOR OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The following presents the original workplan for the two years of BRYC: due to limiting factors on the ground (see above: Risk management and adaptive programming) the sequence of the activities needed to be modified and some activities were slightly changed or merged with others, such as the PVE youth program in Activity 17.

Objective 1: Build capacities of male and female PVE leaders (community leaders, professionals and teachers) to conduct community outreach and provide PVE support to youth and families. (Year 1)

Activities:
1. IF and NGO Partners will meet with local authorities to present the project and invite their participation and support.

2. IF and NGO Partners will hold a community meeting for 50 people in each of the 7 locations, drawn from professionals and community leaders, to present the project, build support, and request applicants for participation in the program. WL will present their past experience and the value derived from WAVE.

3. a) IF and Partner will provide 6 days of PVE training for 12 professionals (a majority being school-teachers), and
   b) a 2-day “cascade” training for 8 community leaders in the 7 locations. The best current women leaders (3-4) from each location of the WAVE project will act as mentors for new trainees: PVE training will build capacities of professionals and leaders to identify drivers and recognize markers of VE, and convey skills for PVE: understanding of peaceful resolution of conflict, tolerance and moderation, strategies for community outreach and communication techniques.

4. Community outreach meetings by PVE-trained professionals, Women Leaders (WAVE pilot) and community leaders (mukhtars, religious clerics, local officials) to discuss VE risks and drivers, (2) raise awareness of values that contribute to PVE, and (3) provide problem-solving intervention and referrals when needed. The project will target 6 community meetings in each location in Year 1.

5. Teachers start using their PVE knowledge and skills at school with students and their families, and provide referrals when needed. The project will target 200 school-age children in each location, for a total of 1400 children. Teachers will develop methods of raising PVE awareness among children through role play, games, stories and other activities and will report to IF on a quarterly basis.

Objective 2: Continue outreach to communities, and develop a cross-referral system, a MEAL matrix, and a Handbook for teachers to support PVE interventions and build resilience against violent extremism and radicalization (Years 1-2)

Activities:
6. PVE leaders (professionals and community leaders) meet periodically for consultations to plan, report on their work, and share lessons learned (4 meetings in Year 1, 6 meetings in Year 2);

7. PVE leaders (professionals and community leaders) and Women Leaders (WAVE pilot) continue outreach
meetings with broader community and local authorities, to strengthen commitment and contribution to PVE; the project will target 8 community meetings in each location in Year 2.

8. A consultation meeting to evaluate Year 1 strategies and achievements among PVE-trained professionals and community leaders will make any adjustments needed, and share results with local authorities.

9. In consultation with stakeholders, IF and NGO Partners will develop a PVE Teacher Handbook.¹⁸

10. Teachers will use the handbook to hone PVE messaging with students, encourage critical thinking and help students build resilience to VE. Teachers will develop methods for using the handbook in the classroom, and provide quarterly reports to IF.

11. In consultation with stakeholders, IF and NGO Partners will develop a database for referrals to assist stakeholders in timely and specific referrals. The database will be customized to the provinces, managed by NGO Partners and will be accessible to all stakeholders.

12. In consultation with stakeholders, IF and NGO Partners will develop a MEAL matrix for documentation and evaluation of PVE events, interventions and outcomes, including challenges. The MEAL matrix will be managed by IF, and will be accessible to all stakeholders.

13. At the end of Year 2, in a meeting facilitated by IF’s NGO Partners in each of the locations, stakeholders in project will conduct an overall assessment of project outcomes and lessons learned, and provide recommendations on future initiatives for local authorities.

Objective 3: **Build capacities of college-aged youth to become PVE leaders for youth (12-16) and help build resilience of both groups against VE through developing self-worth and reinforcing civic pride. (Year 2)**

Activities:

14. IF holds focus groups with future youth leaders (aged 18-25) to present the project and determine their understanding and role in PVE;

15. IF provides 3-day PVE training to college aged youth, including mentorship skills regarding younger youth (aged 12-18).

16. Trained youth leaders meet with teachers, other professionals, to develop outreach strategies for school-aged children, to plan mentoring program and youth project;

17. A “Big Brother mentoring program” for younger youth (15 children), guided by PVE youth leaders, is carried out over 3 months (once a week), and builds a PVE-themed project, with the support of IF and Partner NGOs;
18. Hold community meeting events to showcase youth projects and discuss the role of youth as positive agents for stability and security in their communities. PVE leaders and Women Leaders (WAVE pilot) will participate in these events.

Objective 4: BRYC extension period: Sustainability of BRYC through

- **Outcome 1:** Sustained BRYC PVE teams in the provinces of Baghdad, Salaheddin, Anbar and Ninawa.

**Activities:**
1. IF provides continued capacity-building for BRYC PVE teams in the 4 provinces
2. IF expert and PVE teams jointly develop by-laws to sustain the functioning of the PVE teams beyond the project through guidelines (including role, activities, etc.)
3. PVE teams continue identification of VE challenges, PVE awareness and outreach with communities and local authorities, and lead one PVE youth initiative per location.

- **Outcome 2:** Linkage of BRYC PVE teams with governmental structures and other PVE actors and organizations in the 4 BRYC provinces.

**Activities:**
4. IF, NGO partners and BRYC teams identify and connect with the most relevant PVE civil society actors and organizations in the provinces for creating synergies in addressing VE challenges
5. IF, NGO partners, and the BRYC teams contribute their expertise and skills to ONSA sub-committees.

- **Outcome 3:** Synergies and cooperation with UNESCO on PVE in education.

**Activities:**
6. IF consultations with UNESCO about potential contributions and cooperation in the new UNESCO project on PVE, to start in 2023.
7. Reciprocal sharing of PVE expertise and achievements between UNESCO and IF
8. Final evaluation of the project extension and Years 1-2 with NGO partners and PVE teams
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

This chapter presents a comprehensive overview of all the activities conducted and their most critical outputs in relation to the set out objectives. More information and detailed M&E results on each activity can be found in the Quarterly Reports on BRYC, including the Q 5 Report on the project’s last extension until January 31, 2023.

Objective 1: Build capacities of male and female PVE leaders (community leaders, professionals and teachers) to conduct community outreach and provide PVE support to youth and families. (Year 1)

ACTIVITY 1: Securing support of local authorities
During the month of July 2020, the NGO Partners started reaching out to their local communities to introduce the project and get community buy-in. Key local officials and community leaders were contacted by phone and via Zoom meetings due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and consequent curfews and lockdowns. The NGOs managed to carry out the preparatory phase of socialization of the project effectively under the circumstances. The meetings were successful in gaining the community support and buy-in, and the targeted stakeholders expressed strong interest in collaborating with IF and the three local partners on this initiative.

ACTIVITY 2: Launching the BRYC project to build support and recruit participants for PVE teams among community leaders and professionals
In coordination with NGO Partners, IF organized seven conferences in the four provinces (two in each Anbar, Nineveh, and Salaheddin and one in Baghdad – 50 people per site) in which a total of 378 stakeholders participated, including community leaders, tribal sheikhs, activists, and community police. After presentation of the project’s goal and objectives, 219 people volunteered to participate in the PVE teams, which represents 59% of the attendees at these conferences. The PVE teams’ primary task is to communicate with local communities to raise awareness about PVE, encouraging the peaceful resolution of problems and conflicts, adopting an approach of moderation and tolerance, and supporting youth as essential contributors in instilling these concepts in their societies. The high percentage of nominees indicates the attendees’ faith in the project’s objectives, and the societal desire to implement such projects in Iraq to rebuild from the tragedies of past conflict.

ACTIVITIES 3a and 3b: PVE trainings for professionals, teachers and community leaders

Activity 3a: 6-day PVE training for professionals and teachers
Due to the Eid holidays and the government-mandated COVID-curfew in May, this training was conducted in the provinces of Anbar, Salaheddin and Ninawa in June 2021. In Baghdad, this training was conducted later in 2021 as a result of the project’s relocation from Zaafaraniya to Karrada in late Spring. The 6-day training provided the PVE leaders with knowledge and skills to identify drivers and recognize markers of violent extremism, gain skills for promoting moderation, tolerance and peaceful resolution of conflict, strategies for community outreach and communication. In all seven locations, 85 people participated in this intensive training, among which 56 teachers and 29 professionals. The high percentage of teachers in the local PVE teams reflects the project’s focus on PVE in education and build VE-resilience of school children.
Activity 3b: 2-day cascade training for community leaders
In January 2021, IF conducted the 2-day training for community leaders (local authorities, religious cleriks, mukhtars) to provide knowledge on concepts of PVE, identify instances and markers of violent extremism and radicalization, and skills for peaceful conflict resolution. IF and NGO Partners identified 3-4 Women Leaders (WAVE) from each location to act as mentors for the new trainees. 56 people (8 per location) participated in the training.

ACTIVITY 4: Community outreach by PVE teams (women leaders, professionals and community leaders)
In all seven locations during the month of March 2021, IF coordinated with NGO partners to conduct a series of community outreach meetings by PVE leaders. The intended results of these meetings were to bring together PVE leaders to meet with community members to discuss VE risks and drivers, raise awareness of values that contribute to PVE, and provide problem-solving intervention. Community outreach meetings were held with six sessions in each location except Baghdad, where only two sessions were held because the project team began experiencing threats to their safety and IF management decided to shift activities from Zaafaraniya to Karrada. In the outreach sessions in March, BRYC’s PVE teams engaged with a total of 564 people (347 men, 217 women), while in the additional sessions in Karrada (Baghdad) the new PVE team successfully interacted with 90 people (43 men, 47 women).

Headline statements from community discussions about the risks and drivers for VE and ways for prevention:
- The presence and participation of politicians and officials in community awareness meetings is important to help involve relevant and powerful stakeholders in the project’s success.
- The most important ways to counter violent extremism: to seriously and sustainably address issues related to unemployment, poverty, education, corruption, and the rule of law.
- The importance of raising awareness within the community about the causes of extremism and how to address it, including awareness programs for youth and women, and how to prevent VE in their families and surroundings within society.

ACTIVITY 5: Teachers using their PVE knowledge and skills at school
PVE-trained teachers in all locations completed their awareness-raising activities and PVE interventions/referrals at schools in March and April 2022. The focus of their efforts was to disseminate the concept of PVE, of preventing and reducing violent extremism through dialogue and discussion with students, and through their teaching of PVE-related values to promote peaceful coexistence.

Methodologies used by PVE-trained teachers in schools aimed at:
- Enabling young people to contribute to preventing extremism and to activate the school environment.
- Motivating young people and making them understand that they are an important component of society and have a major role in reducing violent extremism.

Teachers also developed new ways to convey how to prevent violent extremism among students through different formats of awareness-raising, discussing and analyzing VE-related situations including
- sports and artistic activities such as painting or role plays
- discussing and reflecting on stories from reality that talk about the tragedies that Iraqis were subjected to as a result of violent extremism, especially after the events of ISIS
- using school trips to religious and cultural sites in Iraq showing the diversity of beliefs and the value of
accepting the culture of the other.

Out of the 1400 school students targeted in this project the total number of students participating in PVE sessions reached 1398, including 672 male and 726 female students. The following table allows to compare the structure and outcomes of this activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>The number of activities carried out</th>
<th>Male students participated</th>
<th>Female students participated</th>
<th>Total of students participated</th>
<th>Total planned number</th>
<th>Completion rate</th>
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<td>75</td>
<td>125</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Mosul</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ramadi</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fallujah</td>
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<td>287</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>457</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Al-Dur</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>96</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tikrit</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>181</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>Karrada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>139</td>
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<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>726</td>
<td><strong>1398</strong></td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>

In their required monthly reports to IF and NGO Partners, teachers documented their informal PVE teaching sessions at school, individual referrals, and included reflections on challenges and successes.

**Example success story** showing the multiplying effect of PVE sessions in schools:
- Sabrin, PVE-trained teacher in Falluja: “My relationship with the students at school developed in a way that they now trust me and share all their problems and personal ambitions, and this is what enabled me to help them; this caught the attention of my fellow teachers, some of whom began to follow the same way in dealing with and approaching female students, and consulting me on some topics related to dealing with student issues.”

**Objective 2:** Continue outreach to communities, and develop a cross-referral system, a MEAL matrix, and a Handbook for teachers to support PVE interventions and build resilience against violent extremism and radicalization (Years 1-2)

**ACTIVITY 6: Consultation sessions of PVE teams**
PVE leaders of the 7 local teams met periodically to plan activities, report on their work and share lessons-learned. An important result of these consultation sessions was that they helped establish and strengthen the network of the project’s local PVE leaders.
The main objective of these meetings was to exchange views and ideas, hold discussions and share lessons about:

- the activities that have been implemented by leaders, professionals or teachers and
- how these activities have helped to increase the empowerment of the people or the targeted communities with resilience towards violent extremism.
- which methods of interventions were used, according to the specifics of each case, and
- what values and concepts were used to prevent or prevent violent extremism.

The meetings also discussed how these interventions or the values contributed to building peace and tolerance, and their repercussions on the social environment of the target area with the aim to making it a more peaceful and stable community.

**ACTIVITY 7: PVE leaders continued their outreach and awareness meetings with communities**

PVE leaders together with Women Leaders (from WAVE pilot project) continued outreach meetings with the broader community and local authorities to raise awareness and strengthen the commitment and contributions by community members to PVE. In all 7 locations 52 awareness meetings were conducted – 8 meetings in each of the 6 locations and 4 in Karrada (Baghdad) – with a total of 787 people participating in these meetings (428 men and 299 women in the 6 locations of Anbar, Salaheddin and Ninawa). 98% of all participants confirmed after the meeting that it had raised their awareness of PVE values, and that after a sense of fear in the beginning of the meetings, they felt encouraged to speak because of the reassuring presence of the Community Police, whose members were part of 3 PVE teams in Salaheddin, Anbar and Baghdad (Karrada).

The aim of the meetings was to discuss the drivers of VE, but also the roles required of everyone to contribute to preventing violent extremism in the targeted areas, and to prepare mechanisms or policies that could help prevent violent extremism or reduce it. Ideas on how to address and limit the spread of extremist ideology and behavior included these recommendations from community members:

- Using prominent social media sites to raise awareness of the concept of extremism and of the mechanisms of prevention and diagnosis of cases – this will achieve great results in spreading the awareness required to prevent violent extremism.
- Targeting young people and use their positive energies to help develop and support PVE-related concepts and attitudes in society.
- Direct parents to stay away from negative criticism of their children, but focus on any positive action; also monitoring their children's friends will help save their children from falling into violent extremism.
- PVE awareness campaigns in schools and public places, because young people are the lost likely to fall into extremist ideology.

The effectiveness of the project’s continued outreach meetings with communities became evident as they served as starting points for follow up action, such as the establishment of networks among teachers and between professionals and community leaders (via WhatsApp groups), and the creation of communication plans for outreach to more residents of the region to gain their PVE awareness and support.
ACTIVITY 8: Consultation meetings of PVE teams to evaluate Year 1 strategies and achievements

The evaluation meetings in each of the seven project locations served as a tool to measure the project’s achievements through the lens of its main stakeholders, the local PVE teams. The discussions, facilitated by IF and NGO Partners, were successful in identifying:

1) The most useful or effective BRYC activities to achieve the set out Objectives
2) Challenges and obstacles in Year 1, and
3) Recommendations and suggestions for next steps by PVE teams and/or public authorities.

1) PVE training for BRYC’s local team members and the community awareness and outreach meetings were considered as the most useful activities in Year 1, as they had provided BRYC’s local PVE teams with the necessary skills for community engagement on PVE, and with communities had helped identify most at-risk groups and served as catalysts for community-led action to limit the spread of VE-related ideology and behavior.

2) Among the most prominent challenges and obstacles in Year 1 was the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting health restrictions, which limited or delayed in-person meetings with beneficiaries; delays in obtaining approvals from Education Directorates in the governorates to conduct PVE sessions in schools; and in most schools the insufficient support of PVE-trained teachers due to the lack of allocated time for PVE and the non-existent role of educational advisors in the schools to support PVE-dedicated activities and direct interventions with students.

3) Recommendations ranged from the activation of educational advisors in schools, over holding students-parents’ sessions on PVE awareness and skills, to the need of focusing PVE outreach on decision-makers and involving them as well in training sessions to obtain more active support from institutions.

ACTIVITIES 9+10: BRYC’s PVE Training Guide supporting PVE sessions in the classroom

In consultation with stakeholders, IF and NGO Partners in cooperation with education and PVE experts in Iraq had developed a PVE Training Handbook (Activity 9), which teachers used to hone PVE messaging with students, encourage critical thinking and help students build resilience to violent extremism (Activity 10).

Although the PVE Training Handbook was an informal, but very valuable resource for the BRYC teachers to prepare for their PVE teaching and awareness sessions, IF and NGO Partners were not successful in obtaining its official approval and recognition by educational authorities at the governorate- and national level. Locally IF had shared the Training Guide with school principals and was able to get the permission of the schools’ administrations for teachers to use it to guide their communication with students on violent extremism and methods of its prevention.

ACTIVITIES 11 & 12: Complementary tools for PVE leaders – the Referral System and MEAL matrix

Activity 11:
After consultation with NGO Partners and PVE leaders, IF developed a referral system and database for the local PVE teams to assist them with doing timely and specific referrals (Activity 11). The reason for providing this tool is that most of VE-related issues cannot be fully and comprehensively be addressed and resolved with the capabilities of the PVE leaders alone, and therefore require the intervention of other parties to solve them, whether it is the Community Police, the help of specialized organizations or of specific groups in civil society.
The focus of the BRYC referral system is on supporting PVE leaders in planning and following up on individual cases of VE. It includes the important features of guiding PVE leaders in assessing the risk related to the individual VE-related case in terms of its impact on family and the community, and subsequently helps develop a ‘treatment plan’ with the involvement of referral to specialists (like medical doctor’s, psychotherapists or other), public authorities or other third parties who can help with the intervention and problem-solving in the identified case.

In that way, the referral system helps the PVE leaders with referrals to service providers from the relevant authorities, and thus help provide more targeted interventions to achieve the best results in limiting or preventing the spread of violent extremism in a timely manner. It also provides a contact database and information about service providers of their various types.

**Activity 12:**

In the course of the 4th Quarter of the project, the documenting features of the referral system for PVE interventions were transferred into a larger structure, which was developed to serve as a MEAL matrix for PVE leaders in all locations. Designed by IF experts to be a tool for PVE leaders to support their Monitoring, Evaluation, Assessment and Learning (MEAL) of VE-cases they had identified and addressed – either via a referral or via their own direct action – this online database enables professionals and community leaders to document and evaluate their interventions and outcomes, including obstacles/challenges, in order to help them improve their PVE interventions through more targeted and timely interventions on phenomena of violence and/or extremism.

The MEAL matrix also served the BRYC project team to measure success and recognize challenges during the project, as it includes features such as:

- Summary of the PVE intervention
- Category of PVE leaders who entered data on a VE-case
- The causes of the emergence of VE phenomena
- Category of people/specialists to whom a case was referred to, or who took action to address it
- Results from the intervention
- Beneficiaries participating in and responsible for the PVE intervention
- Challenges of the PVE intervention and how they were overcome.

**ACTIVITY 13: Evaluation meeting with PVE teams of Year 2**

This meeting was merged with Activity 18, since it allowed to include the evaluation of the PVE youth initiatives and their showcasing with local communities in a broader discussion on the project’s achievements, lessons-learned and recommendations for future PVE action.

**Objective 3: Build capacities of college-aged youth to become PVE leaders for youth (12-16) and help build resilience of both groups against VE through developing self-worth and reinforcing civic pride.**

**ACTIVITIES 14-18:**

Conducting focus groups to select college-aged youth for this project (Activity 14), followed by the 3-day PVE
training program (Activity 15), and their mentoring by PVE leaders in all locations (Activity 16) to help college students develop youth initiatives on PVE. Due to non-accessibility of schools as locations for the mentoring program – schools closed for exams from May to late July 2022 – Activity 17, the ‘Big Brother/Sister’ mentoring program, was replaced by the redesigned Activity 18 where students’ PVE initiatives did not require direct involvement of school children.

**ACTIVITY 14: Focus groups with college students to build the PVE Youth Leadership program**

To select participants for BRYC’s PVE Youth Leadership program, IF and NGO Partners in all seven locations conducted focus group discussions with college-aged youth. The meetings provided an understanding of the BRYC project with its focus on youth to become agents for peace and stability, and informed about the training for college students to enable them to become PVE mentors for younger youth. Engagement with the students was done by WhatsApp, Zoom and in-person meetings to verify the interest, preparedness and commitment for the project.

Following a set of selection criteria, out of the 96 participating students (48 male, 48 female) 69 candidates were chosen for the BRYC project, and PVE youth groups of 9-10 students were set up in each of the seven locations.

**ACTIVITY 15: 3-day PVE training for college-aged youth**

IF and NGO Partners conducted seven trainings (one per location) to provide the selected college students with knowledge on forms of VE, how to recognize and address it (concepts of PVE), skills for mentorship and project-building with younger youth on PVE-related themes. The training was provided to 69 university-level youth (aged 18 to 25), including 33 young men and 36 young women.

The trainings were very successful in increasing the knowledge of college students regarding the different forms of violent extremism and radicalization, providing skills for identifying its causes and drivers and for promoting moderation and dialogue with their communities and in particular with younger youth. They also became aware of the key role of civil society for disseminating the concept and values of PVE. Initial brainstorming about PVE strategies that the PVE youth teams could develop into youth-focused community initiatives resulted in these suggestions:

1) **Locations where to implement PVE youth initiatives**
   - In secondary schools during classroom lessons
   - Public places: squares, community halls etc. in locations where extremist individuals are present
   - IDP camps and remote places
   - University
   - Video clips on social media

2) **Strategies for PVE community initiatives**
   - Gatherings and lectures on PVE-related themes and values
   - Seminars, festivals and conferences in cooperation with influential community leaders and activists
   - Dialogue sessions in informal, recreational settings, to get to know other people’s lifes and challenges
   - Participatory theater play, arts and sports events.
ACTIVITIES 16-17: Mentorship for BRYC’s youth groups and PVE youth initiatives
Trained PVE youth leaders in all 7 locations received guidance from the project’s PVE leaders on their development of PVE initiatives, which were to be addressed at their peers, at school-aged children and their communities (Activity 16). These mentorship meetings with our PVE-trained college students were important not only for an exchange of knowledge and experience, but also for linking the PVE youth groups to the local PVE teams, which increased their diversity and therefore the outreach and impact of each PVE team.

The PVE initiatives for communities and younger youth
As a consequence of prolonged school closures, the planned ‘Big Brother/Sister’ mentoring and project-building program with younger youth (Activity 17) was replaced by PVE initiatives for communities and youth, which were to address children, but did not require the direct involvement of younger youth.

Out of the 28 initiatives that BRYC’s seven youth teams had developed, IF selected 14 for implementation, which covered a wide range of methodologies and topics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province &amp; location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title and format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad, Karrada</td>
<td>26-30/07/2022</td>
<td>“The road to moderation to prevent violent extremism” – video about VE-awareness through a footage of people, places and symbols of different religions, published on social media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad, Karrada</td>
<td>26-30/07/2022</td>
<td>“Internal peace” – small publications with texts to appeal to the spirit of unity, peace and love, distributed in Cafés in Karrada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar, Falluja</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Promoting the concepts of PVE to young people survivors in former conflict areas” – dialogue sessions for psychological and social support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar, Falluja</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Prevention of extremism through disability sports” – joint awareness session with young people from Center for The Care of People with Special Needs and with the Falluja Youth Center on forms of violence and extremism and success stories how to address or overcome them, followed by a friendly match with all participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar, Ramadi</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Peace in the eyes of young people” - photo gallery jointly created with young people from the Youth Forum in Ramadi, with pictures posted on social media and their exhibit launched in the safe space of Ramadi Youth Center, to promote the concept of peace and rejecting violence and extremism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar, Ramadi</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Protecting young people in displacement camps from addiction and extremism” – awareness raising activity with young IDPs in the camps about the dangers and harms of drug use and its relation to VE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninawa, West Mosul</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Black and white” - presentation of a play for young people highlighting the many aspects of life that have two faces, and the need to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ninawa, West Mosul</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Messages from Mosul” – <em>advocacy campaign on Facebook for peaceful coexistence</em>, after in-person sessions with citizens and officials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninawa, Hamdaniya</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Promoting social cohesion among community members in the Ninawa Plain” - <em>filming a short documentary</em> about visiting religious monuments and places, showcased in a public park for 3 days in 3 areas in Hamdania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninawa, Hamdaniya</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“I draw a smile of hope” – organizing <em>drawing exhibits in selected schools</em> to raise VE-awareness of younger students and to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence for the people in Hamdaniya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaheddin, Tikrit</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Women are the source of peace and rejection of extremism” - <em>one-day training workshop</em> with youth on the importance of using social media and fighting fake news, to promote peace, reject extremism and achieve community cohesion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaheddin, Tikrit</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Promote peace and community cohesion against dangerous phenomena, like drugs, in the streets of Tikrit” – <em>one-day workshop</em> with youth, on the importance of peace and the fight against drugs with the aim to create messages to be presented in the streets of Tikrit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaheddin, Al-Dour</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Strengthening the relationship between the security services and society to achieve peace” – <em>consultative session</em> with the security services and youth with the aim to develop a mechanism for communication and cooperation between them and society and contribute to peace and stability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaheddin, Al-Dour</td>
<td>23-26/07/2022</td>
<td>“Art is a message to promote peace and renounce violence” – <em>dialogue sessions with youth</em> to discuss mechanisms how to develop the existing Youth Center in Al-Dour into a place for peace-building and to promote participation of young people in the community.</td>
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**Selected feedback from participating PVE youth teams after implementing the PVE initiatives:**

- “It helped increase young people’s confidence in their abilities to participate genuinely in the prevention of violent extremism.”
- “The spirit of cooperation within the youth team working as one team in order to achieve a specific goal, so that we did not notice any difference between us, especially that we were all from multiple nationalities and sects.”
- “Creating a supporting atmosphere and giving youth a chance to take responsibility, will give the motivation and awareness to be a leader to volunteer to helping people.”
ACTIVITIES 13 & 18: Discussion of BRYC achievements with PVE teams, PVE-Youth and communities

The public showcasing of the 14 PVE Youth initiatives was combined with a discussion on the project’s outcomes and recommendations for future PVE action, and led by IF and NGO Partners with their PVE teams in each of the 7 project locations. These events in late July 2022 were attended by a total of 456 people, including 276 men and 180 women, among which 320 community members and 108 PVE-trained leaders and youth from the project.

The final showcasing and public discussion of these PVE youth initiatives with members of all the seven communities at the end of Year 2 in BRYC confirmed the high relevance and value of the project for all locations and its strong appreciation by community members. The discussions with beneficiaries also confirmed that supporting local communities, especially those in areas liberated from ISIS, and strengthening their resilience to VE is still a very important task and much more needs to be done in order to achieve a more stable, cohesive and peaceful society in Iraq.

Recommendations from stakeholders and community members at the end of Year 2 highlighted the necessity to
- continue and expand PVE activities such as the PVE youth program,
- the skills- and awareness building on PVE in schools in conjunction with increasing support for PVE-trained teachers,
- PVE support for communities and to extend activities to rural areas that don’t get much attention by the Iraqi government,
- strengthening partnerships with public authorities (especially youth and education) and
- the necessity to improve livelihoods for families and young people so to protect them from the exploitation by violent and extremist groups
(for more details, see Year 2, 4th Quarterly Report).

Objective 4: BRYC extension period: Ensuring sustainability of BRYC outcomes (08/2022 to 01/2023)

Building on the recommendations from BRYC Years 1-2, the no-cost extension period focused on supporting the sustainability of the project’s achievements in all 4 governorates. To that end, IF connected BRYC’s PVE teams in the 4 provinces with PVE programming of other local organizations and international implementers, and aligned this with sustaining BRYC’s trained PVE leaders’ capacities to become:

1. agents of change for increased social stability and peace in their districts and communities,
2. partners for complementary action with local PVE actors and governmental structures in the provinces, including ONSA sub-committees (via UNDP) or localized action plans,
3. collaborative partners with UNESCO, aiming at synergies especially in programming on PVE in education.

To the above three expected outcomes contributed a series of 7 activities that are shortly summarized below; for more details and their evaluation reports see BRYC Year 2, 5th Quarterly Report.
OUTCOME 1: Sustained BRYC PVE teams in the 4 provinces of Baghdad, Salaheddin, Anbar and Ninawa

IF recruited 4 teams (one per province) of 12 people each from the existing BRYC network of PVE leaders (years 1-2). We took care to again include the 14 women leaders who had worked with IF on building PVE capacities of women heads of households in IF’s PVE pilot project Women against Violence and Extremism (WAVE, 2018-19) and had been members of the 7 PVE teams in BRYC. A needs assessment with these PVE leaders on their priority topics informed a 3-day IF workshop providing advanced training on the development of PVE initiatives and on successful advocacy to improve their collaboration with communities, local authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) on PVE (Activity 1). Complementary to that, IF started the co-creation process of ‘Bylaws’ (operative guidelines & internal regulations) with BRYC’s teams to enhance their operative skills as a group, support a sense of ‘ownership’ for their mission, and strengthen their sustainability beyond the project (Activity 2). At the same time, all PVE leaders’ teams continued their outreach meetings with communities and local authorities to raise awareness for PVE and to lay the foundation for collaboration on VE-issues with a diverse set of actors at the local and provincial level, including community leaders, tribal and religious leaders and public authorities (Activity 3).

OUTCOME 2: Linkage of BRYC PVE teams with governmental structures and civil PVE actors locally

To create linkages between the BRYC PVE teams with governmental structures and civil actors and organizations and promote complementarity of action, IF asked NGO partners and PVE teams to identify and connect with the most relevant PVE civil society actors and organizations in the 4 provinces of Ninawa, Salaheddin, Anbar and Baghdad for creating synergies in addressing VE challenges. The meetings conducted by BRYC’s PVE teams included an average of 8 CSOs and/or activists per governorate, with whom we explored and agreed on areas for cooperation and coordination, and developed mechanisms for communication. Those meetings also served for a valuable exchange of experiences regarding opportunities and challenges for PVE work in each location or governorate (Activity 4). Aiming to connect the BRYC teams to governmental structures in the provinces, namely the ONSA sub-committees on VE, the BRYC team-leads (= IF and NGO partners) continued or started to establish relations with the ONSA sub-committees through some of the committees’ members, attended their sessions (Anbar, Ninawa) and in Baghdad and Salaheddin we paved the ground for future collaboration/membership with the ONSA sub-committees, once they have started their work with UNDP and are ready for consultations with CSOs on local action plans to implement the National Strategy on PVE in the provinces (Activity 5).

OUTCOME 3: Synergies and opportunities for cooperation with UNESCO on PVE

In view of BRYC’s special focus on PVE in education, we used the extension period to create synergies and opportunities for cooperation with UNESCO. This was achieved through IF’s continued consultation meetings with the PVE unit from UNESCO in Erbil, which served to exchange program updates and lessons-learned, and where we discussed potential IF contributions to the planned next UNESCO project on PVE in Iraq (Activity 6). As a result, UNESCO Iraq is now well aware of IF’s expertise and networks in the area of empowering women, youth and communities on PVE, and UNESCO will resume discussions once they will start a concrete planning to implement their new project. The other activity with UNESCO aimed at reciprocal sharing of PVE expertise
and achievements, which led to UNESCO’s webinar for teachers and education professionals in BRYC on December 11, 2022 to disseminate knowledge about UNESCO’s Guide for Safe and Supportive Learning Environments, jointly developed with the Ministry of Education (Activity 7)

**Final evaluation session of the extension phase with BRYC teams on January 5, 2023 (Activity 8)**

After ending the implementation phase in BRYC’s last extension, IF discussed in a meeting with the 3 NGO implementing partners and 2 PVE leaders from each team of the 4 locations what they saw as

- the added value,
- current challenges for work on PVE and
- the perspectives for the sustainability of BRYC.

**Results from January 5, 2023 session with BRYC teams**

For NGO partners and PVE leaders the **highest value** was the project’s extension in itself, in so far as it allowed for continued communication and PVE engagement with communities, local authorities and schools, which further strengthened the relationships of trust and solid partnerships, that had been built up during BRYC years 1-2. The diversity of actors within the BRYC teams, including governmental and non-governmental, different age groups and gender, was seen as very positive and productive by PVE leaders with regards to further connecting the team to different groups in the community and to those local and governorate authorities who are relevant/responsible for PVE. The comprehensive approach on PVE through the 14 women leaders in the teams, and the engagement with youth both through the PVE youth initiatives continued from years 1-2, and the successful PVE-in-education approach in schools was also very highly valued by BRYC teams. Cooperation and responsiveness from other CSOs and provincial authorities, such as members of ONSA sub-committees and some Governors (Ninawa, Salaheddin) contributed to increase PVE teams’ impact and helped build their local network for ongoing and future activities.

The size of the Iraqi population at risk of and the various forms of VE were identified as the biggest challenges requiring continued monitoring and action in a cross-sectoral approach to include all relevant groups in society and different levels of governmental agencies. On the local level, effectively targeting rural areas on PVE, and achieving the return and reintegration of families with former ISIS affiliations, including young people most at risk of being attracted by VE groups, is seen as another major challenge for PVE in Iraq.

**Sustainability** for the BRYC project received a very positive outlook from NGO partners and PVE leaders, mainly with regards to the solid groundwork laid by the project in terms of trust built between the local PVE teams and their communities, positive relationships with local authorities and the Community Police, and partnerships developed with civic actors and organizations.

**Recommendations** for future action or programming include the continuation and further refinement of community outreach and cooperation with local authorities and partner organizations, and point to engaging with individuals or groups who already have a strong impact on wide parts of the public, namely political parties and influencers on social media. In addition to leveraging social media and providing PVE training and working with influencers and political parties on how to address and counter hate speech and other phenomena of VE, BRYC teams could scale up their PVE initiatives by helping build and working within a network of experienced PVE actors, including big international implementers like UNDP, UNESCO and IOM.
SUCCESS STORIES

PVE sessions in classrooms

❖ **Anbar:** Saberin, PVE-trained teacher in Falluja: “My relationship with the students at school developed in a way that they now trust me and share all their problems and personal ambitions, and this is what enabled me to help them; this caught the attention of my fellow teachers, some of whom began to follow the same way in dealing with and approaching female students, and consulting me on some topics related to dealing with student issues.”

❖ **Anbar:** Many girl students raised and discussed basic and sensitive issues regarding the prevailing social traditions and norms, including the freedom which clothes to wear and the right to continue education for girls.

❖ **Salaheddin:** Based on the outcomes of the PVE session, the NGO partner and PVE leaders’ team was asked to continue cooperation with the schools in implementing similar dialogue and cultural sessions that bring together students of both sexes and their families.

Community outreach meetings by PVE teams

❖ **Salaheddin:** Joint work on enhancing community cohesion between IDPs and local communities, including a focus on reconciliation between the families of ISIS victims and the families of ISIS relatives will contribute to more stable and peaceful communities.

❖ **All locations:** The role of community leaders (such as tribal elders) should be supported to undertake initiatives to prevent and counter extremist ideology, and guide their communities as role models.

❖ **Ninawa:** Professor Ahmed Jassim, “I thought that extremism is only about religion and its association with terrorism and extremist groups, but after I joined the project and took training for six days, my understanding and awareness of extremism changed. I understood that it takes on different dimensions in addition to the concept I have.”

PVE teams contributing to the work of ONSA sub-committees

❖ **Ninawa:** as a result of cooperation with PVE teams from BRYC, the sub-committee agreed to issuing letters to Ninawa Governorate and the National Security Advisory urging the centralization of work in the field of countering violent extremism.

❖ **Salaheddin:** the Governor on December 27, 2022 expressed his admiration for BRYC’s material (poster and brochure) on PVE, and stressed the need for Al-Noor (IF’s NGO Partner) to communicate with the ONSA sub-committee Countering Violent Extremism in the province; also the Chairman of the sub-committee expressed his admiration and support for Al-Noor to join the sub-committee and to attend its meetings.
LESSONS LEARNED

Ninawa
- The local PVE team included different local leaders from various sections of government institutions, security forces, clerics, women leaders, educational institutions and university students; through their participation they contributed positive messages to the implementation of the project’s activities.
- There is a clear weakness in coordination between government and security agencies on the one hand, and international and local organizations on the other hand who work to prevent violent extremism.
- There is a clear benefit from increasing PVE leaders’ capacity through engaging them in courses that enhance their knowledge and skills in the field of violent extremism together with other organizations working in the same field.

Karrada
- The concept of violent extremism is still a complex and unclear concept, and many local organizations do not distinguish between violence in its general form and violence based on extremism.
- The members of the ONSA National Committee have varying information and lack clear figures and data.
- There is a need for more cooperation between governmental structures and CSOs/NGOs on PVE, as so far there is little reliance on civil society organizations on violent extremism issues.

Salaheddin
- Cooperation by government agencies with CSOs to train young people in professions and to provide safe places away from isolation, including cultural centers where both female and male youth can meet.
- Cases of bullying among students create an unsafe environment for students in schools, and the student who is bullied meets the bullying with violence.

Anbar
- The government must assume its responsibility and role in the community, and not put weight on the tribes and the mukhtariya, but rather create a participatory and national framework to bear responsibility for all.
- It is necessary to train and empower female staff to work and assist the community police, clans and clerics, including in the areas of raising women's awareness and resolving disputes among them.

CHALLENGES

❖ “There is a real need for the authorities to sit with us at the same table, to hold them accountable for solutions and remedies for the infrastructure and services of society, to develop and activate laws, and
“everything that restores hope to young people and immunizes them against extremism.” (Dr. Nidal Ali, woman PVE leader, Anbar)

❖ Difficulty in entering schools and the requirements for obtaining approvals from the Ministry of Education and the Directorate in the governorate (Anbar)
❖ The presence of unregistered children and unregistered marriages in the Tash and Hemera areas (Squatter settlements in Anbar), severe poverty and poor services are all an incubator for VE.
❖ The weak role of the media in highlighting the dangers of violent extremism in society (all locations)
❖ Government institutions are not seriously and actively interested in combating the danger of violent extremism in society, and the sub-committee for countering violent extremism is not as effective as required (Ninawa)
❖ Lack of interest in young people by government institutions and state agencies with regards to attracting the energy of youth, especially in adolescence, through sports activities and technical training that can shed light on many talents and create multiple opportunities for young people. (Ninawa)
❖ The deteriorating economic situation and the lack of job opportunities for young people can lead them to think about joining formal and informal armed institutions, which in the future may constitute a new type of violent extremism in society. (Ninawa)
❖ Challenges for PVE in schools: most schools don’t have education counsellors, and sports and arts classes have been removed to make place for more natural sciences classes. (Karrada, Baghdad)
❖ The lack of routine procedures for registering organizations with the Ministry of Education. (Karrada, Baghdad)
❖ Challenges for PVE in schools: most schools don’t have education counsellors, and sports and arts classes have been removed to make place for more natural sciences classes. (Karrada, Baghdad)
❖ Weak coordination between civil society and authorities concerned with countering violent extremism, and weak capacities of security and specialized agencies in confronting violent extremism. (Salaheddin)
❖ Most of the teaching staff and parents of students do not know the mechanisms of communication with the security services. (Salaheddin)
PHOTOS

Note: for the purpose of this report a selection of the pictures had to be made; they don’t reflect all activities implemented during the period of the project (see all Quarterly Reports, Years 1-2), but BRYC’s extension.

Activity 1: Advanced PVE training on Advocacy and Communication skills for the 4 BRYC teams

Baghdad, Nov. 17-19, 2023 Training workshop for BRYC teams from Karrada and Anbar
November 24 to 26, 2023 Mosul City, Training workshop with BRYC teams from Ninawa and Salaheddin

Activity 3: PVE awareness and outreach meetings with communities and local authorities

Nov. 30, 2023, Karrada (Baghdad), Office of Christian-Yazidi-Sa'iah Endowments, - PVE leader Mr Al-Shammari explains the concept of PVE to 15 women, who through their work deal directly with ISIS survivors.
Dec. 20, 2022 – Tikrit (Salaheddin), Awareness session with community leaders, including tribal sheiks, clerics and members of the local government

Dec. 26, 2022 Salma High School for Girls

Dec. 28, 2022 Al-Shehab Preparatory School for Boys
Activity 3.2 PVE Youth Initiatives

Ninawa - “Drawings of Hope”

Dec. 22, 2022 – Tikrit (Salaheddin), School for distinguished women, Dialogue session on PVE
Dec. 26, 2022, Mosul Drawing competition - Salma Secondary School for Girls; Al-Shehab Preparatory School for Boys
Dec. 29, 2022 – Karrada (Baghdad), Eastern Secondary School for Girls, PVE awareness session with students and teachers

Dec. 29, 2022 – Karrada (Baghdad), Komait Middle School for Boys, PVE awareness session with students
Activity 4: BRYC teams connect with local organisations and actors working on PVE

Nov. 30, 2022 – Mosul (Ninawa), My City Hall, Meeting with local and international organisations on PVE

Nov 30, 2022 – Tikrit (Salaheddin), Rabie Al-Sham Restaurant Hall, Meeting local organisations on PVE
Al-anbar – Rumadi -29 Nov. 2022 ( Meeting local organisations on PVE )

Activity 5: BRYC teams connect with the ONSA sub-committees on PVE to provide expertise

December 20, 2022 - Baghdad Arsat - Belitum Hotel - Ishtar Hall
Dec. 20, 2022 - Baghdad Arsat, Belitum Hotel, the BRYC team Karrada meets with members of the ONSA sub-committee on PVE and with local organizations for a knowledge exchange and discussion on how to prevent violent extremism, and improve related communication and coordination in Baghdad governorate.
Dec. 20, Baghdad Arsat - Belitum Hotel - Ishtar Hall: Country director and lead for the BRYC team in Karrada, Ms. Dhefaf Al-Jarahi, here with members of the ONSA sub-committee from Baghdad: Dr. Mohammed Al-Wadhih, Mrs. Doaa Abdel Rahman and Mrs. Nadia Saleh Jassim
August 24, 2022 - Ninawa Governorate Building – Al-Hadba Hall: Deputy Governor from Ninawa chairs the second meeting of the ONSA sub-committee on violent extremism, with the presence of PAO, other CSOs and community leaders.
RESULTS FRAMEWORK

(showing activities in the sequence that they were conducted in Years 1-2 and during the project extension, see: Year 1 Report and Y2 Quarterly Reports)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Performance Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1:</strong> Build capacities of men and women PVE leaders (community leaders, professionals, teachers), to conduct community outreach and provide PVE support to youth (12 to 18) and families.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1:</strong> To date, no less than 45 meetings with stakeholders and local authorities have been implemented in all seven work sites targeted by the project. These meetings aim to introduce the project and its objectives, invite participation, and provide the required support for the success of the project.</td>
<td>Implementation of up to 45 meetings with local stakeholders and authorities through IF staff or partner organizations</td>
<td>Meeting photos</td>
<td>100% of stakeholders and local authorities contacted through the meetings have become direct supporters of the project and are ready to participate in the project’s activities.</td>
<td>% increase in stakeholders and local authorities with whom they have met and have become direct supporters of the project and are ready to participate in the project activities</td>
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<td>Reports from partner organizations</td>
<td>First baseline questionnaire</td>
<td>At least 87.5% of the target sample in the first baseline questionnaire are willing to support the project.</td>
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<td>Copies of the letters of support for the project</td>
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<td>Obtaining the required letters of support</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 2:</strong> Launching event in all 7 communities to build support and recruit participants for PVE training among community leaders and professionals</td>
<td>Implementation of 7 conferences in seven targeted regions totaling 378 participants, an increase of 28 people over the planned 350 participants. 219 of the participants volunteered to join the new leadership team in this project, which is 163</td>
<td>Photo Reports from partner organizations</td>
<td>100% of the required conferences were executed</td>
<td>All required conferences implemented</td>
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<td>Attendance lists monitored by IF staff</td>
<td>291% increase of required volunteers in the leadership team, 56 were required and 219 volunteered.</td>
<td>Increase in conference participation</td>
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<td>Lists of candidates</td>
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<td>Increase in the percentage of volunteers to join the team of new leaders in this project</td>
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<td>Increase in percentage of people willing to support</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 3b:</strong> IF and local NGO partners carried out 8 training workshops over two days, reaching a total number of participants 67 participants (27 women and 40 men) community leaders in eight different locations where the eighth workshop was carried out in Baghdad, Karrada district. Activity 3b aims to build the capacity of professionals and leaders in determining the driving factors and signs of extremism and teaches participants the skills and concepts of peaceful conflict resolution, tolerance, moderation, communication techniques, and referral systems. Twelve of the women leaders trained in the previous project supervised and co-mentored the new trainees.</td>
<td>more people than required.</td>
<td>Schedule of exercises implemented</td>
<td>At least 23% increase in the awareness, information, and skills of participants enabling them to provide support and assistance to young people and affected groups in their communities in the future.</td>
<td>the project and participate in project activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67 people received a high quality of accredited PVE training curriculum in addition to identify VE and use new skills of conflict resolution | A copy of the training curriculum used | Percentage difference between the pre and post test questionnaire for trainees | % Evaluation of the training material and the benefit achieved |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>A copy of the trainers’ CVs</th>
<th>% Quality and Skill of Trainers (Trainers Assessment)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>Training assessment report</td>
<td>Lessons learned</td>
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<td>Photos</td>
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<td>Lists of participants in the exercises</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 4:</strong> During the reporting period, IF and partner organizations supervised, organized and supported the implementation of 38 community awareness meetings in the seven targeted areas, 564 people participated in these meetings, and the professionals trained in the prevention of violent extremism in this project and women leaders from the previous project managed these meetings and facilitated discussions and interventions on topics that most participants in these meetings put forward. There were community leaders such as mayors and clerics as well as local officials. The discussion method was used to discuss the dangers of violent extremism and its driving factors in the targeted areas as a method of...</td>
<td>38 meetings were held, representing 90% of the planned 42 meetings in the target areas. In Baghdad’s Zaafraniya district, IF carried out 2 of the 6 planned meetings due to security concerns. A total of 564 people participated in Activity 4 meetings throughout Iraq, including 217 women, representing 38% of the participants. High quality of meeting management and discussions. Timely execution of meetings in 7 locations. 38 reports on violent extremism in targeted areas.</td>
<td>Meeting photos</td>
<td>84% interest rate of discussions on the risks and drivers of violent extremism. 82% interest rate of discussions in helping to implement future activities. 83% of respondents said that these meetings contributed to raising awareness of the values that contribute to the prevention of violent extremism at a rate of at least 77%. 81% of the values gained from these meetings are disseminated to their communities with the aim of increasing the prevention of violent extremism. 79% discussed new ways that can be used to provide solutions to solve problems or issues related to violent extremism and referral services when needed.</td>
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<td>indirect awareness. Also, the mechanisms to be adopted to achieve increased awareness of the values that contribute to the prevention of violent extremism were discussed and future plans were also discussed to provide the interventions required to solve problems related to violent extremism, including referrals of important issues to stakeholders.</td>
<td>72 people received a high quality of accredited PVE training curriculum in addition to identify VE and use new skills of conflict resolution</td>
<td>Schedule of exercises implemented</td>
<td>At least 80% increase in the awareness, information and skills of course participants enabling them to provide support and assistance to young people and affected groups in their communities in the future.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Build capacities of men and women PVE leaders (community leaders, professionals, teachers), to conduct community outreach and provide PVE support to youth (12 to 18) and families</td>
<td><strong>Activity 3a:</strong> IF and partner NGOs carried out 6-day training courses in 6 of the 7 locations on the prevention of violent extremism for 72 PVE leaders, including 47 teachers, 25 professionals, stakeholders.</td>
<td>A copy of the training curriculum used</td>
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<td>A copy of the trainers’ CVs</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Training assessment report</td>
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<td>Photos</td>
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<td>Lists of participants in the exercises</td>
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<td>Activity 4: IF and partner organizations supervised, organized and supported the implementation of the remaining 5 community outreach meetings to reach 43 community outreach meetings in the seven targeted areas, 653 people participated in these meetings, and the professionals trained in the prevention of violent extremism in this project and women leaders from the previous project managed these meetings and facilitated discussions and interventions on topics that most participants in these meetings put forward.</td>
<td>43 community outreach meetings were held in total. 38 meetings were implemented during the previous reporting period, Y1 Q4. 5 meetings were implemented during this reporting period, Y2 Q1. A total of 653 people participated in Activity 4 meetings throughout Iraq, including 264 women, representing 40% of the participants. High quality of meeting management and discussions Timely execution of meetings in 7 locations</td>
<td>Meeting photos Attendance forms Meeting evaluation questionnaire Activity reports</td>
<td>81% of people indicated an interest in the discussions on the risks and drivers of violent extremism. 83% of people indicated an interest in helping to implement future activities. 84% of respondents said that these meetings contributed to raising awareness of the values that contribute to the prevention of violent extremism at a rate of at least 79%. 83% of the values gained from these meetings are disseminated to their communities with the aim of increasing the prevention of violent extremism. 79% of people discussed new ways to solve problems or issues related to violent extremism and referral services when needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
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<td>prevent violent extremism as well as potential intervention methods. One such method discussed was using referrals.</td>
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**Activity 6:** Professional PVE leaders and community leaders meet periodically to conduct consultations to plan and report on their work and share lessons learned.

Four meetings were carried out in Anbar Governorate, two in Fallujah district and two in Ramadi district, in which 40 people from professional PVE leaders and community leaders participated, including 21 women, representing over 50% of total participants.

The purpose of these meetings is to conduct consultations for planning activities and reporting about their work and sharing lessons learned.

- At least ten cases related to the impact of violent extremism were discussed.
- Future plans for the required activities were discussed.

| | Photos | Activity reports | The percentage of meetings held which helped to establish networks supporting the reduction of violent extremism |
| | | | The percentage of meetings held which helped to support target communities |
| | | | The percentage of meetings held which helped increase resilience to violent extremism and extremist ideology. |

The number of networks supporting the reduction of violent extremism that have been established again

Support to target communities from networks established to reduce violent extremism

The percentage of development in resilience to violent extremism and extremist ideology.
### Objectives

**Objective 2:**
Continue outreach to communities, develop a cross-referral system, a MEAL matrix, and a PVE Handbook for teachers to support PVE interventions and build resilience against violent extremism and radicalization.

### Activities

**Activity 6:** Continued from previous page, Professional PVE leaders and community leaders meet periodically to conduct consultations to plan and report on their work and share lessons learned.

- During these meetings, four success stories/lessons learned were exchanged.

### Outputs

- 60 meetings were carried out in which 130 people participated, including 44 participants from community leaders and 72 participants from professionals and teachers, and also 14 women leaders from the previous project participated in these meetings.
- The number of women participating in this activity is 70, men and 60 participants.
- The gender diversity of the participants was taken into consideration.
- At least ten cases related to the impact of the most common violent extremism in the targeted areas were discussed and the mechanisms for dealing with them were consulted.
- Future plans for the required activities aimed at curbing violent extremism.

### Means of Verification

- Attendance sheets
- Activity reports

### Outcomes

94.7% of the meetings helped create networks that support strengthening resilience in the face of violent extremism and extremist ideology.
98% of meetings helped exchange experiences and information.
98% of the meetings helped prepare appropriate plans to monitor cases of extremism.
At least 77% of meetings helped provide support to target communities.
At least 69% of the meetings helped increase resilience to violent extremism and extremist ideology.

### Key Performance Indicators

- Pictures
- Reports from NGO Partners including meeting results.
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<td>extremism in the target areas were discussed - At least four lessons learned were discussed and benefited from in these activities.</td>
<td>- pictures - activity reports</td>
<td>98.7% of the meetings helped spread awareness of reducing violent extremism in the targeted areas. 98.7% of these meetings contributed to raising awareness among the various participants of the values that support the prevention of violent extremism</td>
<td>% Spreading awareness to reduce violent extremism in the targeted areas. % Contribution of these meetings to raising awareness among the various participants of the values that support the prevention of violent extremism</td>
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<td>Activity 7:</td>
<td>Joint awareness-raising meetings between leaders (professionals and community leaders) and women leaders (from the previous project) with community and local authorities to strengthen commitment and contribution to preventing violent extremism.</td>
<td>- 48 awareness meetings were carried out in all targeted areas except Baghdad - The roles required of everyone to support or enhance the contribution to preventing violent extremism in the targeted areas were discussed - Mechanisms or policies have been prepared to help prevent violent extremism to reduce it - 727 participants participated in these meetings, including 428 men and 299 women.</td>
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<td>Activity 8:</td>
<td>Consultation meetings between PVE leaders (professionals and community leaders) to evaluate strategies, activities and achievements from Y 1.</td>
<td>- 6 consultative meetings were carried out in all the targeted areas except for Baghdad - Project strategies and activities were evaluated - Achievements are evaluated The number of</td>
<td>- pictures - activity reports</td>
<td>The usefulness or effectiveness of the various activities that have been implemented in achieving the objectives of the project by reducing violent extremism in the targeted</td>
<td>% Benefit or effectiveness of the implemented activities in achieving the project objectives related to enhancing resilience in the face of violent</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1:</strong> Build capacities of male and female PVE leaders (community leaders, professionals and teachers) to conduct community outreach and provide PVE support to youth</td>
<td><strong>Activity 3a (Karrada):</strong> IF held a 6-day training course in Baghdad on the prevention of violent extremism for 13 professional and teachers in Baghdad</td>
<td>participants in these meetings is 114, including 59 women and 55 men. - 37 community leaders, 65 teachers and professionals, and 12 women leaders (from the previous project) participated in these meetings.</td>
<td>areas and spreading the concepts of peaceful coexistence in the targeted areas. 91% suitability of the objectives and activities of the completed project with the requirements or real needs of high priority in the targeted areas. 89% of the respondents believe that the project’s implementation was done in a timely manner and agree with the objectives to be achieved.</td>
<td>extremism and extremist ideology. % Compliance of the objectives and activities of the completed project with the requirements or real needs of high priority in the targeted areas % Implementation of project activities in a timely manner.</td>
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<td>(12 to 18) and families</td>
<td><strong>Activity 5:</strong> Teachers use their PVE knowledge and skills in school with students and their families</td>
<td>timely manner that helps in carrying out future tasks</td>
<td>- Photos - Activity reports</td>
<td>-90% of students were inspired by the implemented activities to the total number planned. -86% the rate of implementation of social activities related to violent extremism in the targeted schools than what was planned. -84% of the implemented activities helped to positively change the participating students and their families (with knowledge and behaviors) related to the reduction of VE.</td>
<td>% Students acquire convictions for the values of moderation, diversity and tolerance that can use critical thinking to build resilience and resilience</td>
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<td>Objective 2: Continue outreach to communities, develop a cross-referral system, a</td>
<td><strong>Activity 7:</strong> PVE leaders and women leaders continue outreach meetings with the broader community to raise awarenesss and</td>
<td>- Two raising awareness meetings were carried out in Karrada-Baghdad. The number of participants</td>
<td>- Photos Activity reports</td>
<td>- 98 % Meetings helped in spreading awareness to reduce violent extremism in the targeted areas.</td>
<td>-% The contribution of these meetings to spreading awareness of reducing violent extremism in the</td>
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<td>MEAL matrix, and a PVE Handbook for teachers to support PVE interventions and build resilience against VE and radicalization.</td>
<td>strenghten commitment and contribution to PVE</td>
<td>reached 33 participants, including PVE leaders.</td>
<td>99% of these meetings contributed to raising awareness among the various participants of the values that support the prevention of violent extremism.</td>
<td>targeted areas.</td>
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<td>- Up to the date of the report, 50 awareness-raising meetings have been carried out in all targeted areas, including Baghdad.</td>
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<td>-% The contribution of these meetings to raising awareness among the various participants of the values that support the prevention of violent extremism.</td>
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<td>- The roles required of everyone to support or enhance the contribution to preventing violent extremism in the targeted areas were discussed.</td>
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<td>- Overall, 760 participants participated in these meetings.</td>
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<td>Objective 2:</td>
<td>Activity 11:</td>
<td>Developing referrals databases at the province level. During the reporting period IF developed a referral database, which became available to PVE leaders and stakeholders from all the target governorates.</td>
<td>At least 80% increase in helping PVE leaders provide more targeted and timely interventions on violent extremism-related cases through quality referral databases.</td>
<td>-% development of referral system</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continue outreach to communities, develop a cross-referral system, a MEAL matrix, and a PVE Handbook for teachers to support PVE interventions and build resilience</td>
<td></td>
<td>-This helps leaders implement PVE interventions with ease, efficiency, and effectiveness.</td>
<td>-The partner organizations staff and the project leaders</td>
<td>-% interconnected referral system consisting in an evaluation tool, which is the monitoring and evaluation matrix, together with treatment</td>
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<td>-One referral database is set up with the possibility of using it in all the targeted governorates.</td>
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<td>against VE and radicalization.</td>
<td>or reduce violent extremism.</td>
<td>-76 PVE-leaders were trained on the use of the database.</td>
<td>possess the knowledge and skills required to activate and use the referral system</td>
<td>plans and procedures (Activity 12)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Activity 12: Develop a matrix for monitoring, evaluation and learning MEAL.</td>
<td>In consultation with stakeholders and IF staff, Al- Amanah Monitoring and Evaluation Company developed a matrix of tables to document and evaluate PVE events, interventions, and outcomes, including challenges.</td>
<td>The system can be viewed by clicking on the following link <a href="https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/Y8Qsvizg">https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/Y8Qsvizg</a></td>
<td>- The matrices helped document at least 102 PVE leaders' interventions, including referrals to address diagnosed violent extremism cases. - At least 90% of the matrix helped improve the performance of PVE interventions in the targeted areas. - Monitoring &amp; evaluation and learning reports have been prepared and are available to partner organizations - M&amp;E and learning documents were reviewed - Interventions related to violent extremism and their results were analyzed. - A simplified report was prepared that includes interventions related to violent extremism and their results</td>
<td>% The matrices helped document PVE leaders' interventions, including referrals to address diagnosed violent extremism cases. -% of the matrix helped improve the performance of PVE interventions in the targeted areas. -The matrix is complementary to the database of referrals.</td>
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<td>Activity 13:</td>
<td>Seven meetings were held in the seven targeted</td>
<td>Attendance lists, Partner Organizations’ reports; and IF</td>
<td>- These meetings helped stakeholders</td>
<td>% These meetings helped stakeholders</td>
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<td>Overall project evaluation with (stakeholders, local PVE leaders, local authorities and community members), took place at the end of Year 2 in late July 2022 in the seven locations.</td>
<td>areas, in which 456 people participated, 320 of the general public in the targeted areas and the rest of the project participants (including 276 males and 180 females), with the aim of conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the project, its results and lessons learned, and making recommendations for future initiatives Share with local authorities.</td>
<td>M&amp;E report on the activity.</td>
<td>understand the successes of the project, the challenges of preventing violent extremism, and the methods used. - Determining and discussing the results and effects achieved from the project and the outputs of the efforts made. - Assisting in the preparation of sustainable future initiatives to prevent violent extremism.</td>
<td>understand the success of the project, the challenges of preventing violent extremism, and the methods used. -% Determining and discussing the results and effects achieved from the project. -% These meetings helped prepare sustainable future initiatives to prevent violent extremism.</td>
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**OBJECTIVE 3:** Building the capacities of college-aged youth to become PVE leaders and mentors for youth aged 12-18, and strengthening the resilience of both younger and older youth against violent extremism

**Activity 14:** Holding focus group meetings with future youth leaders (18-25 years)

- Seven focus group meetings were held with future youth leaders (18-25 years old) in the seven targeted areas. At least ninety-six young people participated in these meetings, taking into account gender (50% male and 50% female).
- Seventy-nine of them were nominated to be Youth PVE Leaders.

- Attendance lists
- Partner organizations’ reports

- 100% of youth who participated in focus groups are familiar with the project.
- 79 of applicants for training to be Young Leaders in Countering Violent Extremism.
- 100% of youth who participated in focus groups think these meetings were useful.
- 89% This activity helped create networks that support strengthening resilience in the face of violent extremism and extremist ideology.

- % of youth who participated in focus groups are familiar with the project. - Number of applicants for training to be Young Leaders in Countering Violent Extremism. - % of young people who participated in focus groups think these meetings were useful % This activity helped create networks that support strengthening resilience in the face of violent extremism.
## Iraq Foundation

**Objectives**

### Activity 15:
- Seven training courses were provided on reducing violent extremism in the seven targeted areas for a period of 3 days. Sixty-nine young students of college age (33 males and 36 females). The training courses included counseling and guidance skills for young people (12-18 years).

- Attendance papers.
- Reports from partner organizations.
- Coaches Reports.

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<th>Means of Verification</th>
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<td>- 96% This activity helped exchange experiences</td>
<td>violent extremism and extremist ideology.</td>
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### Activity 16:
- Consultative meetings between PVE Youth Leaders and PVE leaders in the communities to provide university students with guidance on their development of PVE Youth projects (Activity 18) were implemented in the seven target areas. No less than 188 trained youth leaders participated with PVE-trained teachers and other professionals (including 64 female and 124 male) to develop

- Attendance lists
- Partner organizations reports

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<td>- %70 This meeting contributed to increasing the participants' ability to prepare future plans in preventing violent extremism.</td>
<td>- This activity helped establish a network aimed at curbing violent extremism. This network is diverse in ages and diverse in work. This intellectual and scientific diversity gives more space to build comprehensive and successful methodological plans in achieving its goals.</td>
<td>- %This meeting contributed to raising awareness among the participants of the values that contribute to preventing violent extremism.</td>
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<td>communication strategies for youth (12-18), for mentoring program planning and project building.</td>
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<td>Activity 17: Mentoring and project building by PVE-trained university students with younger youth</td>
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<td>Activity 18: 14 PVE-themed youth initiatives for their communities and younger youth were developed, implemented and presented in community meetings:</td>
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**Objectives:**
- Communication strategies for youth (12-18), for mentoring program planning and project building.

**Activities:**
- **Activity 17:** Mentoring and project building by PVE-trained university students with younger youth
- **Activity 18:** 14 PVE-themed youth initiatives for their communities and younger youth were developed, implemented and presented in community meetings.

**Outputs:**
- Activity 17 was replaced by Activity 18 due to school closures from May to July 2022, which prevented in-person mentoring of school students by the PVE-trained college-aged youth and students.

**Means of Verification:**
- Participants lists.
- Documenting youth projects (video, photos, social media) and community dialogue; Partner organizations reports.

**Outcomes:**
- This activity helped in exchanging experiences and information between different types of participants.
- This activity helped increase the participants' resilience to violent extremism in the targeted areas.
- This meeting contributed to raising awareness among the participants of the values that contribute to preventing violent extremism.

**Key Performance Indicators:**
- 89% of community members including local officials, PVE and community leaders as well as community members who participated in outreach meetings, are already % of community members who
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<th>Objectives</th>
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<td>then presented at the final BRYC community meetings in late July 2022. Review of youth projects in preventing violent extremism within the activities of local communities in the seven sites.</td>
<td>Seven meetings were held in the seven targeted areas, in which 456 people participated, 320 of the general public in the targeted areas and the rest of the project participants (including 276 males and 180 females), with the aim of Review of youth projects in the face of violent extremism</td>
<td>supportive of the project objectives.</td>
<td>participated in outreach meetings, are already supportive of the project objectives.</td>
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Objective 4: M&E Logframe for No-cost extension (NCE) 2.0 of BRYC project, August 2022 – January 2023

**Outcome 1: Sustained BRYC PVE teams in the 4 provinces of Baghdad, Salaheddin, Anbar and Ninawa**

**Activity 1:**
IF and NGO partners to set up 4 PVE teams from BRYC, one team per location, including teachers, professionals, community leaders, women leaders and youth: total of 50 PVE leaders (Mosul 14, Anbar 12, Baghdad 12, Salaheddin 12).

- set up 4 PVE teams from BRYC (including teachers, professionals, community leaders, women leaders and youth), one team per location.
- at least 50 PVE leaders (Mosul 14, Anbar 12, Baghdad 12, Salaheddin 12).
- The selection of the set up 4 PVE teams from BRYC was made according to criteria that support sustainability and continuity.

list names of PVE teams from BRYC

set up 4 PVE teams from BRYC, according to specific criteria, including the desire to continue working to reduce violent extremism, and they have a high social standing enables them to have a high impact, and have skills, knowledge, and behaviors that enable them to continue.

-% 100 set up teams formed of PVE leaders according to criteria that support sustainability and continuity.
-80% of the quality of the selection criteria and their compatibility with the extension objectives.
-75% of the quality of methodologies and policies adopted in selection.
-95% quality of execution (right choice).
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<td></td>
<td>IF and NGO partners conduct a needs assessment on skills and regional PVE challenges with their 4 PVE teams to prepare for the advanced PVE capacity-building and the co-development of the by-laws (Activity 2)</td>
<td>continuity related to preventing violent extremism</td>
<td>- the IF questionnaires for the needs assessment - the collected answers by PVE leaders - The needs analysis report categorized by priority</td>
<td>1. Identify the basic needs of PVE leaders teams that will enable them to develop their skills to address PVE challenges in the four governorates and enable them to prepare bylaws. 2. Effective contribution to the continuation of the activities and interventions of PVE leaders in the targeted areas.</td>
<td>-%90 the basic needs diagnosed or identified. -90% the compatibility of the questions set with the objectives and requirements of the project -70% the focus on the weaknesses of PVE leaders identified from previous experiences -70% the quality of the research methodology Implementation quality and statistical analysis -60% the data utilization rate and results of the analysis</td>
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<td>- IF, NGO partners and their local PVE teams attend a 3-days in-person training 2 PVE teams jointly per location), to include advanced skills on PVE, and PVE teams discuss draft-1 of by-laws</td>
<td>Implementation of 2 training workshops for two PVE teams each, (Baghdad and Ninawa) the duration of the workshop is three days), to 50 PVE leaders on advanced skills on PVE, and PVE teams discuss draft-1 of by-laws.</td>
<td>-Pictures or recordings. -A table of leaders names which preventing extremism participating in the exercises. -Activity Reports - Evaluation Reports.</td>
<td>1. Capacity building for PVE leaders teams in the four targeted governorates that will enable them to be sustainable. 2. Effective contribution to the continuation of the activities and interventions of PVE leaders in the targeted areas through co-development of by-laws</td>
<td>-83 %the contribution to Building Continued Capacity of PVE Leaders Teams in the Four Targeted Governorates.( -% 75 the increase knowledge, skills, and behaviors that enable PVE leaders to continue to implement violent extremism activities or interventions through trainings.</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 2:</strong> IF expert and PVE teams jointly develop by-laws to sustain the functioning of the PVE teams beyond the project through guidelines (including role, activities, etc.)</td>
<td>IF, NGO partners and their PVE teams together with the IF-expert on PVE discuss draft-2 of the by-laws, and PVE teams help finalize the co-creation of these guidelines for PVE teams (this can be done through a Zoom meeting)</td>
<td>- Hold at least one meeting for each governorate.(Zoom), with the participation of the IF expert, partner NGOs and all PVE teams with the aim of drafting and discussing regulations. -develop by-laws to sustain the functioning of the PVE teams beyond the project through guidelines.</td>
<td>-Photos or recordings of meetings - table (names of the participants in the meetings). -Reports</td>
<td>The co-developed by-laws/Guidelines help create ownership by PVE teams for their group and PVE activities, and sustain the functioning of the PVE teams beyond the project.</td>
<td>-70%These meetings contributed to exchanging views on the preparation of internal regulations. -85%the quality of regulations and their ability to keep PVE teams working after the project -75% these meetings helped create a sense of ownership of PVE leaders for their team and continued functioning -65% the increased response to priority topics for PVE teams in their governorate.</td>
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<td>The by-laws will be based on consultation with the NGO partners and with the PVE teams</td>
<td>The expert report ed to IF about his consultations with PVE teams on developing the by-laws.</td>
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<td>(Activity 1 &amp; 2), the text will reflect that joint development and it will respond to priorities and provide methods to address challenges for the PVE teams in their provinces.</td>
<td>PVE leaders teams continue community outreach activities to raise awareness, identify current VE challenges and provide ongoing PVE interventions and referrals.</td>
<td>-Not less than four (one in each target location) activity carried out during the extension period relate to direct awareness activities, or outreach activities.</td>
<td>-photos. -Activity Reports. -Evaluation Reports.</td>
<td>Continued and sustained activities of PVE leaders in the four regions, combined with increased awareness of communities and their leaders of VE, and increased knowledge of ways how to address it, through the interventions of PVE leaders.</td>
<td>%55 the continuing activities and interventions of PVE leaders in the targeted areas. %70 Reducing the phenomena of violent extremism in the targeted areas.</td>
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**Activity 3:**
1) PVE teams continue identification of VE challenges, their PVE awareness work, outreach and PVE interventions, and
2) they conduct one PVE youth initiative.
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<td>PVE leaders engage with local or regional authorities (including tribal and religious leaders) to address violent extremism challenges</td>
<td>- Not less than four (one in each target location) of meetings with local or regional authorities (including tribal and religious leaders) aimed at addressing the challenges of violent extremism</td>
<td>- Photos. - Activity Reports. - Evaluation Reports.</td>
<td>Reducing the challenges of violent extremism through ongoing communication with local or regional authorities. Increased awareness of local or regional authorities of VE, and increased knowledge of ways how to address it, and knowledge about which support is needed for PVE leaders, such as teachers, and for youth to help them reduce the challenges of VE.</td>
<td>% 60 the reducing the challenges of violent extremism in the targeted areas.</td>
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<td>IF, NGO partners and local PVE teams conduct one youth initiative per location.</td>
<td>Implement at least 4 youth initiatives, one in each governorate, aimed at reducing violent extremism The total number of direct beneficiaries of these initiatives is 454 students and their parents</td>
<td>- Photos. - Activity Reports. - Evaluation Reports.</td>
<td>Youth continue to implement initiatives aimed at curbing violent extremism in their areas</td>
<td>% 70 the youth success in implementing initiatives aimed at curbing violent extremism in their areas.</td>
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**Outcome 2:** Linkage of BRYC PVE teams with governmental structures and other PVE actors in the 4 BRYC provinces through

**Activity 4:** IF, NGO partners and PVE teams

<p>| PVE teams hold at least two meetings with other IF and NGO partners arranged four meetings of their PVE teams with at | - Photos or recordings of meetings - Table (names of the participants in the meetings). | - Reducing the duplication of work aimed at curbing | % 65 the reducing duplication of work on |</p>
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<td>identify and connect with the most relevant PVE civil society actors and organizations in the provinces for creating synergies in addressing VE challenges.</td>
<td>civil organizations who work on PVE; IF and NGO partners will arrange these meetings of their PVE teams with other local or provincial actors (in-person or on Zoom).</td>
<td>least 36 other civil organizations or other local or provincial actors who work on PVE. 57 stakeholders, including BRYC teams, participated in the meetings. The main objective of these meetings was to reduce the duplication of work aimed at curbing violent extremism in the four targeted governorates, and improving the ability of PVE leaders and actors to address the challenges of violent extremism through joint or coordinated action.</td>
<td>- - Reports.</td>
<td>violent extremism in the four targeted governorates. - Improvement of the ability of PVE leaders and actors to address the challenges of violent extremism through joint or coordinated action.</td>
<td>reducing violent extremism. %80 the increased capacity to meet the challenges of violent extremism through joint and coordinated action.</td>
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**Activity 5:**
IF, NGO partners, and the local PVE teams contribute their expertise and skills to ONSA sub-committees

<p>| Activity: IF, NGO partners, and the local PVE teams either Continue their collaboration and communication with the sub-committee, OR try to connect to ONSA sub-committees via UNDP or through contacting individual committee members to obtain approval for joining the upcoming consultations by the | -NGO partners continued their collaboration and communication with the sub-committee (Ninawa) - BRYC teams joined the local consultations by ONSA sub-committees with civil society groups on action plans for the ONSA strategy in the provinces (Anbar, Ninawa) | - photos - - Reports of the executed meetings | - Improvement the linkage of BRYC PVE teams with governmental structures and other PVE actors in the 4 BRYC provinces - local BRYC PVE teams contribute to the implementation of local or regional PVE action plans (jointly developed by the ONSA sub-committees and local CSOs) as part of the ONSA national strategy to counter VE | At least 85% Improvement of the linkage of BRYC PVE teams with governmental structures and other PVE actors in the 4 BRYC provinces local or regional contributions to the national ONSA strategy to counter VE. |</p>
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| ONSA committees with CSOs. | - BRYC teams discussed with some committee members ways of cooperation on and support for initiatives as part of a PVE action plan in the governorates (Salaheddin, Karrada, Anbar);  
- BRYC teams obtained the support from individual committee members and high-level officials in the governorates – including the Governors of Salaheddin and Ninawa – to be included in the committees’ work with civil society organizations. | | | | |

**Outcome 3:** Improvement of the synergies and opportunities for cooperation with UNESCO

**Activity 6:** Ongoing IF consultations with UNESCO about potential contributions and cooperation in the new UNESCO

<p>| Activity 6 | Ongoing IF consultations with UNESCO about potential contributions and cooperation in the new UNESCO | No data available yet due to late start of new UNESCO project | No data available yet due to late start of new UNESCO project | - No data available yet due to late start of new UNESCO project | No data available yet due to late start of new UNESCO project | No data available yet due to late start of new UNESCO project |</p>
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<td>project on PVE, to start in 2023.</td>
<td>Activity 7: Reciprocal sharing of PVE expertise and achievements.</td>
<td>16 PVE teams members of the education sector attended in the webinar (Five from Anbar, Baghdad and Nineveh, and one participant from Salah Al-Din Governorate) presentation of the UNESCO PVE Manual for teachers developed for Iraq.</td>
<td>- List of participants</td>
<td>Improvement the synergies and opportunities for cooperation with UNESCO</td>
<td>at least 50% the Improvement the synergies and opportunities for cooperation with UNESCO</td>
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