

Scope of Work Template

RELEASE IN FULL

COUNTRIES

The following countries are approved for programming under this award:

Tunisia

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Clarke Ellis, Senior
Reviewer

GOALS

This project will *contribute* to the following Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)-Level and Program-Level goals:

Decrease, deter, and respond to kidnappings for ransom (KFR) and other sources of terrorist financing, especially cash couriers, in the Maghreb through national and regional workshops, technical capacity-building programs, and other awareness-raising and information-sharing exercises.

PROJECT CONTEXT

Over 3,000 Tunisians have joined the ranks of foreign fighters in Iraq and Syria since 2011, giving Tunisia the notorious distinction of being the region's largest recruiting pool for Islamic extremists. In addition to the risks posed by foreign fighters, the recent attacks at the Bardo Museum and in Sousse show the very real danger of domestic violence from extremists within Tunisia. The national government's responses to these threats have so far been highly militarized. These strategies elicit mixed reactions from Tunisian society, who are fearful of extremism but also concerned about the government overstepping and infringing on the space for a vibrant civil life. Heavy-handed security responses hold the risk of aggravating grievances and resentment from communities already vulnerable to extremist messages.

Tunisians' attraction to joining violent extremist groups is rooted in diverse push and pull factors. These factors include issues around identity, economic opportunities, relationships between citizens and the government, and the availability of narratives tap into vulnerabilities of certain groups. To effectively

these factors, it is essential to support community-led approaches for creating peace and security that are based on localized understanding of these push and pull factors. The current context presents an opportunity to engage diverse stakeholders in a reflective, collaborative process to better understand these drivers, and identify leverage points to act to prevent future violent extremists and disengage those already supporting these groups. This opportunity will enable the Tunisian state authorities to find areas of commonalities in seeking to counter violent extremism, shifting their engagement towards shared values and collaboration.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project will be *accountable for achieving* the project-specific objectives listed below. The project will report against the indicators listed below to measure progress towards achieving its project-specific objectives.

Objective Number 1: Increase the engagement of diverse stakeholders (including civil society, youth, women, religious leaders, schools and universities, local governments, and the police and army) in community-level dialogue to identify push and pull factors for Tunisians who support violent extremist groups or join as foreign fighters

- **Indicator 1:** Number of times community stakeholders and government officials meet to discuss CVE-related initiatives (output indicator)
- **Indicator 2:** # of government and community stakeholders engaging in the local dialogues (output indicator)
- **Indicator 3:** Diversity of stakeholders participating in the dialogue and diagnostic process (qualitative output indicator)
- **Indicator 4:** % of project stakeholders who report increased participation in CVE discussions by the end of the project (outcome indicator)
- **Indicator 5:** Support for problem analysis and recommended way forward by participating stakeholders (qualitative outcome indicator)

Objective Number 2: Strengthen the capacity of diverse stakeholders to implement initiatives within their communities to counter violent extremism which emerge from the above process.

- **Indicator 1:** Number of CVE initiatives planned and implemented by the dialogue stakeholders through the micro-grant (output indicator)
- **Indicator 2:** % of project stakeholders who report increased participation in implementation of CVE initiatives by the end of the project (outcome indicator)
- **Indicator 3:** Self-perception of increased trust and collaboration between state and non-state actors in the efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism (qualitative outcome indicator)

Activities

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Milestone (Completion Date)</i>	<i>Objective Supported</i>
Mapping and selection of communities and civil society partners	December 31, 2015	1 and 2
Localized Dialogue and Diagnosis	March 31, 2016	1 and 2
Orientation and Shared Learning	March 31, 2016	1 and 2
Joint Government/Community Strategic Dialogue	June 30, 2016	1 and 2
Micro-grant Program	Dec 31, 2016	1 and 2
Final Evaluation	Jan 31, 2017	1 and 2

GLOSSARY: Key terms and definitions for strategic planning

Activity – A specific action or process undertaken over a specific period of time by an organization to convert resources to products or services to achieve results.

Evaluation – A systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, program or policy. Evaluations are undertaken to (a) improve the performance of existing interventions or policies, (b) assess their effects and impacts, and (c) inform decisions about future programming. Evaluations are formal analytical endeavors involving systematic collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative information.

Goal – The higher-order objective to which a project, program, or policy is intended to contribute.

Impact – A results or effect that is caused by or attributed to a project or program. Impact is often used to refer to higher level effects of a program that occur in the medium or long term, and can be intended or unintended and positive or negative.

Inputs – Resources provided for program implementation. Examples are money, staff, time, facilities, equipment, etc.

Monitoring – Monitoring provides an indication of progress against goals and indicators of performance, reveals whether desired results are occurring, and confirms whether implementation is on track. In general the results measured are the direct and near term consequences of program activities; whereas evaluations document the achievement of outcomes and results and, in some cases, the value of continuing the investment.

Objective – A statement of the condition or state one expects to achieve.

Outcome – A results or effect that is caused by or attributed to the project, program, or policy. Outcome is often used to refer to more immediate and intended effects.

Outputs – The products, goods, and services which result from a project or program

Performance Indicator – Performance indicators measure a particular characteristics or dimension of a project's outputs or outcomes. Outputs are directly attributable to the project

activities, while outcomes represent results to which a given program contributes but for which it is not solely responsible.

Program – A set of interventions, activities, or projects that are typically implemented by several parties over a specific period of time and may cut across sectors, themes, and/or geographic areas

Project – A project is a set of planned and then executed interventions identified through a design process, which are together intended to achieve a defined result, generally by solving an associated problem or challenge. The term project does not refer only or primarily to an implementing mechanism, such as a contract or grant. A set of projects makes up the portfolio of a program. A project evaluation is often carried out within the framework of a broader program.