ROOTED IN COMMUNITIES

GCERF ANNUAL REPORT 2025



GCERF
Preventing Violent Extremism and Terrorism

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List of Key Terms and Acronyms

AES	Alliance of Sahel States
CoP	Community of Practice
CSM	Country Support Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CT	Counterterrorism
GAP	Global Action Platform
GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
GEC	Governance and Ethics Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IRP	Independent Review Panel
LTF	Local Task Forces
NEG	National Expert Group
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
R&R	Rehabilitation and Reintegration
VE	Violent Extremism
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association



Foreword

This report tells a simple story: prevention works - but only if we are willing to invest in it.

In 2025, GCERF-supported programmes reached hundreds of thousands of people in communities on the frontline of violent extremism. Behind these numbers are individuals rebuilding their lives after conflict, young people choosing opportunity over violence, and communities finding ways to resolve tensions before they escalate.

What we see consistently is that violent extremism does not begin with ideology - it begins with grievance, exclusion, and a search for identity and belonging. Our work addresses these drivers directly, through locally led solutions that are both credible and sustainable.

But this report also highlights a fundamental tension. While the need for prevention is growing, the resources available to support it remain uncertain. Too often, funding arrives late, is narrowly earmarked, or fails to match the long-term nature of the challenge.

This is why GCERF is evolving - from a grant-maker to an investment catalyst, working with governments, civil society, and new partners to mobilise more flexible and sustainable resources for prevention.

Our new Strategy 2026–2029 reflects this shift. It is grounded in what we have learned but also shaped by a clear recognition: that prevention must adapt if it is to remain effective and convincing in an uncertain world.

The message of this report is therefore both one of confidence and of urgency. We know what works. The question is whether we are prepared to act on it.



Dr Khalid Koser
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The global context in which GCERF operates is becoming more complex and more contested.

Violent extremism continues to adapt, intersecting with conflict, displacement, and new forms of polarisation, including in digital spaces. At the same time, multilateralism is experiencing one of the biggest crises since the present system was established after World War II.

In this very difficult environment, GCERF stands out as a model of what effective international cooperation based on equal partnership can achieve: a platform that aligns global resources with national priorities and local leadership.

The Board remains confident in GCERF's direction, impact, and continued relevance. The organisation's community-based approach has demonstrated clear results, while its governance model ensures both accountability and strategic oversight.

As we look to the future, our collective task is to sustain and scale what works - ensuring that prevention remains central to international efforts to address violent extremism. This will require continued commitment from partners, as well as openness to innovation in how we finance and deliver prevention.

GCERF is well-positioned to meet this challenge.



Stefano Manservisi
CHAIR OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

Acknowledgements

GCERF thanks its donors, Board, Country Support Mechanism (CSM) members, civil society partners and all other stakeholders for their engagement and generous support.

Current Financial Partners

Australia · Denmark · European Commission · France · Germany · Italy
Japan · Luxembourg · Morocco · Netherlands · New Zealand · Norway
Portugal · Qatar · Spain · Sweden · Switzerland

Previous Financial Partners

Canada · Finland · Liechtenstein · United Kingdom · United States

Partner Countries

GCERF at a Glance

GCERF was established in 2014 to counter and prevent violent extremism (PVE) by investing in people and grassroots initiatives that are typically beyond the reach of the international community. With these investments, GCERF addresses the local, social, economic, and political drivers of radicalisation and recruitment by terrorist and violent extremist groups, providing better alternatives. **In doing so, GCERF supports governments in delivering on their national P/CVE strategies and policies by strengthening the link between local action and national prevention frameworks. GCERF serves as a bridge between national interests and local efforts**. In an age of globalisation and borderless digital spaces, GCERF's work contributes to community security well beyond the countries that receive investments.

MILESTONES TO DATE

USD 119M
in grants awarded

148
total grants funded

28 month
average grant duration

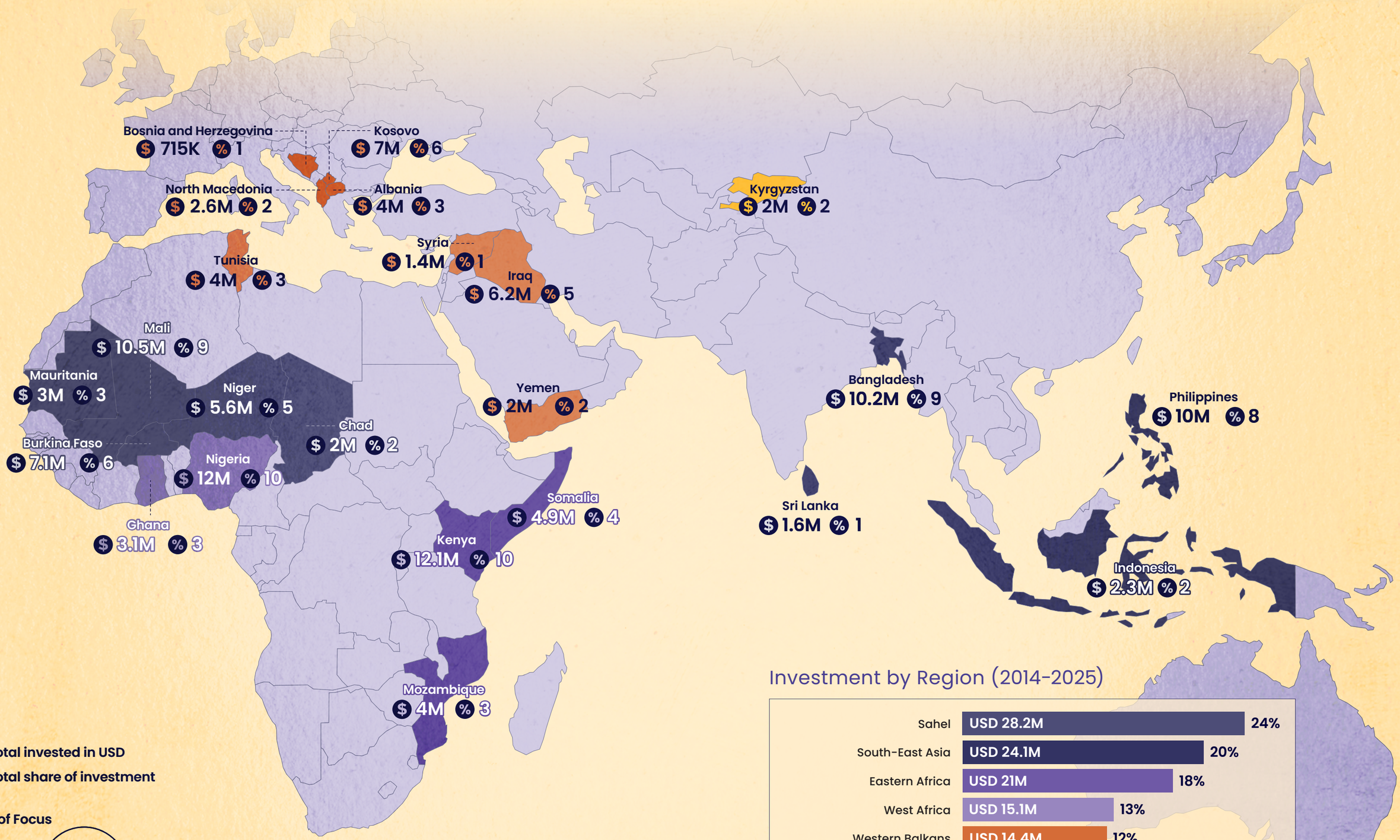
439
civil society organisations (CSOs) supported

4.97M
participants in GCERF-funded programmes

USD 810K
of average grant value



INVESTMENT BY COUNTRY (2014-2025)



$ Total invested in USD

% Total share of investment

Area of Focus



Investment by Region (2014-2025)

GCERF in 2025

USD 8M
in grants awarded

70
active grants

8
calls for proposals

289
proposals received

228
CSOs supported

32%
of CSOs led by a woman

412,700
participants in GCERF-funded programmes

41% of GCERF-funded CSOs received additional funding for PVE activities after GCERF support*

89% of these CSOs said their experience with GCERF directly helped them secure new funding*

* 85 CSOs responded to the survey.

Country-level Investment, Grants and Civil Society Partners in 2025

Countries	Investment (USD)	# of grants	# of CSOs
Albania	–	3	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	1	1
Burkina Faso	3,578,000	2	5
Chad	–	3	7
Ghana	–	3	11
Indonesia	–	3	10
Iraq	–	8	13
Kenya	–	4	25
Kosovo	–	3	11
Kyrgyzstan	–	2	7
Mali	–	2	4
Mauritania	–	4	13
Mozambique	–	3	14
Niger	2,563,000	2	3
Nigeria	–	2	5
North Macedonia	800,000	4	10
Philippines	–	7	31
Somalia	–	4	11
Sri Lanka	–	1	14
Syria*	863,000	3	4
Tunisia	–	4	14
Yemen	–	2	8
Grand Total	**7,804,000**	**70**	**228**

* Activities in Syria are limited solely to the Al-Hol camp.



Key Results in 2025

20,000
returnees from Northeast Syria received rehabilitation and reintegration support addressing psychosocial, economic, educational, legal, and administrative needs, enhancing their resilience against violent extremism

17,600
individuals engaged through interfaith dialogues, intergenerational discussions, and community consultations, strengthening solidarity, resolving conflicts, and building trust between government agencies and communities to prevent violent extremism

15,800
individuals trained in PVE and critical thinking skills, empowering them to identify, resist, and counter extremist narratives

14,300
individuals were provided with counselling and psychosocial support to overcome trauma linked to violent extremism, promoting long-term community safety

12,200
individuals equipped with knowledge, seed grants, skills, training, and tools to strengthen economic resilience, reducing susceptibility to extremist influence

10,300
individuals participated in cultural and sports activities, fostering social cohesion and providing alternatives to radicalisation

6,800
youth at risk of radicalisation received education and enrolment support, directly reducing their vulnerability to extremist recruitment

GCERF's Impact on the Ground

What We Learned: Highlights from the 2025 Post-Grant Assessments

IRAQ – "RETURNING WITH HOPE" PROGRAMME

GCERF funded a USD 5 million programme helping people return home from Al-Hol camp in northeast Syria, and rebuild their lives in the Ninewa, Anbar, and Salah al-Din regions of Iraq. The programme, through five local civil society organisations, provided mental health support, help for children returning to school, community acceptance-building, and local media engagement.

Key results:

2,400+ returnees received reintegration support, in addition to **6,800 returnee children**.

7,800 returnees were provided with **mental health support**.

6 local media outlets were engaged to share stories of successful return.

What changed for returnees:

Mental health & safety: 68% of those who received mental health support felt more emotionally stable and safer.

Children back in school: 91% of parents reported their child was attending school, learning better, and settling in socially.

Feeling part of the community: 59% of returnees felt more able to participate in everyday community life.

What does this mean? An independent evaluation found that returnees supported through the programme achieved strong reintegration outcomes, particularly in rebuilding family ties and community relationships. Progress was most visible in day-to-day private life; participation in public and civic spaces remains a longer-term challenge. Sustaining these gains depends on continued access to services, particularly legal support and specialised care. These remain gaps that go beyond what community-level programmes alone can address.

SRI LANKA

GCERF invested USD 1.8 million through 13 local civil society organisations across six districts in Sri Lanka, all operating in communities affected by the 2019 Easter Sunday bombings. GCERF supported programmes aimed to help young people build resilience and repair trust between communities in the most affected areas.

- **Youth resilience** increased by 12 percent after GCERF's investment.
- **Biggest change recorded in:** Trust between ethnic and religious groups.

What does this mean? Young people in programme communities became measurably more resilient. Independent research confirmed the improvement in inter-community trust was a direct result of the programme, not other factors.



GCERF's Impact on the Ground

What We Learned: Highlights from the 2025 Post-Grant Assessments

SAHEL REGION

Across three countries in the Sahel, GCERF-funded programmes helped communities, former terrorist fighters, and young people at risk of radicalisation move away from violence.

Mali

Trauma score: programme participants 2.4 vs. 8.4 for non-participants (lower is better).

Stronger community relations and 68% less likelihood of conflicts in communities participating in GCERF-supported programming.

What does this mean? Survivors of violence who went through the programme showed dramatically lower distress than those who did not. Former combatants were more likely to reject violence and feel welcomed back by their communities. In areas where farmers and herders historically clashed, relations improved significantly.

Burkina Faso

Youth who reject violence as a way to solve problems:

- Before the programme: **1 in 10**
- Programme target: **6 in 10**
- After the programme: **9 in 10**

What does this mean? The programme surpassed its own target by a wide margin, influencing youth attitudes toward violence and turning thousands of at-risk youths into champions of peace.

Niger

After GCERF programming, communities in Niger were measurably less at risk of being drawn into violent extremism.

- The overall vulnerability score dropped from 93 to 80 - **a 15% reduction**.

The sharpest changes were in two areas:

Sense of identity, safety, and purpose: 20% reduction in risk. When people feel they belong, have a clear sense of who they are, and feel safe, they are far less likely to be drawn toward extremist groups that offer false answers to those needs.

Education and family: 19% reduction in risk. Strong family ties and access to education are protective factors. Improving these reduced the number of people vulnerable through these channels.

What does this mean? These findings reflect some of the most common reasons people become susceptible to radicalisation - not poverty or politics alone, but the deeply personal search for identity, community, and purpose.

WHAT OUR PROGRAMMES ACHIEVED - THE BIGGER PICTURE

GCERF commissioned an independent review of its four-year strategy (2021-2024), assessing what worked, what did not, and what should guide the next phase. Evaluators spoke to key partners and stakeholders, reviewed programme data, and assessed progress against GCERF's targets.

Targets achieved: 54 out of the 76 strategic targets met over four years.

Key findings

What worked well:
GCERF's approach - working through local organisations - was strongly validated. Donors and communities alike recognised it as a real advantage, especially in fragile and volatile settings. The focus on community resilience and social cohesion proved both relevant and effective.

Where challenges remain:
Gains at the community level are sometimes difficult to sustain when broader structural conditions - political instability, limited public services, short-term funding cycles – do not change. Some drivers of radicalisation and conflict lie beyond what community programmes can address on their own.

What comes next:
The review recommends continuing to prioritise local partnerships, making funding more predictable and flexible, planning more deliberately for how programmes exit communities sustainably, and embedding lessons learned more consistently into future programme design.



Voices of our Financial Partners & Partner Countries

Our accession to GCERF in 2023 is a concrete expression of our commitment to join a coordinated regional dynamic, to strengthen our national plan for preventing violent extremism, and to align our action with the highest international standards in this area. From 2023 to 2025, GCERF has invested over $2 million in Chad."

— H.E Ms. Fatima Haram Acyl, Delegate Minister for Planning, Economic and International Cooperation, Chad

The European Union, alongside its member states, is honoured to be GCERF's largest donor since its creation. GCERF addresses the root causes of radicalisation - poverty, marginalisation, and exclusion - by empowering communities to build their own resilience. This approach reflects perfectly the EU's evolving counterterrorism strategy."

— H.E Mr. Glenn Micallef, Commissioner for Intergenerational Fairness, Youth, Culture and Sport, European Union

Over the last decade, GCERF has become an invaluable international partner. It supports grassroots organisations in communities most affected by violent extremism, empowers national actors to design, implement, and sustain PVE solutions, and provides a central link between affected countries, local initiatives, and donors on all continents."

— H.E Mr. Johann Wadephul, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Germany

GCERF's activities align with Japan's policy of strengthening civil society and local communities, particularly by focusing on the roles of women and youth. Japan supports the geographical expansion of GCERF activities in the Indo-Pacific region and is confident that GCERF can contribute better to eradicate extremism through partnerships with new member countries in this region."

— H.E. Mr. Takeshi Akahori — Senior Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

Since 2017, we have been proud to partner with GCERF, proving that when nations stand together, even the toughest challenges – even challenges like fighting violent extremism – can be overcome. With the support of GCERF, we have been successful in every single case, with zero cases of recidivism, mostly saving the lives of those [returnee] children who are now not under the threat of being radicalised."

— H.E Ms. Vjosa Osmani-Sadriu, President, Kosovo

Building community and global resilience is not something governments can do alone. The impact of violent extremism is global and transboundary - all regions are vulnerable. Therefore, it is better that we tackle it together. GCERF's community-focused model is a great example of this and remains as important as ever."

— H.E Mr. Winston Peters, Minister of Foreign Affairs, New Zealand

What makes GCERF unique compared to other approaches and other organisations is its ability to bridge global support with local activity, ensuring that communities themselves are at the forefront of building peace, security, and inclusion."

— H.E Mr. Andreas Kravik, Deputy Foreign Minister, Norway



Global Portfolio Overview



Central Asia

Across Central Asia, the risks of violent extremism are shaped by shared socio-economic challenges and cross-border dynamics, which facilitate the spread of polarising narratives online. Additional factors, including ethnic tensions, labour migration, community detachment, and discrimination, further exacerbate vulnerabilities that violent extremist groups exploit.

After 1990, Central Asia became a source of regional conflict-driven migration, with a subsequent wave to the Middle East after the 2011 Arab uprisings.

Kyrgyzstan repatriated and started the reintegration of families of former terrorist fighters, demonstrating both political commitment and a human rights-based approach. Since June 2024, GCERF has invested USD 2 million in Kyrgyzstan, supporting national and local actors to address the drivers of violent extremism through community cohesion initiatives and socio-economic reintegration for returnee women and children.

In parallel, **GCERF's Governing Board** has approved partnership requests from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan, with investments in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan set to begin in the first half of 2026.



Kyrgyzstan

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for individuals from Iraq and Northeast Syria.

Thematic Areas

Economic opportunities for returnee and host community women.

Capacity of frontline workers in **rehabilitation and reintegration** services.

Psychologists' capacity for Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) delivery and inmate **reintegration**.

Locations

Bishkek City	1
Batken Region	2
Chuy Region	3
Jalal-Abad Region	4
Osh Region	5
Issyk-Kul Region	6



Local Perspectives

Thanks to the programme, I understood that I have rights, participation, and self-guidance. No one should control me or use me.

— 14-year-old girl returned from Northeast Syria after participation in the SOS Children's Villages "I Decide My Future" training

Header photo: Women's initiatives from the northern and southern regions come together for open dialogue - building trust, exchanging practical experiences, and strengthening collaborative efforts in women's entrepreneurship development alongside local task forces and self-governance bodies. (© Foundation for Tolerance International Kyrgyzstan)



Uzbekistan

The GCERF Strategy for Investment in Uzbekistan (2025-2028) was approved by the Board in August 2025, with investment and programme implementation starting in the first quarter of 2026. GCERF will support local civil society organisations in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for individuals from Iraq and Northeast Syria, and in preventing violent extremism.

Thematic Areas

Rehabilitation and Reintegration services for returnee women and children.

Resilience among youth against **online radicalisation**.

Locations

Andijan	1
Bukhara	2
Ferghana	3
Kashkadarya	4
Khorezm	5
Namangan	6
Samarkand	7
Surkhandarya	8
Syrdarya	9
Tashkent city and region	10



Local Perspectives

This EU initiative solidifies Uzbekistan's role as a global leader, evolving its approach to returnees from crisis response to long-term institutionalised integration. Supported by the specialised expertise of GCERF, Hedayah, and the IIJ, Uzbekistan strengthens its national security framework by empowering civil society and advancing strategic legal reforms. By scaling this unique model, the partnership demonstrates that humane repatriation is a cornerstone of global counter-terrorism efforts.

— Bakhtiyor Mustafaev, Deputy Director of the Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies (ISRS) under the President

Header photo: Presentation of the GCERF country needs assessment results to stakeholders,Tashkent, June 2025. (© GCERF National Advisor in Uzbekistan)



Tajikistan

The GCERF Strategy for Investment in Tajikistan (2025-2028) was approved by the Board in October 2025, with investment and programme implementation starting in the second quarter of 2026. GCERF will support local civil society organisations in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for individuals from Iraq and Northeast Syria, and in preventing violent extremism.

Thematic Areas

Frontline workers' capacity for **rehabilitation, reintegration, and case management**.

Creation of a **digital case management** platform.

Local Perspectives

Collaboration with GCERF inspires active engagement and the implementation of projects that truly change people's lives and reduce the risk of the emergence of violent extremism.

— Manuchehr Mahmudzoda, Head of the Country Support Mechanism (CSM)

Locations

Khatlon Region	1
Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS), including Dushanbe	2
Sughd Region	3



Header photo: Civil society organisations and national stakeholders in Tajikistan convene to shape a coordinated approach to rehabilitating and reintegrating returnees – building the local partnerships essential to sustainable, community-led prevention of violent extremism. (© General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Tajikistan)



East and Southern Africa

Terrorism and violent extremism in Kenya, Somalia, and Mozambique are driven by a combination of socio-economic, political, and ideological factors.

In Somalia, al-Shabaab remains the dominant extremist group, threatening and using violence as well as exploiting weak state institutions, clan divisions, and limited economic opportunities to sustain its influence.

Kenya, particularly its coastal and northeastern regions, experiences spillover effects from Somalia, compounded by local grievances related to unemployment, historical marginalisation, and perceptions of exclusion.

In Mozambique, the insurgency in the northern part of the country, especially in Cabo Delgado, is fuelled by local discontent over inequality, underdevelopment, and limited benefits from natural resources exploitation.

Across all three countries, violent extremist groups capitalise on socio-economic grievances, offer financial incentives, and exploit identity-based divisions. Structural challenges such as limited access to justice and economic opportunities, low trust in public institutions, and governance gaps can heighten individuals' susceptibility to radical narratives. Gender-based marginalisation and youth exclusion also contribute to the appeal of violent extremist and terrorist narratives.



Kenya

GCERF supported 20 civil society organisations in strengthening social cohesion.

Thematic Areas

Reintegration and recidivism reduction for individuals disengaged from violent extremist groups.

Skills and livelihoods for at-risk women and youth.

Community-state **trust building** and PVE awareness.

Early Warning/Early Response mechanisms.

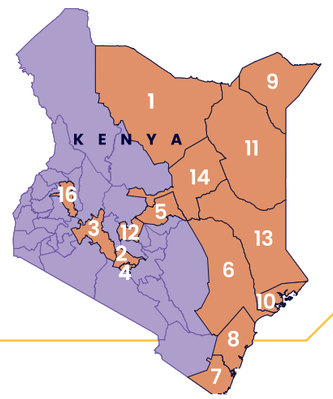
Local Perspectives

True peace begins when leaders, youth, and communities come together early to resolve their differences before they turn into violence. Inclusive dialogue, where everyone, including persons with disabilities, has a voice, helps our community prevent tensions from escalating and strengthens our collective response to violent extremism.

— Participant in the Amani Dhabiti Project community dialogue, Faza Ward, Lamu East

Locations

Marsabit	1
Kiambu	2
Nakuru	3
Nairobi	4
Meru	5
Tana River	6
Kwale	7
Kilifi	8
Mandera	9
Lamu	10
Wajir	11
Nyeri	12
Garissa	13
Isiolo	14
Mombasa	15
Uasin Gishu	16



Header photo: Quresha of Madogo Youth for Good facilitates safe spaces for wo men and girls in Tana River County to engage in dialogue and leadership on preventing and countering violent extremism, empowering them as mentors, decision-makers, and age nts of resilient community development. (© Abdiwelli Mohamed / SARN)



Mozambique

GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations in strengthening social cohesion and providing better alternatives for vulnerable community members.

Thematic Areas

Mainstreaming the **prevention** of violent extremism in local decision-making.

Sustainable incomes for youth to reduce recruitment vulnerability.

Community trust in local leadership and state legitimacy.

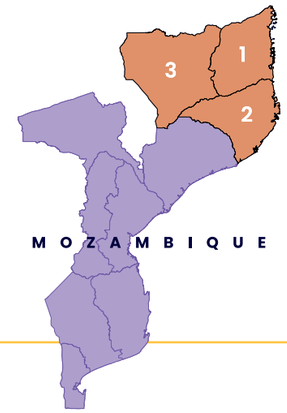
Local Perspectives

Before, I only saw divisions. Today, I see unity and sharing between natives and displaced people. Now I know I can be part of the solution. Thanks to the project, I participated in the District Advisory Board and was able to share ideas on behalf of youth.

— A programme participant, after explaining how the project helped him avoid paths of violence and become a positive young man who embraces peace

Locations

Cabo Delgado	1
Nampula	2
Niassa	3



Header photo: Religious and community leaders gather in Chiúre District for a dialogue session on the role of faith leaders in promoting peace, interreligious cooperation, and community awareness to prevent recruitment and radicalisation by violent extremist groups. (© AAMoz)

Somalia



GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations in promoting reconciliation and stabilisation in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab.

Thematic Areas

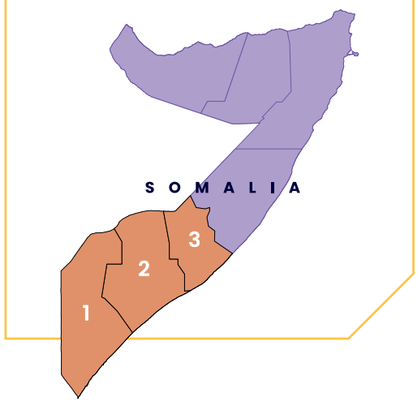
Community capacity for **reconciliation and grievance resolution**.

Improvement of **socio-economic conditions** and livelihood support.

Trust, inclusive dialogue, and **community solidarity**.

Locations

Jubaland	1
South West	2
Hirshabelle	3



Local Perspectives

The dialogues did not resolve all our clan disputes, but for the first time our young men and elders sat at the same table and truly listened to each other's full stories. This renewed trust is our strongest shield against the Al-Shabaab terrorist group.

— Participant in the inclusive community dialogues and initiatives in Mataban

Header photo: Community members in Baidoa Town, Somalia, engage in dialogue and mediation – strengthening social cohesion, fostering reconciliation, and building community resilience against violent extremism. (© ANPPCAN Somalia)



Middle East & North Africa

Violent extremism across Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and Tunisia continues to be shaped by political fragility, socio-economic disparities, protracted conflict, and regional tensions.

In Iraq and Northeast Syria, the aftermath of the territorial defeat of Islamic State (IS) has generated complex humanitarian and security dynamics. Families of former fighters were relocated to camps, including Al Hol and Al Roj. Al Hol's population increased from approximately 9,800 to 73,000 in 2019, according to the Camp Management. Overcrowding, exposure to trauma, and limited access to services and livelihoods have heightened protection concerns and increased vulnerability to radicalisation, particularly among children and adolescents.

The Government of Iraq has continued the voluntary repatriation of its nationals from Al Hol, conducting 15 returns in 2025 and 32 in total since 2021. Earlier rounds facilitated the return of around 19,000 Iraqis, including 12,564 who completed rehabilitation processes.

The broader context in Northeast Syria remains administratively complex, characterised by evolving governance arrangements, periodic security incidents, and constrained humanitarian access.

In Yemen, rising political tensions, intermittent armed confrontations, and regional spillover effects - largely linked to intensified Houthi activity and continued engagements with government-aligned and international actors - have compounded an already severe humanitarian situation. Widespread displacement, economic deterioration, and limited public services have increased susceptibility to recruitment by armed groups, particularly among marginalised youth. Former child combatants face persistent reintegration challenges, heightening risks of social exclusion and renewed association with armed actors.

In Tunisia, 2025 was marked by significant progress in the fight against terrorism, confirming the declining influence of extremist groups despite an uncertain regional and international context. However, persistent economic and political challenges continue to fuel latent frustrations that could give rise to radical movements, underscoring the importance of strengthening preventive and inclusive approaches. In this context, vulnerability factors have been transformed into positive dynamics through innovative, transformative, community-based initiatives. The implementation of projects supported by GCERF's second investment strategy in Tunisia has helped consolidate a proactive approach to preventing violent extremism, carried out in close collaboration with government partners.

Iraq



GCERF supported eight civil society organisations in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for individuals from Northeast Syria.

Thematic Areas

Tailored **case management** and support for returnees and their families.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

Legal assistance and documentation support.

Capacity strengthening of frontline workers and local sub-committees on P/CVE strategies.

Coordination of governorate-level P/CVE efforts to strengthen local resilience against violent extremism.

Locations

Diyala	1
Anbar	2
Ninewa	3
Salahuddin	4
Babylon	5
Kirkuk	6



Local Perspectives

Life in the camps was very difficult. When I returned to Iraq, the support I received from local authorities and organisations helped me reopen my barbershop and rebuild my life. My neighbours and friends welcomed me back, and I have been able to reintegrate fully. With this support, our community feels safer and more united, reducing the risk of radicalisation. Iraq now offers the security and sense of belonging we need to live together peacefully.

— A returnee from Ninevah Governorate

Header photo: Women and girls are taking part in recreational activities that support social reintegration and help build community resilience, reducing vulnerability to violent extremism, Tikrit, Salaheddin. (© UIMS)

Northeast Syria



GCERF supported two civil society organisations in providing pre-departure support for future returnees from Northeast Syria.

Thematic Areas

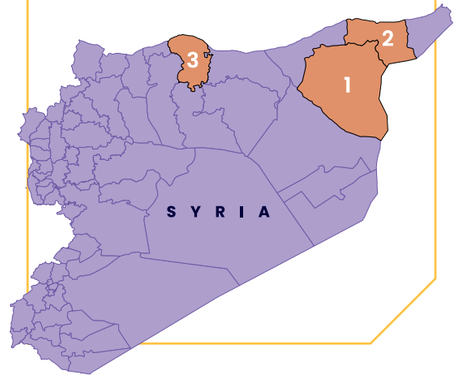
Tailored **case management** for child protection and gender-based violence (GBV).

Vocational training, literacy, numeracy, and life skills development.

Capacity strengthening of staff on P/CVE measures.

Locations

Al-Hasakeh City (Al Hol & Al Roj)	1
Qamishli City	2
Kobani (Ayn al-Arab)	3



Local Perspectives

Baran had been displaced four times, and each move took away a little of his sense of safety. When we arrived at the shelter, he was cold, withdrawn, and overwhelmed. But with gentle support - through play sessions, reading, and simply giving him space to feel secure - he slowly began to smile again. Now he sleeps better, plays with other children, and finds comfort in small routines. This support has helped him feel safe and connected, reducing his vulnerability to negative influences and the risk of radicalisation.

— Baran's mother, reflecting on his recovery after psychosocial support from the Salam for Hope team

Header photo: Young girls in Al Hol and Al Roj camps, Northeast Syria, engage in school and recreational activities - providing a safe, structured environment that protects children from the toxic ideological influence pervasive in camp settings, reduces trauma, and builds the resilience needed to resist radicalisation. Without dedicated programming, camps risk becoming breeding grounds for a new generation of extremism. (© GCERF Secretariat staff)



Tunisia

GCERF supported 16 civil society organisations in implementing a tailored whole-of-society approach to reduce the risks of radicalisation and violent extremism.

Thematic Areas

Capacity strengthening of religious and community leaders in community-driven P/CVE strategies.

Training for women on detecting early signs of radicalisation.

Vocational training and livelihood opportunities for at-risk youth.

Research and knowledge production on PVE.

Local Perspectives

Before, I thought my role was limited to the mosque. Through the GCERF-supported TAKAMUL project, I learned how to engage in broader community initiatives. During Ramadan, I helped organise a health caravan in the mosque's courtyard, and now I also lead discussions with young people in the area, helping guide them away from extremist influences and supporting positive community engagement.

— Religious leader from Kef

Locations

Grand Tunis	1
Jendouba	2
Kef	3
Kasserine	4
Sidi Bouzid	5
Kairouan	6
Siliana	7
Sfax	8
Sousse	9



Header photo: Faith leader leading a youth workshop to promote inclusive dialogue and positive civic engagement, helping prevent radicalisation and support community resilience. (© Forum El Jahedh)



Yemen

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for at-risk youth and former Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG).

Thematic Areas

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

Vocational training and livelihood opportunities.

Capacity strengthening of frontline workers on child protection systems.

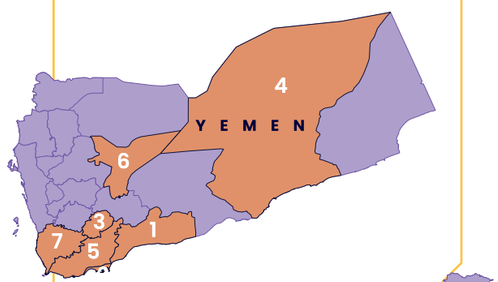
Local Perspectives

When she returned to a formal classroom, it gave the whole group hope: the children began to believe that they, too, could continue learning and reintegrate safely. This sense of inclusion and opportunity helps reduce vulnerability to negative influences and supports the prevention of radicalisation.

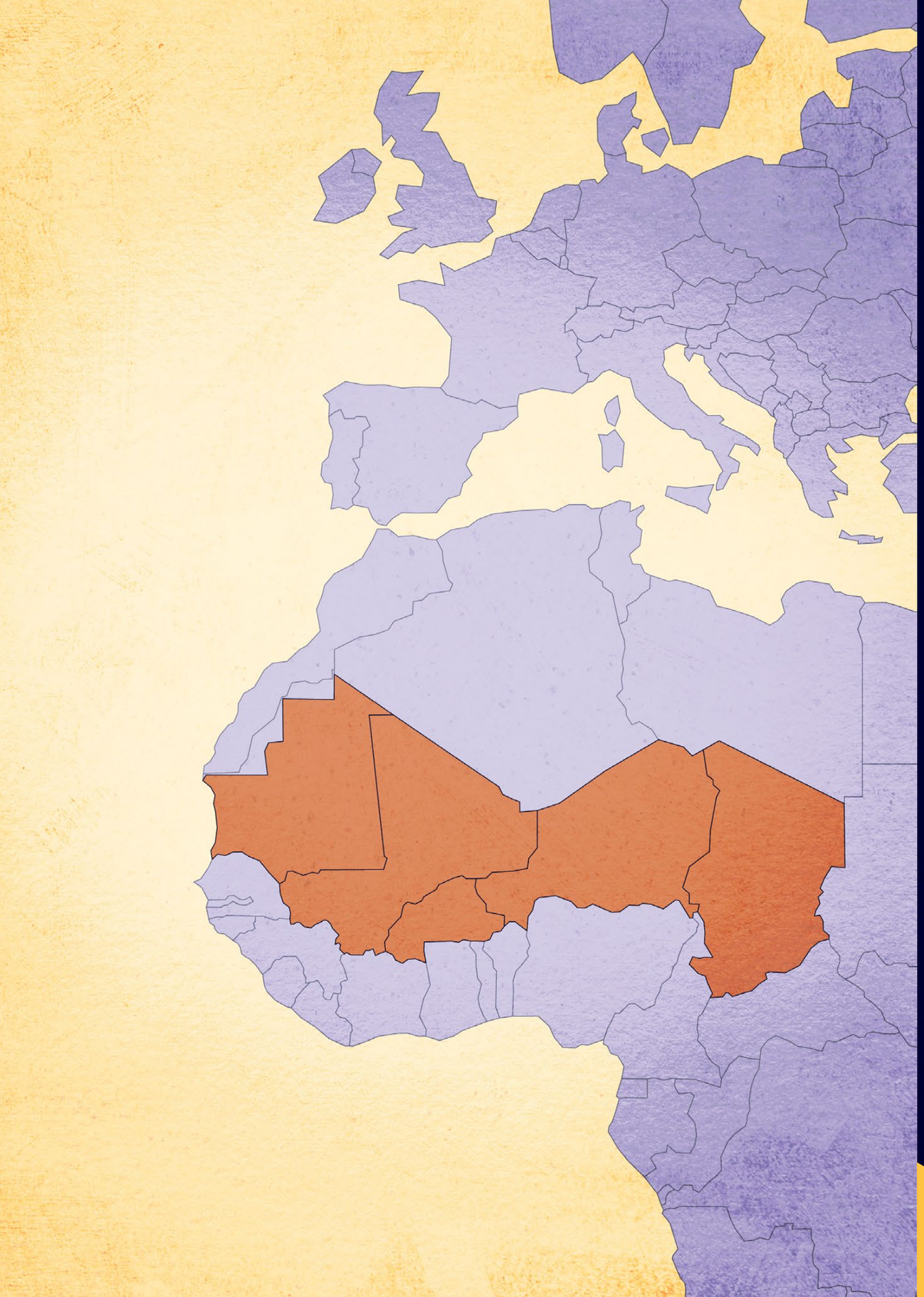
— Facilitator with the Social Justice Project, reflecting on a displaced girl's journey from extreme shyness to becoming one of the most motivated students in her new school

Locations

Abyan	1
Aden	2
Al-Dhale	3
Hadramout	4
Lahj	5
Marib	6
Taiz	7



Header photo: Make-up training for 12 women concluded under the Social Justice Project, supported by GCERF through the Carol Bellamy Leadership Award, empowering participants with skills and confidence while strengthening community resilience to prevent radicalisation. (© Deem for Development & Social Services Association)



Sahel

The Sahel remains one of the most deprived and fragile regions of the world. It encompasses several conflict-affected states, all of which rank low on the United Nations Human Development Index and face a complex web of overlapping crises. These challenges have created fertile ground for terrorism, violent extremism, and organised crime to flourish.

The region has also become a hotspot for illicit activities, including human trafficking and the smuggling of people, drugs, and weapons. According to the Global Terrorism Index 2025, the Sahel region accounted for 51% of all terrorism-related deaths worldwide in 2024. This marks a significant increase from 47% in 2023 and a dramatic rise from just 1% in 2007, underscoring the region's deepening security crisis.

Over the past 15 years, terrorism-related fatalities in the Sahel have risen sharply, reflecting the expanding influence of extremist groups and the challenges faced by local governments in addressing the threat.

Key fragilities in the region include high levels of youth employment, recurrent farmer-herder conflicts, and longstanding governance-related grievances. Terrorist and violent extremist groups exploit these vulnerabilities by promoting narratives of injustice and offering protection in exchange for allegiance, thereby further destabilising already fragile communities.



Burkina Faso

GCERF supported six civil society organisations in providing better alternatives to radicalisation for vulnerable individuals and communities.

Thematic Areas

Socio-economic integration and **livelihood** opportunities.

Psychosocial support for survivors of violent extremism.

Inter-community conflict resolution through dialogue.

Locations

Passoré	1
Yatenga	2
Zondoma	3
Loroum	4
Oudalan	5
Seno	6
Soum	7
Yagha	8



Local Perspectives

When I began my mechanical training, many doubted that it was a job for girls. Today, I am proud to have persisted. This training gives me skills for a stable future, and seeing other girls in my neighbourhood follow my example motivates me to keep going. With opportunities and support, young people can build their future and resist negative influences.

— Young girl at risk of radicalisation who participated in a vocational training, Ouahigouya, Northern Region

Header photo: Women attend a weekly Village Savings and Loan Association (GVEC) meeting in Ouahigouya, where they pool savings and access small loans. This community-based financial initiative strengthens economic resilience, fosters mutual support, and enhances social cohesion, helping reduce vulnerability to recruitment by violent extremist groups. (© RECOPA)



Chad

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations in strengthening social cohesion and community resilience against violent extremism.

Thematic Areas

Economic and **livelihood** opportunities for at-risk youth.

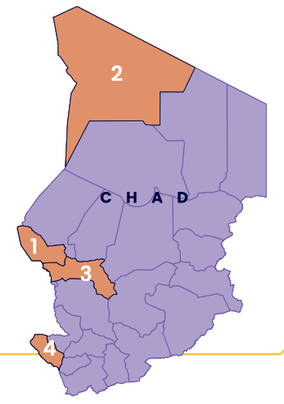
Reduction of ethnic and cultural grievances through awareness and peace training.

Legal awareness and access to justice.

Women's participation in local decision-making and **inclusive governance**.

Locations

Lake Chad Region	1
Tibesti	2
Hadjer Lamis	3
Mayo-Kebbi Ouest	4



Local Perspectives

Through craftsmanship, I learned a trade that keeps me away from idleness and from those who try to recruit young people with no future. I can earn a living with dignity here, without being tempted by those who exploit frustration and despair. What we do gives us a real alternative - a different vision of the future in Zouar, one worth fighting for through work, not violence.

— A young man who participated in craft and local skills-building activities in Zouar

Header photo: Studios of the Souroup community radio in Zouar, a local platform broadcasting peace messages, amplifying moderate voices, and providing young people with trusted, fact-based information to counter extremist propaganda and rumours. (© ATAHS)

Mali



GCERF supported six civil society organisations in providing better alternatives for at-risk youth to prevent radicalisation.

Thematic Areas

Loans and **socio-economic opportunities** for youth and women.

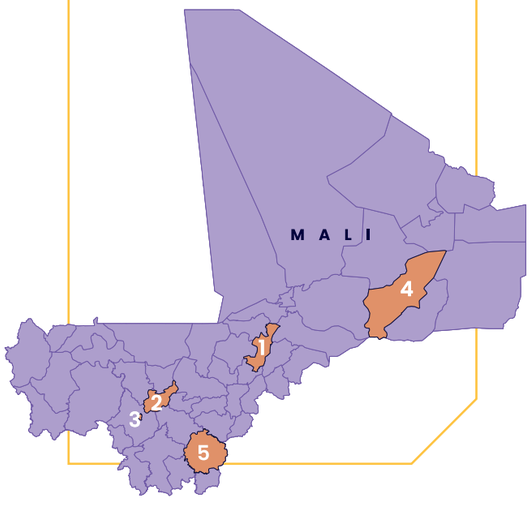
Political participation and economic opportunities for youth and women.

Pastoral resilience and land-related grievance reduction.

Reintegration of ex-detainees and ex-combatants formally affiliated with terrorist groups through community-based initiatives that promote tolerance and reduce the risk of recidivism.

Locations

Mopti	1
Koulikoro	2
Bamako	3
Gao	4
Sikasso	5



Local Perspectives

Through drawing, I learned to process the painful memories of the attack on our village - memories that could have turned into anger or a desire for revenge. Every time a difficult memory surfaces, I draw instead of letting bitterness take hold. Art gives me a way to heal, so that grief does not become hatred.

— A survivor of violent extremism

Header photo: 'Art for Change' session in Soufouroulaye - using creative expression to help community members, especially women and youth, process trauma, rebuild social cohesion, and develop resilience against extremist narratives. (© NGO Femmes et Développement)

Mauritania



GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations in strengthening community stability and resilience against violent extremism.

Thematic Areas

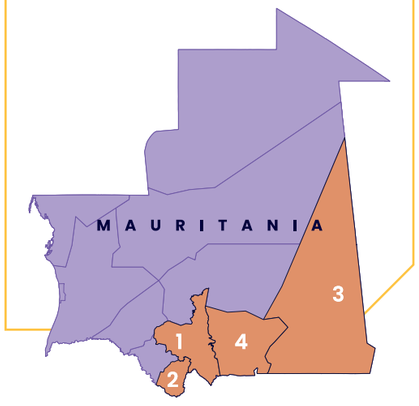
Economic opportunities for youth and women.

Community solidarity and sense of belonging.

Counter-narratives against hate speech and intergenerational tensions.

Locations

Assaba	1
Guidimakha	2
Hodh ech Chargui	3
Hodh el Gharbi	4



Local Perspectives

In June 2025, after completing the training, I continued with practical internships on construction sites back in my home village. Today, I am known as 'Issaga the electrician', a name that gives me pride and a place in this community. I earn a decent living independently, so I have no reason to seek money or recognition through other, more dangerous means. Having a skill, a reputation, and an income here is what keeps me rooted, and keeps others like me from looking elsewhere for purpose.

— A young man at-risk of radicalisation in Cheleykha

Header photo: Religious dialogue session in Issa Baba, engaging community and faith leaders to promote messages of peace, counter extremist narratives, and strengthen community resilience against radicalisation. (© ID)

Niger



GCERF supported five civil society organisations in providing better alternatives to radicalisation for at-risk individuals.

Thematic Areas

Critical thinking skills and understanding of radicalisation for women and youth.

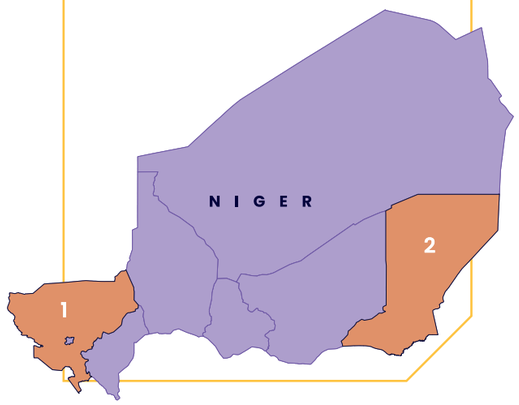
Socio-economic opportunities for women and youth.

Community dialogue spaces for trust and tolerance.

Reintegration of repentant youth into public services.

Locations

Tillabéri (region)	1
Diffa (region)	2



Local Perspectives

I was born in the municipality of Bosso […] I lived among Boko Haram for more than 10 years, deep in the bush, in brutal conditions - manipulated, isolated, with almost no hope of ever returning to a normal life. But disengagement is possible, and reintegration is real. Today, we are living proof that former fighters can change: we have turned our backs on violence, we reject any idea that incites extremism, and we are rebuilding our lives with dignity. Our story is a message to those still out there. Leaving is possible, and there is a future on the other side.

— 22 years old, former Boko Haram combatant

Header photo: Distribution of income-generating activity kits to families of former extremists in Niamey, providing the economic foundation for a sustainable return to civilian life and reducing the risk of re-recruitment. (© ONG Garkua)



South & Southeast Asia

Violent extremism in the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia is driven by political tensions, socio-economic vulnerability, and identity-based divisions, with each country presenting distinct dynamics.

In the Philippines, the security situation remains fragile in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Tensions ahead of the 2026 BARMM Parliament elections, localised rivalries, and unresolved land disputes contribute to sporadic violence. Armed groups, including the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and Daulah Islamiyah, remain active. Internally displaced people, particularly in Marawi, are at heightened risk of radicalisation due to displacement, limited access to livelihoods, and socio-economic exclusion.

In Sri Lanka, the impact of the 2019 Easter Sunday attacks continues to influence social cohesion. While no terrorist attacks have occurred for the fifth consecutive year, ethno-religious tensions, misinformation, and online polarisation - especially among youth facing economic hardship - require ongoing preventive measures. Political efforts rejecting divisive rhetoric have improved stability but hate speech and digital radicalisation remain challenges.

In Indonesia, violent extremism is gradually declining. Multi-generational militant Islamist networks and Indonesians participating in foreign conflicts continue to pose risks, while online environments expose youth to a wider range of extremist ideologies, including foreign or non-religious narratives. The disbandment of sixteen senior leaders of the Jemaah Islamiyah organisation has contributed to a reduction in attacks, while national and provincial PCVE frameworks increasingly prioritise prevention through whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches.



The Philippines

GCERF supported 31 civil society organisations in strengthening the peace process.

Thematic Areas

Community-led governance and conflict resolution.

Sustainable livelihoods and **vocational training** for youth and women.

Inclusive education and cultural understanding across tri-people communities (Muslim, Christian, and indigenous groups).

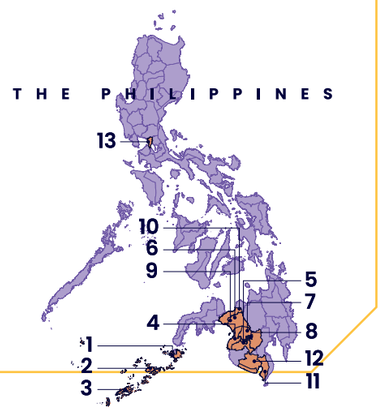
Local Perspectives

Land disputes in our community are not just about property - they touch on history, dignity, and security. Through the project activities, I learned that resolving these issues requires both proper legal processes and open dialogue. When Moros and Indigenous Peoples come together, listen to one another, and follow the correct procedures, even long-standing conflicts can be addressed peacefully, reducing tensions and lowering the risk of radicalisation.

— Member of the Moro Community Sectoral Working Group

Locations

Basilan	1
Sulu	2
Tawi-Tawi	3
Maguindanao del Norte	4
Maguindanao del Sur	5
Marawi City	6
Cotabato City	7
Special Geographic Areas of North Cotabato	8
Lanao del Sur	9
Lanao del Norte	10
Saranggani	11
South Cotabato	12
Metro Manila	13



Header photo: Representatives from the Indigenous Peoples and Moro Community Working Group formally sign an agreement as part of local land conflict resolution efforts, promoting dialogue, social cohesion, and reducing the risk of radicalisation. (© IID)



Sri Lanka

GCERF supported 14 civil society organisations in assisting with the recovery from the Easter Sunday attacks and strengthening prevention efforts.

Thematic Areas

Religious and community leaders' engagement for dialogue and prevention.

Youth resilience against **online radicalisation** and hate speech.

Livelihoods and economic inclusion for marginalised communities.

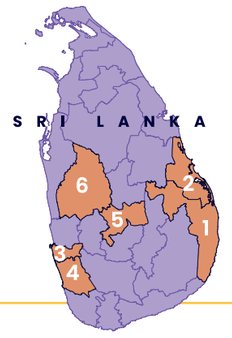
Local Perspectives

By building our own businesses and supporting one another's livelihoods, we are not just earning a living - we are closing the door on idleness and despair that extremist groups exploit. We have seen what youth can achieve when united around a common purpose, and a young person with dignity, income, and community bonds has no reason to seek belonging elsewhere. We want to keep that power alive long after the project ends.

— A programme participant

Locations

Ampara district, Eastern province	1
Batticaloa district, Eastern province	2
Colombo district, Western province	3
Kalutara district, Western province	4
Kandy district, Central province	5
Kurunegala district, Northwestern province	6



Header photo: Cyclone Ditwah-affected families in Ampara District, Sri Lanka, receive Cash and Voucher Assistance - restoring livelihoods, reducing economic vulnerability, and strengthening community stability to build long-term resilience against the grievances and despair that can fuel violent extremism. (© GAFSO)

Indonesia



GCERF supported 10 civil society organisations in contributing to national violent extremism prevention efforts.

Thematic Areas

Rehabilitation and reintegration of former terrorist detainees and their families.

Capacity strengthening of frontline workers for reintegration support and P/CVE.

Critical thinking and digital literacy for youth and teachers.

Locations

Basilan	1
Sulu	2
West Nusa Tenggara	3
Central Sulawesi	4
Jakarta	5
West Java	6
Metro Manila	7



Local Perspectives

In this area, the community bears two kinds of wounds: longstanding conflicts that remain unresolved, and new trauma caused by harsh responses to terrorism. These combined challenges make the issue of violent extremism persistent. Through this programme, we hope to heal these wounds, strengthen social cohesion, and prevent further radicalisation.

— Religious Leader, Poso, Central Sulawesi

Header photo: Community dialogue meeting in Poso on local reintegration initiatives, fostering social cohesion and reducing vulnerability to violent extremism. (© Nurani Perdamaian Indonesia)



West Africa

Violent extremism presents significant but varied challenges in Ghana and Nigeria.

In Nigeria, groups such as Boko Haram and the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) continue to fuel a protracted insurgency in the northeast, exploiting limited economic opportunities and community grievances. In the north-central and northwestern regions, rising banditry and intercommunal tensions further complicate the security environment. Emerging links between longstanding criminal networks of IS-aligned cells have heightened volatility in states including Sokoto, Zamfara, and Katsina. In December 2025, coordinated Nigerian and U.S. operations targeted insurgent camps in Sokoto State, reflecting the government's intensified counterterrorism posture and international concern over extremist activity.

In northern Ghana, communities face growing risks from both internal and external factors. Ethnic, chieftaincy, and land disputes, poverty, youth unemployment, and perceptions of marginalisation create local vulnerabilities. Porous borders with Sahel countries, particularly Burkina Faso, expose northern communities to spillover effects, including displacement and the risk of extremist infiltration. Illegal small-scale mining has drawn unemployed youth, creating unregulated spaces where weapons proliferation and economic exploitation could be leveraged by violent extremist groups.

Given the complexity of these threats, authorities are adopting a combined approach of security measures and preventive interventions. Strengthening community engagement, addressing underlying socio-economic grievances, and promoting local resilience remain critical to preventing violent extremism, particularly in areas affected by displacement, cross-border movement, and economic marginalisation.



Ghana

At the request of the Government of Ghana, GCERF launched an emergency grant to urgently address the drivers of recruitment and radicalisation linked to the influx of Burkinabe refugees in Ghana. GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations in strengthening social cohesion.

Thematic Areas

Community engagement and **traditional conflict resolution mechanisms**.

Civil society and local authorities' collaboration to address grievances.

Community cohesion and economic resilience of vulnerable populations.

Locations

North East	1
Upper East	2
Upper West	3



Local Perspectives

Before this project, we Fulbe and other community members did not have a good relationship - there was distance, distrust, and a refusal to truly accept one another. These are exactly the divisions that extremist groups exploit to turn communities against each other. Since this project began, it has completely changed our mindset. Through working, selling, eating, and laughing together in our soap processing group, we have broken down the walls between us. What amazes me most is that I never thought there would be a time when we could mingle freely as one people, until this project came and showed us that unity is possible.

— Fulbe woman participating in the economic skills and market access training for livelihood security

Header photo: Young women in northern Ghana master soap-making skills through vocational training - building financial independence, forging bonds across community divides, and reducing the economic vulnerability and social isolation that extremist groups exploit for recruitment. (© NORSAAC)



Nigeria

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations in reducing violence in hotspot areas.

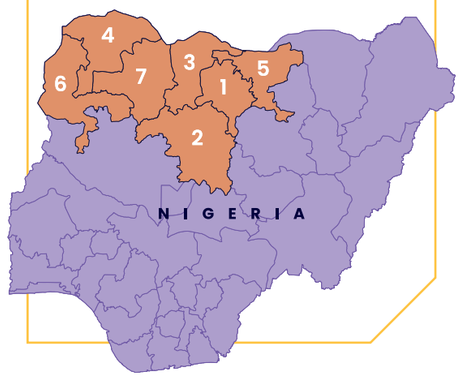
Thematic Areas

Local peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

Inter-communal dialogue platforms for trust and understanding.

Locations

Kano	1
Kaduna	2
Katsina	3
Sokoto	4
Jigawa	5
Kebbi	6
Zamfara	7



Local Perspectives

We used to live in fear and isolation. But when we began to meet weekly, we found our strength again, as mothers, as women, and as builders of peace. If you strengthen a mother, you strengthen a generation.

— Local leader and participant in the Women Safe Space model, bringing women together through dialogue, economic empowerment, and community peacebuilding to counter violent extremism at its roots

Header photo: Civil society representatives in Kebbi State, Nigeria, strengthen their organisational capacity to deliver more effective prevention of violent extremism programming at the community level. (© NEYIF Nigeria)



Western Balkans

In the Western Balkans, extreme-right movements continue to draw on post-war grievances, institutional weaknesses and socio-economic challenges, often organised through networks of nationalist groups, veteran associations and fringe political actors. Their narratives frequently combine historical revisionism, anti-migrant and anti-EU rhetoric, and connections with far-right actors in Europe and Russia, facilitating propaganda, coordination, and funding while allowing adaptation to each country's political context.

These groups employ a range of tactics, including street demonstrations, online campaigns, and efforts to influence mainstream parties or to participate in local elections, to normalise their views and recruit supporters. Addressing these dynamics requires strengthening the rule of law, promoting civic education, countering online radicalisation, and supporting independent media and civil society initiatives.

Disinformation targeting NATO and the European Union also circulates across regional media, often amplified by political actors who exploit historical grievances and identity-based divisions. Although limited in volume, such content contributes to polarisation and can influence public perceptions of democratic institutions and Euro-Atlantic partnerships.

Prison-based deradicalisation and rehabilitation programmes, supported by the Council of Europe and the European Union, target individuals convicted of terrorism-related offences and returnees from Syria and Iraq. Integrated approaches linking prison initiatives with community reintegration aim to reduce recidivism and limit the spread of extremist ideologies.



Albania

GCERF supported eight civil society organisations in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for individuals from Northeast Syria.

Thematic Areas

Institutional capacity and collaboration among government, civil society and community members for PVE, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Enabling environment for return through counter-narratives and education.

Local Perspectives

Working together on themes like equality and peaceful coexistence made us feel more connected — not just as classmates, but as a community standing together against the divisions that extremism feeds on. When young people understand their rights and each other's humanity, recruitment narratives lose their power.

— Student participant, youth-led awareness initiative on human rights, "Tomorr Sinani" High School, Cërrik

Locations

Pogradec	1
Cerrik	2
Kavaja	3
Fier	4
Vlora	5
Tirana	6



Header photo: Local journalists in Albania trained on conflict-sensitive reporting and rehabilitation and reintegration - building the media capacity needed to counter extremist narratives and support community-level prevention of violent extremism. (© Nisma Arsis)



Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

GCERF supported one civil society organisation in preparing for the return, rehabilitation, and reintegration of individuals from Northeast Syria.

Thematic Areas

Capacity strengthening of frontline professionals supporting returnees.

Coordination among government, CSOs, international organisations, and communities.

Local Perspectives

We believe this training will have a long-term impact on our local communities. We will transfer the knowledge gained from the workshop to our schools and communities, helping them prepare to receive and support returnee children and adolescents. If the capacities of schools are supported with adequate resources and the expertise gained during the training is implemented through local multidisciplinary teams and strong cooperation between relevant institutions, this can strengthen community capacities, including schools, to support returnee children and help prevent and reduce extremism at the local level.

— A participant of the training for the local schools from Zenica Doboj Canton

Locations

Sarajevo	1
Tuzla	2
Zenica-Doboj	3
Una-Sana	4
Central Bosnia	5



Header photo: Teachers, pedagogues, and psychologists from primary schools in Una Sana Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina, trained to identify early signs of radicalisation and build classroom environments that foster critical thinking, resilience, and rejection of violent extremism — equipping frontline educators as a first line of defence against recruitment. (© Atlantic Initiative)



Kosovo

GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations in reinforcing social cohesion.

Thematic Areas

Comprehensive **reintegration** support for returnees and their families.

Tolerance and inter-community coexistence through dialogue.

Education, vocational training, and cultural exchange for youth and women.

Local Perspectives

The activities were wonderful, and the facilitators were very kind to us. We would like to have more activities like this in the future, and hope you can come again. It would also be nice if the sessions were longer so we could spend more time playing and engaging together.

— Children who participated in healing and education through arts activity

Locations

North Mitrovica	1
Zubin Potok	2
Zvecan	3
Leposavic	4
South Mitrovica	5
Vitia	6
Peja	7



Header photo: TED Talk "The role of school psychologists in preventing radicalisation among pupils" at the Mitrush Kuteli school in Prishtina. (© Jahjaga Foundation)



North Macedonia

GCERF supported 12 civil society organisations in implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for individuals from Northeast Syria.

Thematic Areas

Comprehensive **reintegration** support for returnees and their families.

Community acceptance and **sustainable support structures** for returnees.

Identification and engagement of at-risk groups.

Local Perspectives

The workshop offered municipalities a valuable platform to share experiences and demonstrate how their Community Action Teams are preventing violent extremism. High-level officials, including mayors and national coordinators, highlighted local achievements, fostering legitimacy, cross-municipal cooperation, and innovative, community-led solutions that reduce vulnerabilities to extremist narratives.

— Participants from the collaborative dialogues with municipalities

Locations

Skopje	1
Polog	2
Tetovo	3
Komanovo	4
Struga	5
Gostivar	6
Ohrid	7
Debar	8
Plasnica	9
Lipkovo	10
Cucer Sandevo	11
Cair	12
Gazi Baba	13
Butel	14
Saraj	15
Arachninovo	16
Centar	17



Header photo: Thematic trainings for Local Multidisciplinary Teams to support their work on Rehabilitation and Reintegration for returnees from Northeast Syria. (© MYLA)

Advocacy and Visibility

GCERF's flagship event in 2025 was the **Second Pledging Conference**, held at the German House in New York on 25 September 2025, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly.

This high-level event underscored the global priority of uniting efforts to prevent and combat violent extremism. As the world's only dedicated global fund for preventing violent extremism, GCERF has, over the past decade, developed an impressive portfolio that tackles the root causes of radicalisation and lowers the risk of violence. By addressing key drivers and financing local, community-led prevention initiatives, GCERF is pioneering approaches that strengthen resilience at the grassroots level.

More than 15 officials strongly supported GCERF as a central global actor in extremism prevention. Thanks to government pledges, the conference mobilised USD 44 million – an important investment in building safer, more resilient communities worldwide, where terrorism has no place.

Co-hosted by German Foreign Minister Johann Wadephul and Minister Delegate of Chad Fatima Haram Acyl, the event was honoured by the participation of the President of Kosovo, the Prime Minister of Luxembourg, the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Mali and New Zealand, the EU Commissioner for Intergenerational Fairness, Youth, Culture and Sport, the Defence Minister of Somalia, the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Japan and Norway, the Deputy State Secretary of Switzerland, and many other high-level guests.

In addition to the pledging conference, GCERF also continued to implement the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) Initiative on Addressing the Nexus Between Climate Change and Violent Extremism, led by the Governments of Germany and Kenya, serving as the implementing partner for a substantive policy document that outlines this nexus and offers concrete recommendations for decisionmakers. The GCTF toolkit on the nexus between climate change and violent extremism is scheduled for official launch in 2026.

Carol Bellamy Leadership Award

The Carol Bellamy Leadership Award (CBLA) honours the legacy of former GCERF Chair Carol Bellamy by supporting women leaders and women-led organisations working to prevent violent extremism and terrorism. Each award provides USD 2,000 to fund locally driven projects.

In 2025, the CBLA reached its largest scale yet - recognising 19 women or women-led organisations across 19 countries, with support from Germany, and open exclusively to individuals and organisations not currently funded by GCERF.

A defining feature of the 2025 edition was the Torchbearer model. Torchbearers - primarily GCERF partner organisations led by women - identify, mentor, and monitor awardees in their respective countries. In 2025, they conducted more than 100 visits, providing awardees with sustained technical and thematic support throughout the award cycle.

The results were tangible and wide-ranging. CBLA initiatives directly benefited 505 women, 69 girls, 14 men, and 33 boys, while indirectly reaching more than 2,500 women and girls and over 3,200 community members. Across the cohort, outcomes included increased income for women's groups in Burkina Faso and Ghana; strengthened women's leadership networks in Somalia; enhanced multimedia capacity for a women-led organisation in Kosovo; educational support for out-of-school children in Yemen; and medical care and rights-awareness training for women in Kyrgyzstan.

Working through remote locations, resource constraints, and sensitive gender dynamics, awardees demonstrated the reach and resilience of locally grounded prevention efforts.

The 2025 award ceremony was held in Geneva in a hybrid format, with the honoured participation of Ms. Anka Feldhusen, Director for Crisis, Prevention, and Stabilisation at the German Federal Foreign Office.



Sharing Knowledge and Best Practices

Global Action Platform & Community of Practice

In 2025, GCERF strengthened its support for civil society through two complementary initiatives - the Global Action Platform (GAP) and the Community of Practice (COP) - bringing together CSOs, donors, government representatives, academia, and practitioners to share knowledge, build capacity, and enhance collective efforts to prevent violent extremism.

Global Action Platform

GAP serves as a thematic hub for peer learning and knowledge exchange across five working groups, each co-chaired by GCERF and civil society representatives:

- Rehabilitation and Reintegration (R&R)
- Social Cohesion
- Radicalisation through Detention Centres (RDC)
- Digital PVE and Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Livelihoods and PVE

Key outputs in 2025 included a social cohesion index, a literature typology on radicalisation in detention centres, and a monthly R&R meeting series covering psychosocial support, referral mechanisms, digital tools, and case management.

Community of Practice

In 2025, GCERF organised nine COP sessions — both in-person and online — enabling CSOs, donors, and government representatives to showcase programme progress, exchange experiences, and explore innovative approaches to community-based prevention.

Joint Highlights

The two initiatives intersected through several shared events and publications:

- **Regional COP, Mauritania:** Showcased GAP knowledge products and hosted discussions on radicalisation in detention centres and social cohesion in the Sahel.
- **Publication:** GCERF and Dr. David Malet of American University published Working with Returnees from Northeast Syria and Iraq, drawing on the 2024 Global COP in Erbil and the R&R working group.
- **Global COP on AI and PVE:** Organised by the Digital PVE and AI working group, this landmark event gathered 80+ participants from 20+ countries to examine the risks and opportunities of emerging technologies for PVE.
- **Good Practices Compilation:** A synthesis of R&R good practices was shared across GCERF's social media channels in December.

Governance

Update on the Governing Board

The Governing Board (the Board) is GCERF's highest decision-making body, responsible for setting the organisation's strategic direction, mobilising donor support for its mission, and overseeing the Secretariat's work. In 2025, the Board held two formal meetings: the first was convened virtually on 26 June, and the second, hosted by the European Commission, took place in Brussels on 9–10 December.

Over the course of the year, the Board adopted 24 decisions, including approval of the GCERF Strategy 2026–2029, several country investment strategies, the 2026 budget, and a revised budget structure. All Board decision documents are available on the GCERF website, and the list of Board members is provided in the Annexes.



Update on the Secretariat

This year challenged the resilience of the Secretariat and consultant colleagues in many ways. Uncertainty in our operating environment and funding pressures demanded difficult decisions, and an unwavering commitment to our values. Throughout this time, our team demonstrated maturity and clarity of purpose. Their dedication ensured that unpredictability was managed with agility to respond, with transparency, and with a sustained focus on the people and communities at the heart of our mission.

A central focus of the year was shaping our new Strategy 2026-2029. We placed inclusion at the centre of this process, engaging colleagues and stakeholders across functions, countries, and expertise to ensure evidence-based decisions and conviction in our direction. Adjusting and recommitting to our principles and values for the next strategy period ensures we have a steady guide for realising our strategic ambitions amid continued uncertainty.

Our support functions achieved significant efficiency gains through the adoption of technological tools and process optimisation, while exploring strategic and smart use of AI.

In 2025, GCERF's Secretariat was represented by 48 staff members from 23 nationalities in Geneva, and a network of highly specialised consultants advising the team from their local positions in the countries of our grants. Gender balance is maintained in both the overall staff and the senior leadership groups. We continued our commitment to offering opportunities for graduates and early-career professionals with 14 volunteer and work experience opportunities.

Finance

The Finance and Compliance Unit is responsible for planning and organising GCERF's financial resources, as well as managing annual and project audits, all in accordance with international accounting standards. The unit also provides technical support to grant-related activities and grant recipients in countries.

The Finance and Audit Committee continued to oversee and advise the Secretariat on financial matters, audits, risk management, and internal controls.

In 2025, the external auditor (BDO SA Ltd, Switzerland) reported an unqualified opinion on GCERF's 2024 financial statements, with no major issues or findings in their report, including regarding the internal control system.

In 2025, BDO LLP (United Kingdom) conducted 37 financial examinations, in addition to the financial spot checks conducted by the Secretariat and the Finance Advisor in Iraq.

Internal control and risk management systems continued to be strengthened in accordance with the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) model of internal control. The organisational risk register continues to be used by the GCERF Senior Management Team as a monitoring and decision-making tool. Finance procedures and processes were regularly reviewed and improved, and the grant-management software was launched in 2025.



Top donors and partners

Since its inception in 2014, GCERF has been proud to be supported by the following donors:

Country	Confirmed in 2025	Total contributions 2014 - 2025
European Union	5,460,000	40,515,000
United States of America	–	36,158,000
Germany	4,624,000	24,268,000
Netherlands	4,717,000	22,694,000
Switzerland	449,000	15,998,000
Qatar	–	15,000,000
Norway	1,177,000	10,310,000
Japan	500,000	9,261,000
Australia	629,000	8,578,000
France	230,000	6,554,000
Italy	693,000	6,342,000
Canada	–	4,539,000
Denmark	–	3,516,000
New Zealand	–	3,167,000
United Kingdom	–	3,075,000
Luxembourg	928,000	2,188,000
Sweden	212,000	476,000
Liechtenstein	–	257,000
Spain	79,000	160,000
Morocco	60,000	122,000
Finland	–	110,000
Kofi Annan Foundation	–	96,000
Portugal	29,000	82,000
Kenya	–	75,000
Albania	–	64,000
Kuwait Danish Dairy Company	–	50,000
Niger	–	50,000
Kosovo	–	50,000
Burkina Faso	–	48,000
Mauritania	40,000	40,000
GCSP own funds	–	28,000
Carol Bellamy	15,000	15,000
Private sector	–	8,000
Individual donor	–	2,000
Grand Total	**19,842,000**	**213,896,000**

Note: Contributions confirmed in 2024 refer to new contracts signed in the year. All figures have been rounded up for clarity.

Diversification and Replenishment

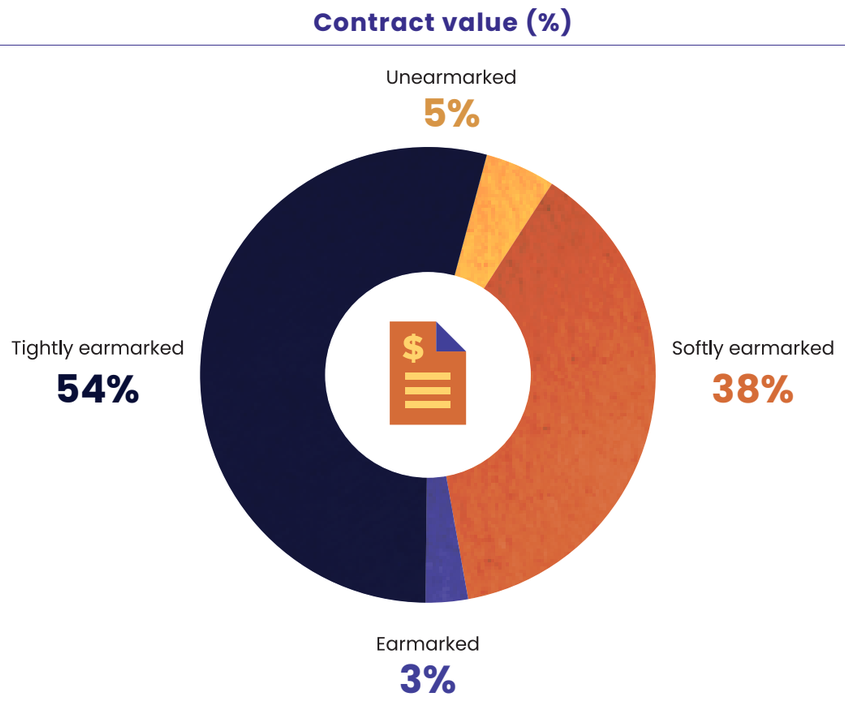
GCERF has made it a priority to diversify its partnership base, working with a broader range of countries and organisations to enable the delivery of its mission. In 2024, Luxembourg became a new GCERF Board Member and donor. The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, a peer organisation, also joined the Board. These efforts continued in 2025 and should yield further results in 2026 and 2027.

At the GCERF replenishment conference in September 2025, donors, partner countries, and an individual contributor pledged USD 40.6 million. Prior to the event, USD 6.8 million had already been confirmed, with an additional USD 1.3 million committed or confirmed afterwards.

Flexible Funding

In 2025, GCERF signed contracts for financial support totalling USD 19.8 million, of which around 43% was considered flexible, i.e., unearmarked or softly earmarked, according to earmarking definitions set out in the Grand Bargain, which GCERF has adopted. This funding provides GCERF with additional flexibility to:

- Allocate funds independently, based on needs analysis, ensuring regions and communities that are not on the international community's radar are also served;
- Unlock support and award grants rapidly in the face of emerging crises;
- Manage its treasury more efficiently.



Overview of funding quality for contracts signed in 2025 (as a % of total value)

The top countries for providing flexible financial support to GCERF in 2025 were:

	Country	Contracts signed in 2025	Share of flexible funding	
		in USD	in %	in USD
1	Germany	4,624,000	97.50%	4,508,000
2	Netherlands	4,717,000	50.00%	2,358,500
3	Norway	1,177,000	100.00%	1,177,000
4	Italy	693,000	100.00%	693,000
5	France	230,000	100.00%	230,000
6	Sweden	212,000	100.00%	212,000
7	Spain	79,000	100.00%	79,000
8	Morocco	60,000	100.00%	60,000
9	Portugal	29,000	100.00%	29,000

Note: Some numbers have been rounded up.

Direct Support for the GCERF Secretariat in Geneva and the 2025-2026 Pledging Conference

GCERF acknowledges the special support from:

- Switzerland, which agreed to support GCERF secretarial costs in Geneva, including office rental. The secretariat plays an essential role in the proper governance of the institution, ensuring it operates to the highest levels of compliance and due diligence when awarding, managing, and reporting on grants.
- Germany for hosting and supporting the organisation of the 2025-2026 GCERF Pledging Conference, held in New York on the margins of the 2025 UN General Assembly.

Audit of Financial Statements

The External Auditor, BDO SA (Switzerland), has expressed an "unqualified" opinion on the 2025 financial statements, indicating that they present a true and fair view of GCERF's financial position and the results of its operations and cash flows. The External Auditor has also tested the internal control system currently in place at GCERF and confirmed its existence. The audit report and 2025 financial statements are available on GCERF's website (www.gcerf.org/annual-financial-statements/).

Endnote

GCERF investments in 2025 reflect continued support for civil society partners across multiple regions. Only new investments were made in Burkina Faso, Niger, North Macedonia and Syria in 2025; however, civil society organisations in all other countries continued to implement activities under ongoing multi-year grants.

All figures have been rounded up for clarity.



Annexes

Board Constituencies and Members

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and North Macedonia

Board member: H.E. Mr Xhelal Sveçla, Minister of Internal Affairs of Kosovo

Alternate Board member: H.E. Ms Albana Koçiu, Minister of Interior of the Republic of Albania

Australia, Japan, and New Zealand

Board member: Ms Charlotte Beaglehole, Divisional Manager – International Security and Disarmament Division, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade

Alternate Board member: Mr Daisuke Tsubaki, Director, International Safety and Security Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and the Philippines

Board member: H.E. Mr Omar Sultanov, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations Office in Geneva; Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic to Switzerland

Alternate Board member: Mr Jon Paulo V. Salvahan, Undersecretary (Plans and Programs), Department of the Interior and Local Government of the Philippines

Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger

Board member: Mr Alassane Demba Touré, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mali to the United Nations Office in Geneva

Alternate Board member: Ms Sanogo Mariam Tounkara, Director General of Religious, Customary and Traditional Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Security of Burkina Faso

Civil Society and Policy, Think, and Do Tanks

Board member: Mr Fulco Van Deventer, Vice-Director, Human Security Collective

Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden

Board member: Ms Amélie Delaroche, Deputy Head, Counter Terrorism and Organized Crime Department, Strategic, Security and Disarmament Directorate, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of France

Alternate Board member: Mr Adam Ravnkilde, Counterterrorism Coordinator / Chief Adviser, Department of Security Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

European Union

Board member: Ms Maria Rosa Sabbatelli, Head of Unit, FPI.1 – Peace and Stability – Global Threats, Service for Foreign Policy Instruments, European Commission

Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway

Board member: Ms Anka Feldhusen, Director for Civilian Crisis Prevention and Stabilisation, Federal Foreign Office of Germany

Alternate Board member: H.E. Ms Päivi Kairamo, Ambassador for Counterterrorism Cooperation, Legal Service, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

Ghana and Nigeria

Alternate Board member: Mr Osman Abdul Razak, National Security Coordinator, Ministry of National Security of the Republic of Ghana

Iraq and Tunisia

Board member: Ms Neila Feki, President, National Counter Terrorism Commission of the Republic of Tunisia

Alternate Board member: Mr Ali Abdullah Abbas Al-Bdair, Head of the National Committee to Combat Extremism, Office of the National Security Adviser of the Republic of Iraq

Kenya, Mozambique, and Somalia

Board member: Mr Kibiego Rotich Kigen, Director, National Counter Terrorism Centre of Kenya

Alternate Board member: Mr Ali Yasin Gurbe, Director General, Tubsan National Centre for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

Private Sector and Foundations

Board member: Mr Anthony Carroll, Founding Director, Acorus Capital; Adjunct Professor, Johns Hopkins University

Alternate Board member: Dr Atsushi Sunami, President of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation

Qatar

Board member: H.E. Mr Faisal Abdullah Al-Henzab, Ambassador and Special Envoy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar for Counterterrorism and Mediation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar

Switzerland

Alternate Board member: Dr Daniel Frank, Head Coordinator for International Counter-Terrorism, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland

United Kingdom and United States of America

Board member: Mr Joel M. Borkert, Deputy Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Bureau of Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State

Alternate Board member: H.E. Ms Hema Kotecha, Ambassador and Lead on Foreign Ministers' Migration Conference, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the United Kingdom, London

Independent Review Panel Members

The Independent Review Panel (IRP) is an impartial group of experts appointed by the Governing Board to provide a rigorous technical assessment of requests for funding received by GCERF. The panel ensures quality programming, PVE specificity, and alignment to national priorities. The panel also provides expert advice on country assessments and GCERF's investment strategies. Members are institutionally independent of the GCERF Secretariat and Governing Board. Each serves in a personal capacity with no link to their employer, government, or other entity.



Achaleke Christian Leke
Executive Director,
Local Youth Corner Cameroon



Dr Andrew Glazzard
Professor, Coventry University,
Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow at
the United States Institute for Peace



Dr David Malet
Associate Professor of Justice, Law,
and Criminology, American University



Deka Anwar
Research Analyst, Institute for
Policy Analysis of Conflict



Eya Jrad
Founding Director, Al Meshkat
Center for Applied Research and
Technical Assistance (M.A.R.T.A)



Fatima Star U. Lamalan
Project Officer, Forum Civil
Peace Service / forumZFD
- Philippines Program



Gazbiah Sans
Director, PVE Works



John Sampson
Senior Director, Eastern and
Southern Africa Portfolio, DAI



Maud Roure
Deputy Executive Director and Head of
Programmes, Kofi Annan Foundation



Dr Medinat Abdulazeez Malefakis
Lecturer at the Department
of Humanities, Social and
Political Sciences, ETH Zürich



Richard Danziger
IRP Chair and Former IOM
Chief of Mission and Senior
IOM Regional Director



Rida Lyammouri
Senior Fellow, Policy Center
for the New South and Senior
Sahel and West Africa Advisor



Dr Takeshi Kohno
Professor of Political Science,
Toyo Eiwa University,
Yokohama, Japan

GCERF's Grant-making Process

GCERF's approach to grant-making is to identify national level organisations to lead a consortium of local partners in each country. For example, GCERF signed three consortium grants in Ghana in November 2024, and each of the three grants include partners who implement specific activities in designated communities in Northern Ghana. Altogether the 3 consortia include 11 implementing partners. This approach allows consortium leads to identify and work with local partners who have are trusted in communities, which leads to more effective implementation and longer-term sustainability.



List of Lead CSOs and Co-implementing Partners

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Albania	Terre des hommes (Tdh)	1.07.2023	31.12.2025	Tirana Legal Aid Society (TLAS) Instituti per Aktivizem dhe Ndryshim Social (IANS)
	Counselling Line for Women and Girls (CLWG)	1.10.2024	31.08.2025	Gender Alliance for Development Center Center Media and Social Issues
	Initiative for Social Change Arsis	1.08.2024	31.07.2026	Albanian Center for Population and Development (ACPD)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Atlantic Initiative	3.01.2022	31.03.2025	N/A
Burkina Faso	Réseau de Communication sur le Pastoralisme (RECOPA)	1.01.2023	31.12.2025	N/A
	Association KEOOGO	1.01.2023	30.06.2025	Centre pour la qualite du droit et de la justice association des jeunes pour le bien etre familial
Chad	Agence Technique pour l'Action Humanitaire et Sociale (ATAHS)	1.01.2024	30.06.2026	Halt Death Stalker (HDS)
	Association Tchadienne pour la Promotion et la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (ATPDH)	1.06.2024	31.12.2025	Cellule de Liaison et d'Information des Associations Féminines (CELIAF)
	Ligue Tchadienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH)	1.01.2024	31.12.2026	Association pour la Promotion des Initiatives (ACTION) Association des Femmes Allaitantes (AFA)
Ghana	Star Ghana	1.12.2024	30.06.2027	Belim Wusa Development Association (BEWDA) Social Initiative for Literacy and Development Program (SILDEP) Savannah Women Integrated Development Agency (SWIDA) Ghana
	Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)	1.12.2024	30.06.2027	African Students for Interfaith Tolerance (ASFIT) Rural Initiatives for Self-Empowerment (RISE-Ghana) Centre for Advancing Rural Opportunity (CARO)
	Norsaac	1.12.2024	31.12.2027	Capacity Enhancement and Community Support (CAPECS) AFRIKIDS
Indonesia	Wahid Foundation	1.01.2025	31.12.2027	Yayasan Inklusif La Rimpu, NTB Libu Perempuan
	Nurani Perdamaian Indonesia (NPID)	1.01.2025	31.12.2027	Lembaga Perlindungan Anak-NTB (LPA) or Child Protection Foundation Solidaritas Korban Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia or Solidarity for Victims of Human Rights Violations (SKP HAM)
	The Habibie Center (THC)	1.01.2025	31.12.2027	Lembaga Penguatan Masyarakat Sipil (LPMS) Nusatenggara Center (NTC)

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Iraq	Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)	11.07.2024	15.02.2026	N/A
	Ashuor Iraqi Foundation for Relief and Development (ARD)	1.01.2024	30.06.2026	Hebaa Foundation for Sustainable Development (HFSD)
	Ashuor Iraqi Foundation for Relief and Development (ARD)	11.07.2024	15.02.2026	Hebaa Foundation for Sustainable Development (HFSD) Soqya Foundation for Relief and Development (SOQYA)
	Aid Gate Organisation (AGO)	11.07.2024	15.02.2026	
	Aid Gate Organisation (AGO)	1.01.2024	31.12.2025	Dream organization Human Line Foundation
	United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS)	13.08.2024	15.02.2026	
	Tadhamun Iraqi League for Youth (TILY)	13.08.2024	15.02.2026	
	Y-Peer			
Kenya	Act, Change, Transform (Act!)	1.01.2025	30.09.2027	
	Regional Pastoralists Peace Link (RPPL)	1.01.2024	31.12.2025	African Child Development Organisation (ACDO) Action For Sustainable Change (AFOSC)
	Centre for Human Rights and Policy Studies (CHRIPS)	1.01.2024	31.12.2025	Centre for Sustainable Conflict Resolution (CSCR) Human Rights Agenda (HURIA) Rights Organisation for Advocacy and Development (ROAD International)
Kosovo	Community Development Fund (CDF)	1.03.2024	31.08.2026	Integra Institute of Psychology Jahjaga Foundation
	Advocacy Training and Resource Centre (ATRC)	1.01.2023	30.06.2026	Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN) RinOn Community building Mitrovica
	Syri I Vizionit (SiV)	01.10.2023	30.09.2026	Edutask Institute NGO Aktiv

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Kyrgyzstan	Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI)	1.07.2024	30.06.2026	Search for Common Ground Public Union of Women "Mutakallim" Foundation DIA
	SOS Children's Villages	1.07.2024	30.06.2026	Childhood Institute Center for Development and Protection of Vulnerable Population Groups
Mali	Initiatives – Conseils – Développement (ICD-Mali)	1.01.2022	30.06.2025	APAPE/PH
	Think Peace Mali	1.01.2022	28.02.2025	CellRad antenne Mali
	Femmes et Développement (FEDE)	1.01.2023	28.02.2026	Association Sinignessigi
Mauritania	Appui au Développement Intégré des Communautés Rurales (ADICOR)	1.01.2024	30.06.2026	Centre Tafa pour la promotion de la démocratie et des droits humains Union pour le Développement
	Eco-Développement (ECODEV)	1.11.2023	30.04.2026	CELLRAD SOS Exclus
	Initiatives pour le Développement (Initiatives Dev)	1.01.2024	28.02.2026	Réseau Régional des Associations de Jeunes (RERAJ) Association Mauritanienne de Développement de Recherche et de Suivi (ADRES)
	Bienfaisance sans frontières (BSF)	1.12.2024	31.05.2026	Organisation Lutte Contre La Pauvreté et Soutien Aux Classes Vulnérables (LCPSCV) Association des Femmes Volontaires du Développement (AFVD)
Mozambique	Association for Support and Legal Assistance to Communities (AAAJC)	1.01.2024	31.12.2026	Associação Para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (OLIPA – ODES) União das Cooperativas Agro-Pecuarias do Distrito de Lichinga (UCA) Fórum das organizações Femininas do Niassa (FOFeN)
	Action Aid Mozambique	1.01.2024	31.12.2026	Associação ASSANA Conselho Cristão de Moçambique - Delegação de Cabo delgado (CCM - CD) Fundação Nunisa
	MASC Foundation	1.01.2024	31.12.2026	Associação de Desenvolvimento Comunitario Mukhaleiro (Mukhaleiro) Associação Multisectorial para o Desenvolvimento Sustentavel (AMULTSDS) Centro de Promoção à Cidadania (CEPCI)
Niger	Association Nigérienne pour un Développement Durable (GARKUA)	1.02.2023	31.01.2025	N/A
	Geo Analytics	1.06.2023	31.12.2026	N/A

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Nigeria	Action Aid Nigeria	1.01.2022	30.06.2025	Dispute Resolution and Development Initiative (DRDI) Global Peace Development (GPD)
	Northeast Youth Initiative for Development (NEYIF)	1.07.2022	30.06.2025	Al Yateem Charity Initative
North Macedonia	Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC)	1.07.2021	30.09.2025	Association of Citizens "NEXUS Civil Concept" (NEXUS) Association for Active and Healthy Development of Women and Children "Pleiades" (PLEIADES) Initiative for European Perspective (IEP) Association for Civic Activism and Encouraging Social Responsibility "Horizon Civitas" (HORIZON CIVITAS)
	Macedonian Young Lawyers Association (MYLA)	1.07.2021	31.12.2025	Open Gate La Strada Search for Common Ground Centre for tolerance and long life learning
	Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC)	10.01.2025	30.09.2027	Open Gate La Strada Search for Common Ground Centre for tolerance and long life learning
	Macedonian Civic Education Center (MCEC)	10.01.2025	30.09.2027	Centre for Balkan Cooperation Center for Intercultural Dialogue

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Philippines	Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS)	1.01.2023	31.12.2025	Integrated Mindanaons Association for Natives (IMAN) KADTABANGA Foundation for Peace and Development Advocates Tarbilang Foundation Gagndilan Mindanao Women Lamitan City Rose Women
	Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID)	1.01.2023	31.12.2025	United Youth for Peace and Development (UNYPAD) Balay Alternative Legal Advocates for Development in Mindanaw (BALAOD Mindanaw) Kalimudan sa Ranao Foundation (KFI) Teduray Lambangian Women's Organization (TLWOI)
	Mahintana Foundation	1.01.2023	31.12.2025	Kasilak Development Foundation OND Hesed Foundation Maguindanaon Development Foundation Tribal Leaders Development Foundation
	Teach Peace Build Peace Movement	1.01.2023	31.12.2025	Super Lumba Guinaopan Youth Action Organization Alliance of Magnanimous Youth Leaders
	Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy (PCID)	1.01.2024	30.06.2026	Center for Local and Regional Governance
	Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS)	1.07.2023	31.12.2025	Ateneo de Davao University – Madaris Volunteer Program (AdDU– MVP) Al Mujadilah Development Foundation (AMDF) Magungaya Mindanao Incorporated (MMI)
	Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits (ECOWEB)	1.08.2023	31.12.2025	Iligan City Confederation of Madaris and Maahad Associations (ICCOMMAS) Senator Ninoy Aquino College Foundation (SNACFI) Thuma Ko Kapagingud Service Organization
Sri Lanka	Helvetas Sri Lanka	15.03.2021	31.12.2025	Care Path Lanka (CCPL) Group Action for Social Order (GAFSO) Peace and Community Action (PCA) Asia Lanka Social Development Cooperation (ALSDC) Social Welfare Organization Ampara District (SWOAD) Sri Lanka Development Journalist Forum (SDJF)

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Somalia	Horn of Africa Peace Network (HAPEN)	1.01.2022	28.02.2025	Iftiin Foundation Message to the Audience (M2A) Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)
	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN-Somalia)	1.01.2024	31.12.2025	Somali Youth Vision (SYV) Scaling-up Humanitarian Assistance & Development (SUHAD)
	Elman Peace Centre (EPC)	1.01.2024	31.03.2026	Jubba Valley Institute (JVI) Youth Empowerment Education Lifeline Organization (YEELO)
Syria	Amal Organization for Relief and Development (Amal)	7.01.2025	31.08.2026	
	Emel Yerdimlasma Ve Kalkinma Derengi (Amal Organization for Relief and Development)	1.01.2024	30.06.2025	
	Salam for Hope Foundation	10.01.2025	30.09.2026	
Tunisia	Forum El Jahedh (FEJ)	1.01.2022	31.12.2025	Tunisia Plus
	Association Friguia pour les Stratégies	1.07.2022	31.12.2025	Association Khmir Environnement et Développement Association Société développements et citoyenneté
	We Love Sousse (WLS)	7.01.2022	31.12.2025	ADO+ Forum de la jeunesse pour la culture de la citoyenneté
	Ifrikya Center for Common Ground (ICCG)	15.04.2024	31.12.2025	Union National de la Femme Tunisienne à Kairouan (UNFTK) Organisation Tunisienne des Scouts
Yemen	DEEM For Development Organization	1.01.2024	31.12.2026	Estijabah Foundation for Humanitarian Aid and Relief Qatarat Foundation for Development
	Resonate! Yemen	1.01.2024	31.12.2026	Martyr Bin Habrish Foundation for Development (BHF) Youth Without Boarders Organization (YWBOD) Afaq Shababia Foundation (ASF)

GCERF
Preventing Violent Extremism and Terrorism

The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of GCERF and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the organisations and individuals named herein.

Geneva, Switzerland

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