

ANNUAL REPORT 2024



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



As the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) looks forward to 2025 and beyond, we are pleased that our activities in 2024 provide strong foundations to navigate uncertain times.

On one hand, the global environment is more conducive to violent extremism than at any time since GCERF's establishment; on the other, the funding environment for GCERF's work is more unpredictable and constrained. Demonstrating impact, mobilising partnerships, and maintaining cost-effectiveness will be critical.

This 2024 Annual Report clearly demonstrates our impact: we are reducing the risk of radicalisation and recruitment in communities across the world. Specific interventions vary considerably, as the challenges are so context-specific, but there are at least three common themes. First, GCERF programmes are sustainable, which is the only way to achieve meaningful impact. Second, they are inclusive: community members, local and national authorities are all stakeholders in the design, implementation, and ultimately success of the programmes. Third, their impact is measurable.

Over the last ten years, GCERF has become established as a key donor for community-based prevention. This Annual Report shows how we are extending our principle of partnership, to locate our activities within the wider global architecture for countering and preventing violent extremism, to make the sum greater than the total of the parts. We are also increasingly sharing our expertise, for example in monitoring and evaluation, and the rehabilitation and reintegration of former terrorist fighters and their families. Our Governing Board is a unique collective for bridging high-level politics with ground-level action.

Cost-effectiveness is an unavoidable metric, and rightly so. Over the last ten years, GCERF has invested USD 112m to reach 3.8 million people directly at risk, representing a return on investment of about USD 30 per person. Our small Secretariat and network of national advisors deliver unrivalled value for money and must continue to do so.

We are confident that GCERF has the right focus, operating model, experience and expertise, not just to continue and expand our unique work, but also to set the agenda for prevention, and become a model for future development agencies.



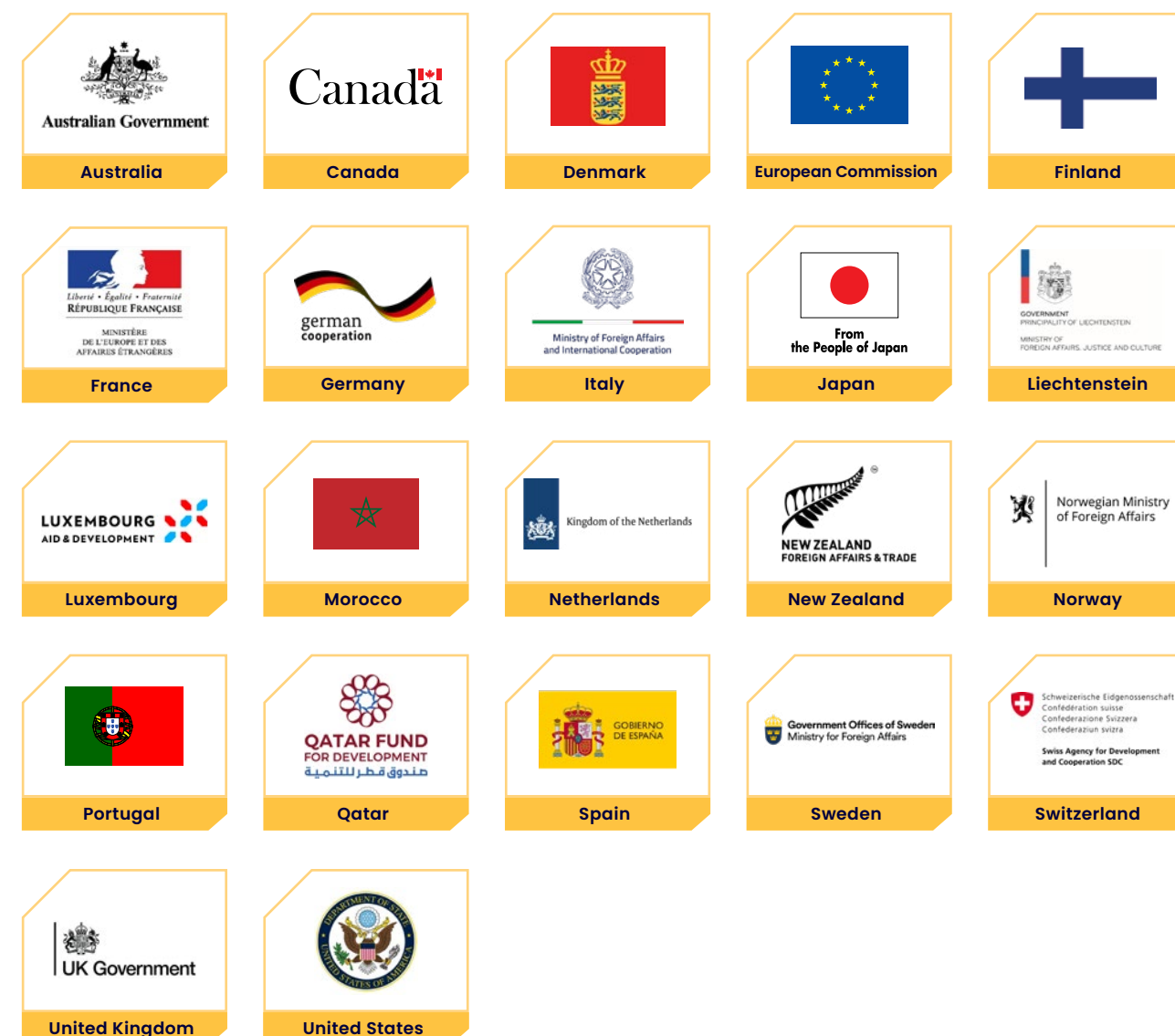
Stefano Manservigi
CHAIR OF THE
GOVERNING BOARD



Dr Khalid Koser
EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR

Acknowledgements

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



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 out of reach for 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 an age of globalisation and borderless digital spaces, GCERF's work contributes to the security of communities well beyond the countries that receive investments.

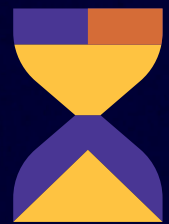
MILESTONES TO DATE



USD 112M
in grants
awarded



136
total grants
funded



29 month
average grant
duration



396
civil society
organisations
(CSOs) supported



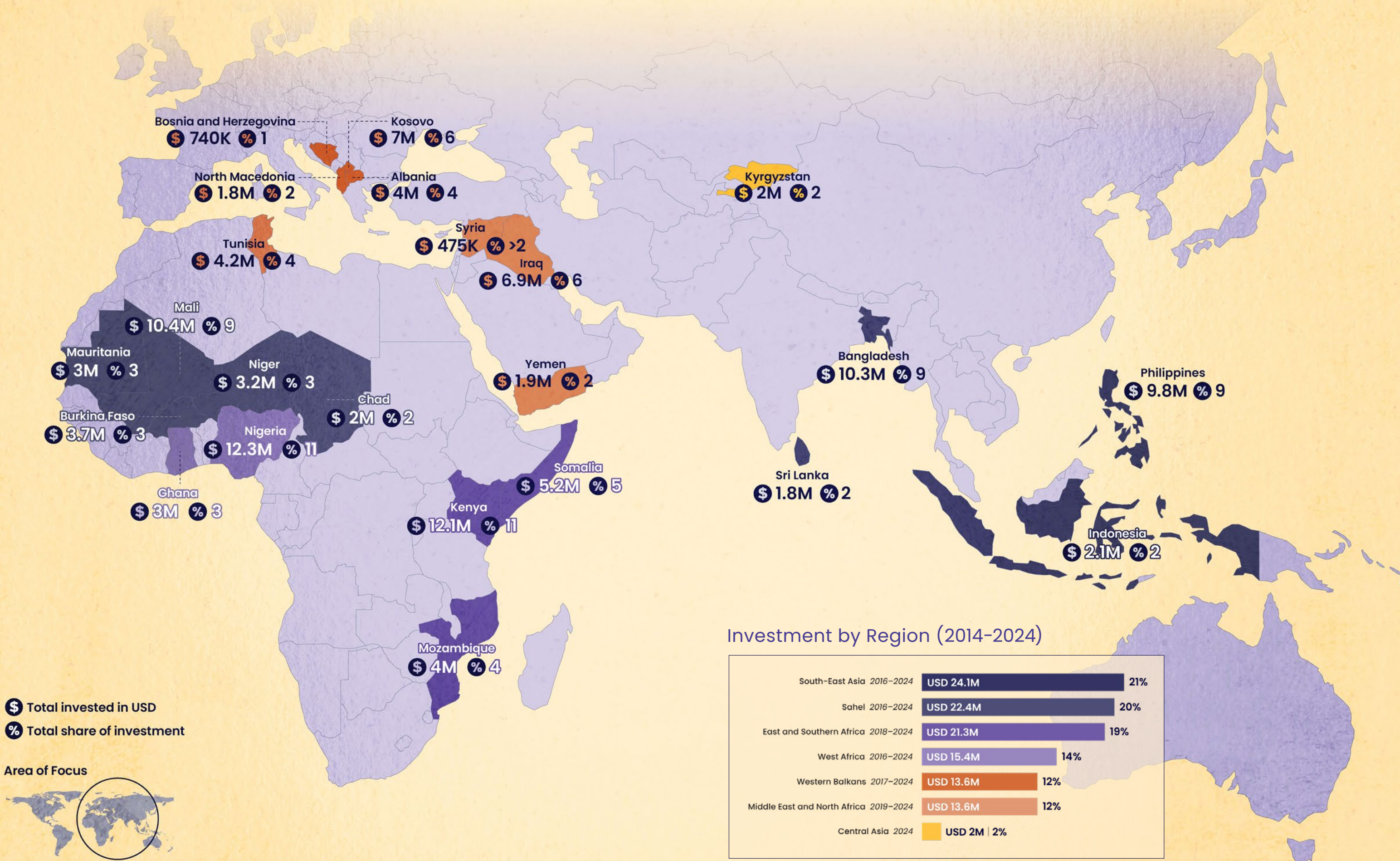
3.8M
participants in
GCERF-funded
programmes



USD 862K
of average
grant value



INVESTMENT BY COUNTRY (2014-2024)



GCERF in 2024



USD 19M
in grants
awarded



75
active
grants



6
calls for
proposals



100
proposals
received



246
CSOs
supported



29%
of CSOs led
by a woman



245,830
participants in GCERF-funded programmes



42% of GCERF-funded CSOs received
additional funding for PVE activities
after GCERF support*



40% of these CSOs said their experience with
GCERF directly helped them secure new funding*

* 98 CSOs responded to the survey.

Countries	Investment (USD)	# of grants	# of CSOs
Albania	880,000	5	15
Bangladesh		2	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	240,000	1	1
Burkina Faso		4	10
Chad	400,000	3	7
Ghana	2,799,235	4	11
Indonesia	2,296,870		
Iraq	3,919,920	8	13
Kenya	1,929,640	4	26
Kosovo	700,000	4	11
Kyrgyzstan	2,032,000	2	7
Mali	169,535	3	6
Mauritania	500,000	4	13
Mozambique	1,503,000	3	14
Niger	250,000	3	7
Nigeria		3	7
North Macedonia	500,000	2	9
Philippines	200,135	7	31
Somalia	410,000	4	11
Sri Lanka		1	14
Syria*	93,455	1	3
Tunisia	419,990	5	16
Yemen		2	8
Grand Total	19,243,778	75	246

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



We began the grant-making process with GCERF in 2023, as part of a consortium of women-led organisations in Chad. While two other consortiums signed their agreements quickly, ours took longer – nearly eight additional months – before we finalised and signed in 2024. As a consortium lead, this was our first experience receiving international funding and managing a consortium, and the same was true for our partner organisations.

Navigating the process was challenging, particularly when it came to developing compliant workplans and budgets. We went through more than 25 revisions before everything was approved. Throughout it all, GCERF remained engaged and supportive, guiding us step by step and never giving up on us. **Thanks to their commitment and partnership, we were ultimately able to sign the grant and begin implementing programmes in our communities."**

– Mr. Bichara, Executive Secretary, Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (ATPDH)

Key Results in 2024



24,600
individuals trained
in PVE and critical
thinking skills



8,200
individuals trained
in combating online
radicalisation



21,800
individuals engaged through interfaith dialogues,
intergenerational dialogues and consultations to
strengthen solidarity, resolve conflicts and improve trust
between government agencies and community members



16,100
individuals equipped with knowledge, seed-grants,
skills, training and tools to strengthen their
economic resilience against violent extremism



9,100
individuals reached
through training
and engagement in
conflict resolution
processes



6,200
individuals provided
with counselling and
psychosocial support
to overcome trauma
associated with
violent extremism



1,700
returnees received holistic rehabilitation and
reintegration support covering psychosocial, economic,
educational, legal and administrative needs



GCERF's Impact on the Ground

What We Learned: Highlights from the 2024 Post-Grant Assessments

ALBANIA

Albania continues to repatriate former terrorist fighters and their families from the camps in Northeast Syria. Rehabilitation and Reintegration (R&R) are critical to preventing recidivism to violent extremism, as fostering a sense of acceptance is key to helping individuals rebuild their lives and resist extremist ideologies.

GCERF invested USD 500,000 in a grant with the Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM) to support R&R in Albania, and as a result:



83% of returnees supported/engaged under the IDM grant reported feeling integrated and accepted by their communities, reflecting a general climate of hospitality and acceptance towards returnees in Albania.

GHANA

In Ghana, women from the Fulani and Burkinabe refugee communities face a heightened risk of radicalisation and recruitment by violent extremist groups, largely due to limited economic opportunities, social marginalisation and a lack of access to education and livelihoods.

GCERF provided an emergency grant worth USD 350,000, and as a result:



41% of women reported having sufficient productive assets to support their livelihoods, a considerable rise from 29% at baseline while access to economic opportunities increased from 35% to 50%.



The proportion of women with increased economic skills rose from 41% to 62%, while trust among youth towards people from other communities improved from 53% to 62%, reflecting improved intergroup cohesion.

KENYA

Engaging religious leaders is crucial in the prevention of violent extremism, as they are often highly respected voices of authority and influence within their communities. By equipping them with the tools and knowledge to challenge extremist narratives and promote messages of peace and tolerance, they are better prepared to reach individuals who might be vulnerable to radicalisation.

GCERF invested USD 230,000 in a grant with the Center for Sustainable Conflict Resolution (CSCR) to engage religious leaders in PVE, and as a result:



Out of the 154 religious leaders who participated in the programme under the CSCR grant, **93% demonstrated an improved capacity to lead initiatives aimed at preventing violent extremism.** By the end of the programme, 87% were able to utilise these skills to amplify alternative messaging.

KOSOVO

Returning children are particularly vulnerable to recidivism, making their successful reintegration into school and community life critical to long-term prevention. Providing access to education, psychological support, and community engagement, enables these children to break the cycle of violence and build resilience against extremist ideologies.

GCERF invested in the R&R of returnees, and as a result:



92% of mothers reported that their children demonstrated increased self-expression, reestablished positive peer relationships, actively participated in social activities, and felt safe and positive attending school.



74% of frontline professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers) who completed training in mental health support for returnees demonstrated sufficient capacity to deliver rehabilitation and reintegration services.

SAHEL (BURKINA FASO, MALI, NIGER)

In Mali, ex-combatants face a high risk of recidivism, largely due to their marginalisation and exclusion from host communities. Stigmatisation, lack of social support, and limited access to education, employment and psychosocial services can make them vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremist groups, thus perpetuating the cycle of violence.

GCERF invested USD 17 million in the Sahel, and as a result:



Among ex-combatants, **participation in reintegration programmes increased their sense of belonging and acceptance within the community by 12%** compared to those who did not participate.



In Mali, ex-combatants who participated in reintegration programmes scored 6% higher on GCERF's Resilience to Violent Extremism Index – a localised metric tailored for the Sahel region – demonstrating stronger personal values, greater social cohesion, increased trust in institutions, and a clearer rejection of violence compared to their non-participating peers.



In vulnerable pastoral and farming communities in Tillabéri, Niger, the whole-of-community programme increased community trust, **raising the percentage of community members who trust individuals from 32% at baseline to 64% at endline.**

Voices of our Government & Civil Society Partners

Our partnership with GCERF has been instrumental in advancing Ghana's prevention-focused approach to violent extremism. By empowering communities, strengthening local institutions, and aligning with national strategies, GCERF has become a trusted ally in our pursuit of resilience, inclusion, and long-term peace."

– National Security Council Secretariat, Ghana

GCERF is the only partner working on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returnees from Northeast Syria through a holistic programme. This involves pre-departure support in the camps and grants to civil society to support R&R efforts once the individual has returned to their country of origin. GCERF should expand on this work to support more repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts across the globe."

– Mensur Hoti, Ministry of Interior, Kosovo

As a founding member, partner country, and member of the Fund's Governing Board, Mali maintains an ongoing, cooperative relationship with GCERF through the Country Support Mechanism (CSM). This relationship is particularly evident in the coordination and monitoring of Mali's various interventions. Mali's participation in activities organised by GCERF, including donor sessions, Communities of Practice, and other initiatives, reflects this cooperation. Mali also organises joint project monitoring missions and regular meetings with the Sahel Manager and the GCERF Advisor in Mali. Since 2016, GCERF has invested millions of dollars in Mali to support and strengthen local initiatives and community resilience by financing several quick-impact projects. The Mali CSM commends and encourages GCERF's operational approach, characterised by its apolitical nature, government involvement in the day-to-day implementation of its mandate, alignment of intervention strategies with partner countries' national priorities, and flexible, simple funding mechanisms."

– Ambassador Mamadou Sogodogo, Director of Multilateral Cooperation, President of the Country Support Mechanism, Mali

I have noted the existence of a very strong partnership with the Tunisian government – a decentralised government that is deeply committed – as well as a civil society that is actively working to find solutions to these challenges. The support of GCERF has played an important role in reinforcing this collaboration and in advancing efforts to prevent violent extremism."

– Mr Fabrizio Poretti, Director of Swiss Cooperation, Tunisia

GCERF's whole-of-society model perfectly reflects our national approach to preventing violent extremism. Our national action plans prioritise prevention through locally driven development solutions grounded in the respect for human rights."

– Ms. Neila Feki, President of the National Counter-Terrorism Commission (CNLCT), Tunisia

GCERF has been a crucial partner in Albania's efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism (P/CVE), as well as to support the rehabilitation, reintegration, and resocialisation (RRR) of 'returnees' and their families from the conflict zones of Northeast Syria. By providing technical assistance to national and local governance institutions – coordinated through the Coordination Center for Countering Violent Extremism – GCERF has offered strategic support to civil society organisations and contributed significantly to promoting social cohesion and strengthening community resilience across the country. This comprehensive collaboration has helped position Albania as a regional model of effective, community-based approaches that can be shared with other countries. The Government of Albania values GCERF's continued engagement and encourages the expansion of its support both within Albania and across the Western Balkans to ensure inclusive and sustainable programme delivery."

– Ms. Lejdi Dervishi, Director of the Coordination Center for Countering Violent Extremism, Albania

With the support of GCERF, we are implementing projects of exceptional importance for preventing radicalisation and violent extremism. We express our deep gratitude for the grant support, as well as for the Strategy for the Resocialisation, Reintegration, and Rehabilitation (RRR) of returnees from crisis areas in Syria and Iraq – a process currently underway for over 100 returnees and their family members. This process is of significant importance, comprehensive, credible, and far-reaching.

The activities supported through this initiative are strengthening institutional capacities and increasing community resilience to radicalisation and violent extremism. Thanks to GCERF's financial support, we are developing a more robust and inclusive prevention system that actively involves civil society, the media, and local communities. All of these efforts are aligned with national strategies and, as a result, we are building a safer, more resilient, and harmonious society."

– Mr Pavle Trajanov, National Coordinator for Prevention of Violent Extremism and Counter-Terrorism, North Macedonia



Global Portfolio Overview



Central Asia

Across Central Asia, the risks of violent extremism are shaped by shared socio-economic challenges, cross-border dynamics, and the spread of online radical narratives. Factors such as limited opportunities for youth, labour migration, and regional disparities contribute to vulnerabilities that violent extremist groups can exploit.

Kyrgyzstan, remains largely stable but faces similar risks, particularly among young people. Although the number of radicalisation cases is relatively low, the threat persists through digital propaganda and regional influence. Kyrgyzstan has emerged as a pioneer in the repatriation and reintegration of former terrorist fighters and their families, demonstrating political commitment and a human rights-based approach. National and local actors actively work to mitigate the drivers of violent extremism by investing in community cohesion, youth engagement, and civic participation.

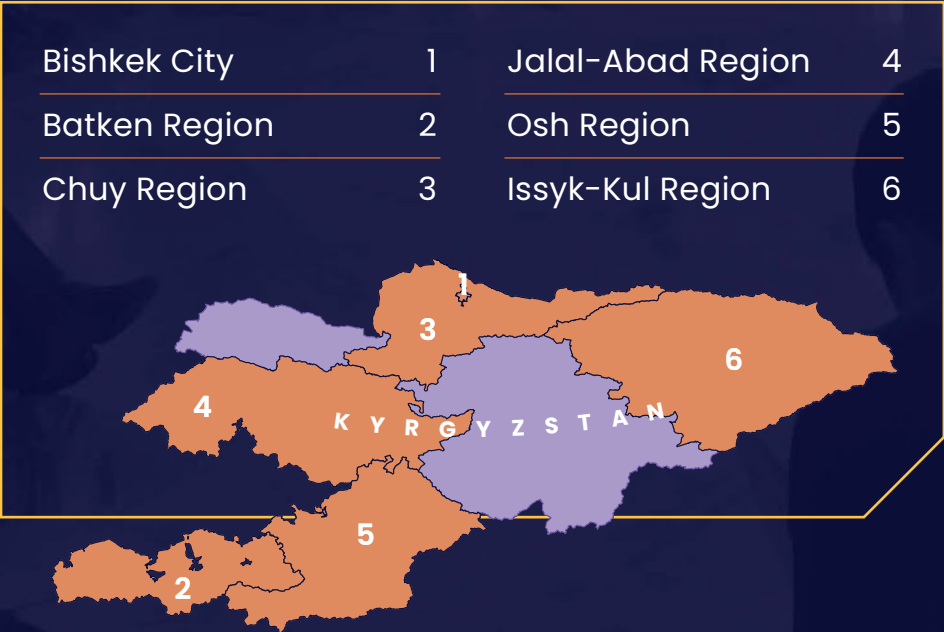
Since June 2024, GCERF has invested USD 2 million in Kyrgyzstan, following the adoption of a four-year investment strategy based on a detailed assessment of needs and added value. In parallel, GCERF's Governing Board approved partnership requests from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, with planned investments in these countries set to begin in 2025.

Kyrgyzstan

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

- Supporting the reintegration of women and children returning from Northeast Syria, to help them rebuild their lives and reduce their vulnerability to recidivism or stigma, which violent extremist groups can exploit.
- Providing economic opportunities for vulnerable women to increase their financial independence and resilience, making them and their families less susceptible to recruitment by violent extremist groups.
- Strengthening the capacity of frontline workers in rehabilitation and reintegration services to ensure sustainability and national ownership.
- Facilitating the re-socialisation and reintegration of individuals formerly charged with extremism and exiting prison facilities.

Locations



Working on the rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees is essential. Without proper intervention, there is a risk of conflict between returnees and local communities and recidivism among returnees.

– Vice Mayor of Kara-Balta

Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) establishes a Local Task Force to coordinate community-level reintegration efforts for women returnees, ensuring gender-sensitive support and alignment with national Repatriation and Reintegration strategies. Through training and guidance, GCERF's partner strengthens the capacity of local task forces to deliver safe, dignified, and effective reintegration services. (© GCERF National Advisor)



A map of East and Southern Africa. The countries of Kenya, Somalia, and Mozambique are highlighted in a dark red color. The surrounding regions and the rest of the African continent are shown in a light blue color. The map is positioned on the left side of the page, with the text content on the right.

East and Southern Africa

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

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

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

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

Across all three countries, violent extremist groups manipulate grievances, offer financial incentives, and exploit identity-based divisions. 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 that implemented programmes focusing on:

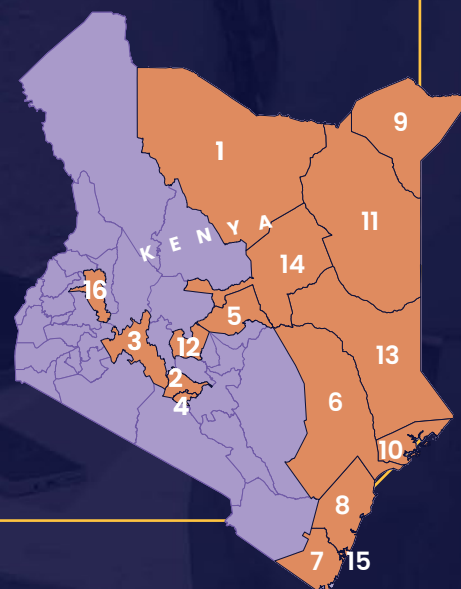
Enhancing the mental health and well-being of individuals disengaged from violent extremist groups to support their reintegration and reduce the risk of recidivism.

Equipping women and youth with skills and sustainable livelihoods to strengthen their economic resilience to make them less vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Improving relationships between communities and state actors to foster trust and help prevent the spread of violent extremist narratives and influence.

Locations

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



In the bustling town of Nkubu, 15 youths, known as the Wasafi crew, once loitered roadside, vulnerable to radicalisation and recruitment by Al-Shabaab. Through our programme, they were given a lifeline: a petrol-powered car washing machine. More than just a tool, it became a catalyst for change. The group transformed a dusty corner into a thriving car wash, drawing in customers with their efficiency and warmth. Once at risk, these young people now earn a steady income and have found purpose, proving that opportunity is a powerful antidote to violent extremism.

– A member of Act!, one of GCERF-supported civil society organisations in Kenya

Dialogue forums between community members and security actors to build trust and develop community-based partnerships for preventing violent extremism. (© RPPL)



Key Results at Community Level

1,200
PVE practitioners took part in Communities of Practice and coordination meetings sharing good practices and lessons learned.

1,000
community members were engaged in interfaith, intercommunity, and intergenerational dialogues aimed at fostering solidarity and countering false narratives.

970
individuals at risk of radicalisation received vocational training to enhance their economic resilience and reduce their vulnerability to recruitment.

520
professionals were trained in Trauma and Violence Informed Care to deliver effective rehabilitation and reintegration services.

Mozambique

GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

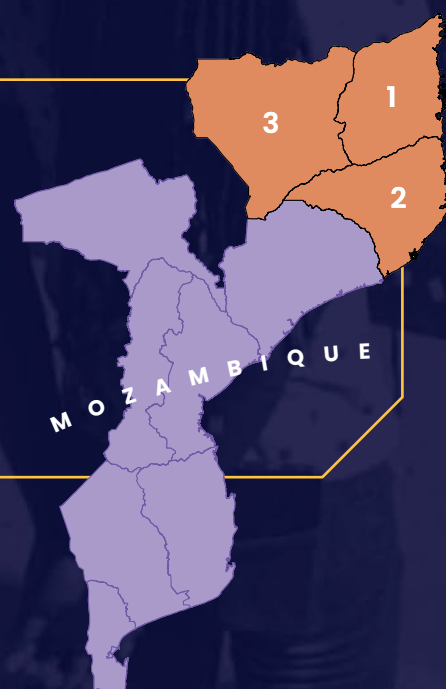
Increasing the mainstreaming of preventing violent extremism in local decision-making to ensure that policies and development efforts address root causes of radicalisation, such as marginalisation, injustice, and exclusion.

Increasing sustainable incomes for young men and women to reduce their vulnerability to recruitment by violent extremist groups, which often exploit economic desperation and lack of opportunity.

Improving community trust in local public and private sector leadership to help counter extremist narratives by reinforcing state legitimacy, encouraging cooperation, and promoting peaceful solutions to grievances.

Locations

Cabo Delgado	1
Nampula	2
Niassa	3



After fleeing violence and losing my small fish business, I struggled to support my family. Through the programme, I received training in financial management and critical thinking. It not only gave me practical skills but also helped me – and other youth – resist the pull of extremist ideologies. Today, I feel more stable, informed, and hopeful for the future.

– A survivor of violent extremism

A community event aims at raising young people's awareness of the dangers of radical and extremist narratives.
(© Action Aid Mozambique)



Key Results at Community Level

1,600
individuals at risk of radicalisation by extremist groups

were trained in conflict sensitivity, critical thinking, conflict resolution, and early detection of signs of radicalisation.

1,100
youth participated in cultural and sporting activities designed to raise awareness of the dangers of extremist narratives.

980
community members were engaged through interfaith, intercommunity, and intergenerational dialogues to foster solidarity and reject the false narratives used by violent extremist groups.

\$ 780
individuals at risk of radicalisation received livelihood, economic or material support to address the economic drivers of recruitment.

Somalia

GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

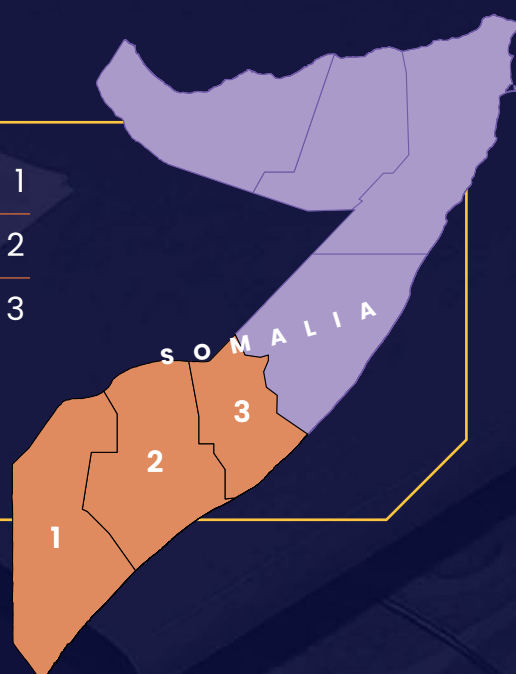
Strengthening the capacity of community members to actively participate in reconciliation to address local grievances, reduce social tensions, and build community resilience.

Improving socio-economic conditions through livelihood support to reduce vulnerability to recruitment by violent extremist groups, which often target individuals facing poverty, unemployment, or economic desperation.

Strengthening trust to promote inclusive dialogue, restore community solidarity, and undermine the appeal of extremist ideologies that thrive in fractured communities.

Locations

Jubaland	1
South West	2
Hirshabelle	3



Before joining the programme, I felt lost and alone – like my only option was to join al Shabaab. But through the support and training I received, I gained the confidence and skills to build a better future. Today, I am helping other young people who are at risk of radicalisation to find hope and choose a different path.

– A programme participant

Production and broadcast of radio programmes focusing on preventing violent extremism, raising awareness and promoting peace within communities. (© HAPEN)



Key Results at Community Level



2,200

returnees and survivors of violent extremism received

counselling and psychological support to help them recover and reintegrate into society.



950

community members were engaged through

interfaith, intercommunity, and intergenerational dialogues to foster solidarity and reject false narratives used by violent extremist groups.



380

professionals were trained in Trauma and

Violence Informed Care, strengthening their capacity to deliver effective rehabilitation and reintegration services.



240

participants received training in leadership,

conflict resolution, and peace advocacy, equipping them to address local grievances, promote dialogue, and counter the influence of violent extremist groups within their communities.



Middle East & North Africa

Violent extremism in Iraq, Yemen, and Tunisia is driven by a mix of political instability, socio-economic inequality, and regional tensions.

In Iraq, years of conflict and the rise and fall of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) have resulted in many former fighters and their families being transferred to the Al Hol camp. Overcrowding, trauma, and lack of opportunity in Al Hol make communities, especially children, vulnerable to radicalisation. The camp's population surged from 9,800 to 73,000 in 2019, establishing it as one of the world's most dangerous places by 2021. By the end of 2024, around 3,000 households – comprising approximately 12,000 individuals – had been repatriated from the Al Hol camp to the Al Amal centre. Of these, around 2,200 households, or 9,000 individuals, completed their transition and returned to their areas of origin.

Yemen continues to grapple with widespread poverty and conflict, creating fertile ground for radical ideologies to take root. Former child combatants, in particular, struggle with community reintegration, and without individual support, remain at high risk of isolation and recidivism.

In Tunisia, there has been a shift in violent extremist tactics since 2017, with lone actors increasingly targeting security forces. Although extremist groups have weakened, high youth unemployment (reaching up to 40% in some areas) alongside the lack of economic opportunities, social marginalisation, and limited access to support systems, continue to fuel frustration and drive radicalisation.

Iraq

GCERF supported 13 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Providing mental health and psychosocial support, as well as vocational training, to help returnees heal from trauma and facilitate their reintegration into communities of return.

Training frontline workers including social workers, teachers and psychologists to manage returnee cases and ensure long-term sustainability.

Providing returnee children with legal support and provision of identity documents, such as issuing birth certificates, which are crucial for enrolling them in schools.

Strengthening the capacity and coordination of sub-committees to counter violent extremism in the various governorates. These sub-committees have helped to localise the national preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) strategy and governorate action plans.

Locations

Diyala	1
Anbar	2
Ninewa	3
Salahuddin	4
Basra	5
Babylon	6
Kirkuk	7
Baghdad	8



I returned a year ago with my three children. **My husband is serving a 20-year sentence, and I had no support.** None of my children had Identity cards, so they could not attend school. With help from this programme team and local authorities, we obtained provisional identity cards, and my children were finally able to enroll to school. I also joined mental health and psychosocial support sessions, and I am now receiving vocational training to help provide for my family. These efforts have helped me begin to heal from the past and believe in a future filled with hope. For the first time in a long while, I feel truly hopeful about our future.

– A returnee from Babil Governorate

As part of the holistic support provided to the returnee community, this woman receives training and equipment for sewing, empowering her to rebuild her life and reintegrate into society, while reducing vulnerability to violent extremism. (© Ashor Foundation for Relief and Development)



Key Results at Community Level

2,000 community members, government and security actors received training to increase their knowledge on effective rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees.

520 returnees and survivors of violent extremism received counselling and psychosocial support to help them heal from trauma, rebuild confidence, and restore social ties. This supports their reintegration and reduces the risk of recidivism.

150 returnee children received education and enrolment support, helping them return to school, restore a sense of normalcy, and renew hope for a better future.

120 returnees received vocational training to help them gain practical skills to rebuild their lives and find hope through better opportunities.

Tunisia

GCERF supported 16 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Providing skills training, mentoring, and livelihood opportunities for at-risk youth to reduce vulnerability to recruitment by extremist groups.

Strengthening collaboration between youth, community leaders, and governance actors to rebuild trust in institutions and reduce the appeal of extremist narratives that exploit feelings of exclusion or injustice.

Addressing violence in schools through targeted interventions to promote safe and inclusive learning environments that foster positive identity and belonging.

Locations

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



At the Tunisian Union of Women in Kairouan (UNFTK), we believe that women play a pivotal role in eradicating extremism and terrorism. Through the 'Women's Citizenship Groups for Early Detection and PVE' initiative – implemented in 128 schools across underserved areas in the Kairouan and Siliana governorates – we are empowering women community leaders as agents of social change. These women are trained to detect early signs of radicalisation, bolster community resilience, and lead prevention strategies that are both locally grounded and context specific.

– Zohra Alouini, President, UNFTK

A young entrepreneur in Jendouba opens his own shop after completing entrepreneurship training, turning new skills into livelihood and hope for the future. (© Forum el Jahedh)



Key Results at Community Level



2,400

young people and their families affected by conflict or at risk of radicalisation

were engaged through consultations and support activities to promote inclusion, resilience, and prevent engagement with violent extremism.



2,000

young people, educators, religious leaders, and community members

were engaged through training and awareness activities to strengthen local prevention efforts.



450

students and young people

were engaged through peace clubs and local associations to strengthen their sense of belonging, promote non-violent conflict resolution, and encourage civic participation.



300

young people received skills training and entrepreneurship support

to enhance economic opportunities and reduce the appeal of violent extremism.

Yemen

GCERF supported eight civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

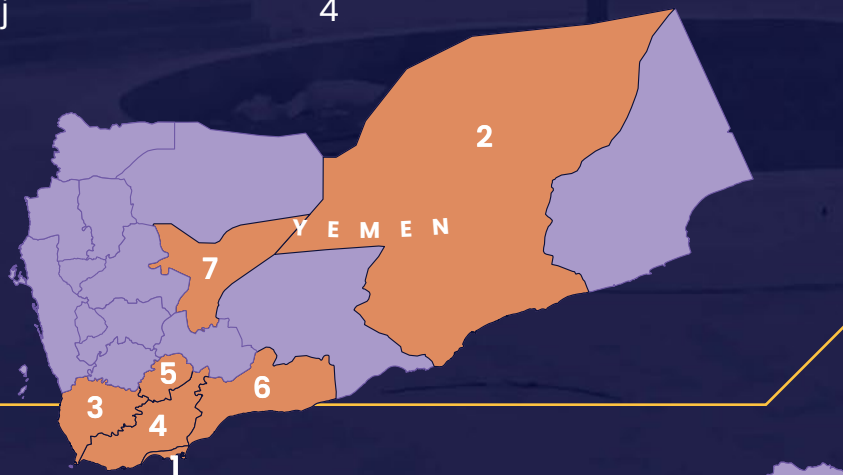
Supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of former child combatants and their families through psychosocial and economic support to reduce the likelihood of their radicalisation and provide them with a better future.

Facilitating community-based reintegration and acceptance of returnees through local dialogues aimed at rebuilding trust and addressing stigma.

Strengthening child protection systems by training frontline workers and establishing referral pathways to ensure that returnee children can access essential services.

Locations

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



Participating in the child protection training on the Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS)

was a truly transformative experience. Before this, I had only a general understanding of child protection, but the training provided a structured and comprehensive understanding of how international standards can be applied in conflict-affected settings like ours. I now clearly see how the CPMS directly impact the safety, recovery, and long-term well-being of children who have been associated with violent extremist groups, particularly those living in orphanages or institutional care. The training helped me identify critical gaps in our current support systems and equipped me with practical skills to respond more effectively to the emotional, legal, and psychosocial needs of these children.

– Deputy Manager of Dara Takaful orphanage

Rehabilitation of the Juvenile Center in Abyan, which now provides a safer and more supportive environment for children formerly associated with armed groups, offering psychosocial support, legal aid, and access to education as part of broader efforts to reintegrate children and prevent recidivism. (© Deem for Development)

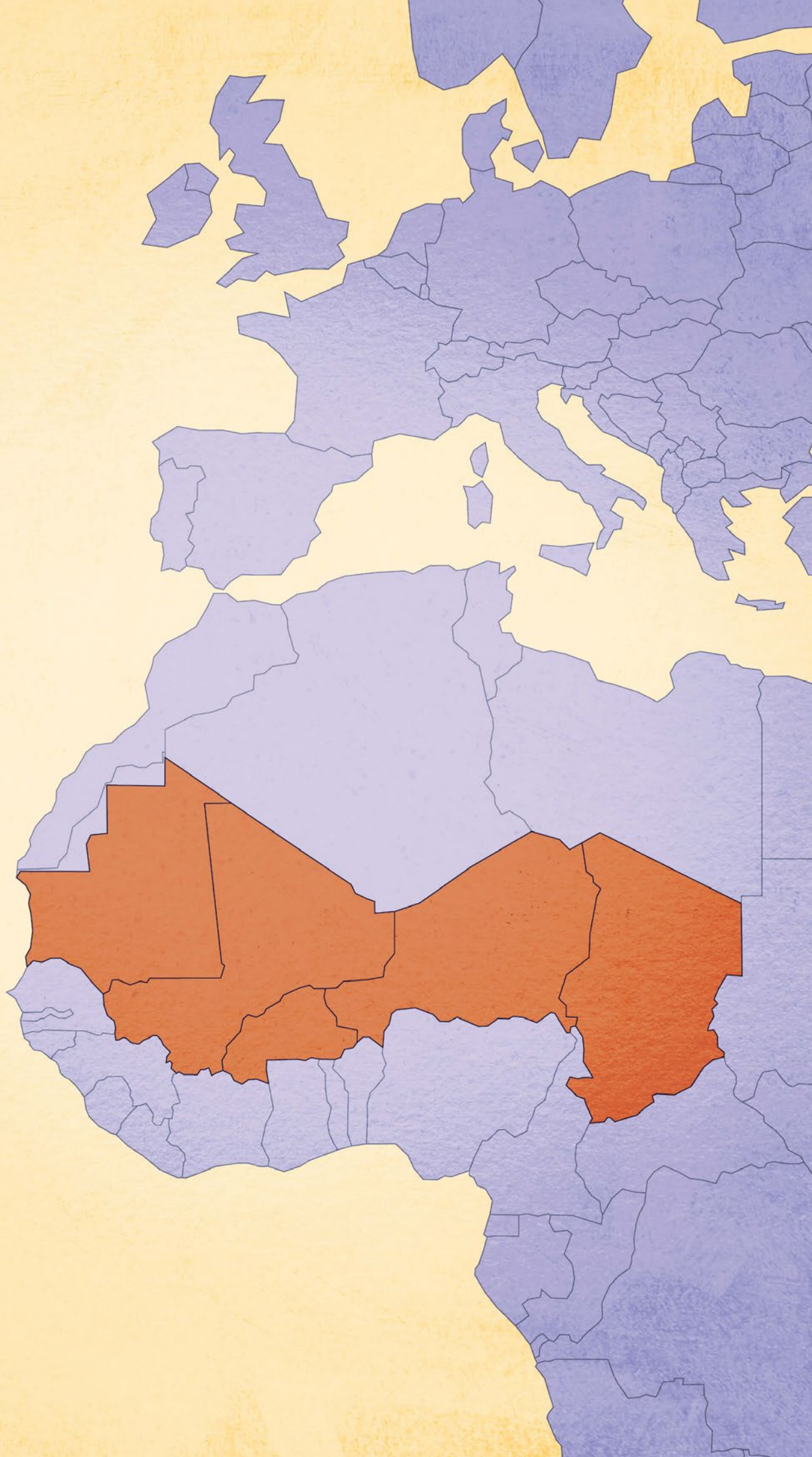


Sahel

The Sahel remains one of the most deprived and fragile regions in 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 that implemented programmes focusing on:

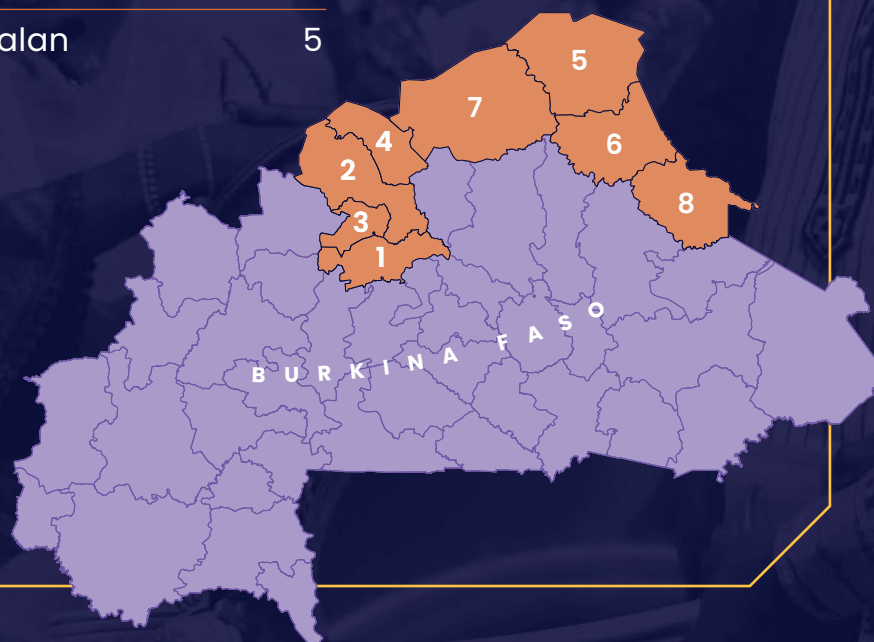
Promoting socio-economic integration through livelihood opportunities to reduce susceptibility to radicalisation and recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Providing psychosocial support to survivors of violent extremism to support their recovery and reintegration.

Addressing inter-community conflicts linked to natural resource scarcity through dialogue and conflict resolution initiatives.

Locations

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



Survivors of violent extremism receives production materials to start their businesses, strengthen their economic resilience and support their reintegration into society. (© UFC-DORI)

When violent extremist groups attacked our village, we were forced to flee with nothing. We lost our homes and we were traumatised. We did not know how we would care for our children. We received psychological support and were trained in the production of soumbala and other groundnut-based products as a source of income. The training was followed by the provision of equipment to start production. This gesture rekindled a spark of hope in me and helped me to heal. I could finally see a way of providing for my children, enrolling them to formal education to develop critical thinking skills that can help them to challenge narratives of terrorist groups.

– A survivor of violent extremism

Key Results at Community Level

 **12,800**
individuals at risk of radicalisation by extremist

groups trained in conflict sensitivity, critical thinking, conflict resolution and early detection of signs of radicalisation.

 **3,900**
community members engaged through

interfaith, intercommunity, intergenerational dialogues to foster solidarity and reject false narratives often used by violent extremist groups.

 **1,700**
community leaders, pastors and farmers

trained in conflict resolution or mediation mechanisms to resolve grievances that made them vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremist groups.

 **1,400**
returnees and/or survivors of violent extremism received

counselling and psychological support to help them recover and reintegrate into society.

Chad

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Providing youth with economic and livelihood opportunities to strengthen their resilience against recruitment by violent extremist groups.

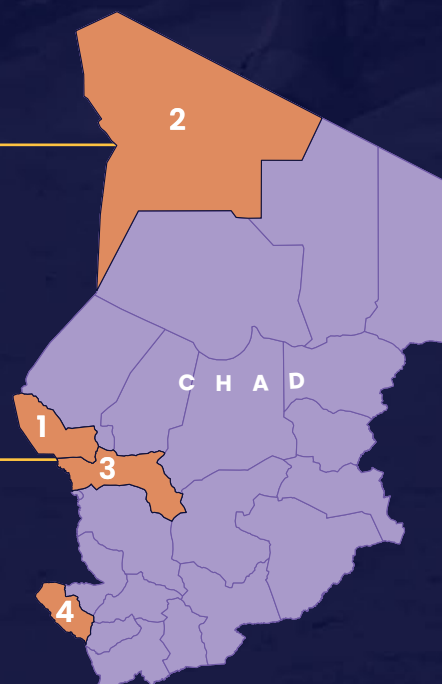
Reducing ethnic and cultural grievances, which can be exploited by violent extremist groups, through awareness campaigns and training courses on peace, fundamental rights, and the benefits of living together.

Improving legal awareness and access to justice by simplifying and disseminating texts and laws on fundamental rights in local languages and strengthening trust in state institutions.

Strengthening women's capacity to participate in local decision-making processes, with the aim of promoting inclusive governance, reducing marginalisation, and ensuring that diverse voices contribute to community resilience and stability.

Locations

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



I did not know the law protected women or that we had the right to participate in civic life. As a rural woman, I never felt included. Now that I understand the laws against discrimination and violence, I will share this knowledge with others — so more women can become aware. A well-informed community is far less vulnerable to manipulation by extremist groups.

— A woman participant in an awareness-raising session on fundamental rights

In Chad, participants engage in a community dialogue session aimed at strengthening mutual understanding and promoting peaceful coexistence, an important step in preventing violent extremism by addressing underlying tensions and grievances. (© Shutterstock)



Mali

GCERF supported six civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Facilitating access to loans for young people and women to improve their socio-economic conditions and strengthen their resilience against radicalisation by violent extremist groups.

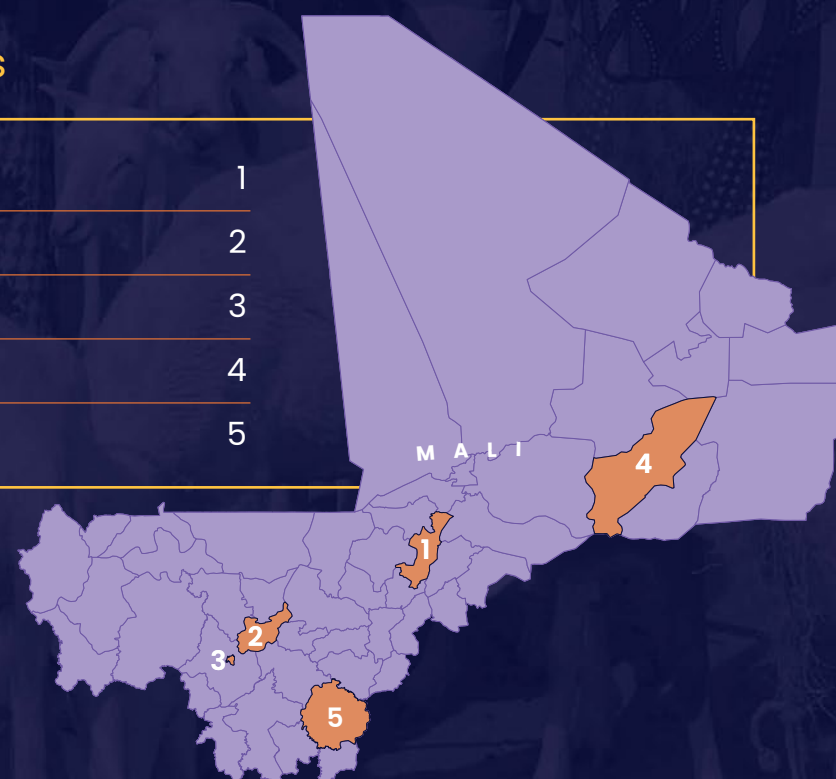
Promoting political participation and expanding economic opportunities for youth and women to reduce their vulnerability to recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Strengthening pastoral resilience through targeted infrastructure investments, aiming to ease land-related grievances.

Supporting the reintegration of ex-détainees 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



Women at risk of radicalisation engage in livestock farming after receiving livelihood support. This economic opportunity provides sustainable income and foster community stability, reducing vulnerability to recruitment by violent extremist groups. (© FEDE)

I did not know what to do, and I have to admit I was tempted to join an armed group (terrorist organisation) that promised a salary. I felt trapped, with no real future, and vulnerable to anyone offering a way out. Learning weaving gave me more than just a livelihood, it gave me a sense of purpose. Now, I can support myself and focus on building a better life, instead of being pulled into something destructive.

– A young man who received economic support to strengthen his resilience against recruitment by violent extremist groups

Key Results at Community Level



5,700
community members were reached by

prevention campaigns aimed at reducing the risk of recruitment by violent extremist groups.



4,000
individuals at risk of radicalisation received

livelihood, economic or material support to undermine the economic driver of recruitment.



2,700
community members were engaged through

interfaith, intercommunity, inter-generational dialogues to foster solidarity and reject false narratives.



1,200
individuals at risk of radicalisation received

vocational training to strengthen their economic resilience to recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Mauritania

GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

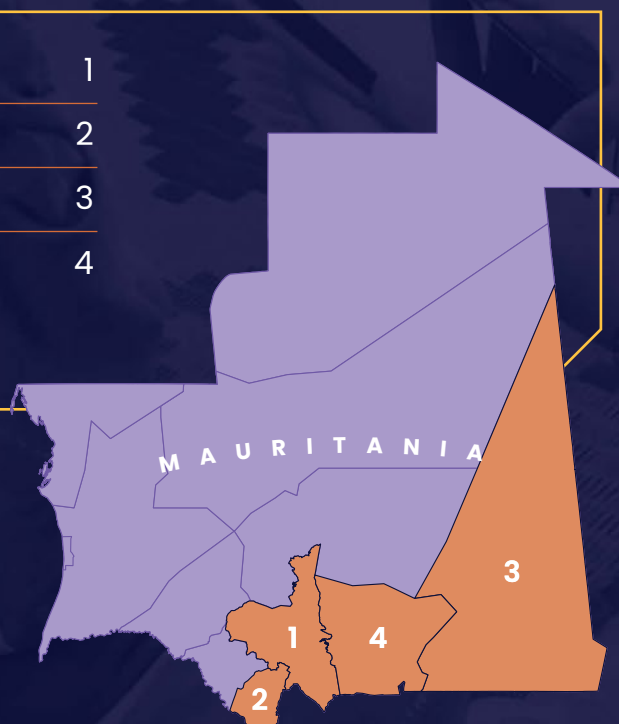
Providing youth and women with economic opportunities to strengthen their resilience against recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Fostering solidarity through community events to build a sense of belonging and reduce marginalisation — vulnerabilities often exploited by violent extremist groups.

Countering hate speech and radical narratives while addressing intergenerational tensions to promote tolerance and resolve underlying grievances.

Locations

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



Thanks to this programme, we, the youth of Boughadoum, gained skills to turn our ambitions into action. For the first time, we are seen as agents of change – not just targets – helping to prevent the pull of violent extremism.

– A young individual who received vocational training

Young people use mobile phones during a community event focused on digital awareness and inclusion, equipping them to recognise disinformation, resist online hate speech, and reduce vulnerability to radicalisation and recruitment by violent extremist groups. (© Initiatives Développement)



Niger

GCERF supported five civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Reducing the risk of radicalisation by enhancing women's and youth's critical thinking skills and equipping them with a deeper understanding of radicalisation processes with the aim of strengthening their resilience against recruitment by violent extremist groups.

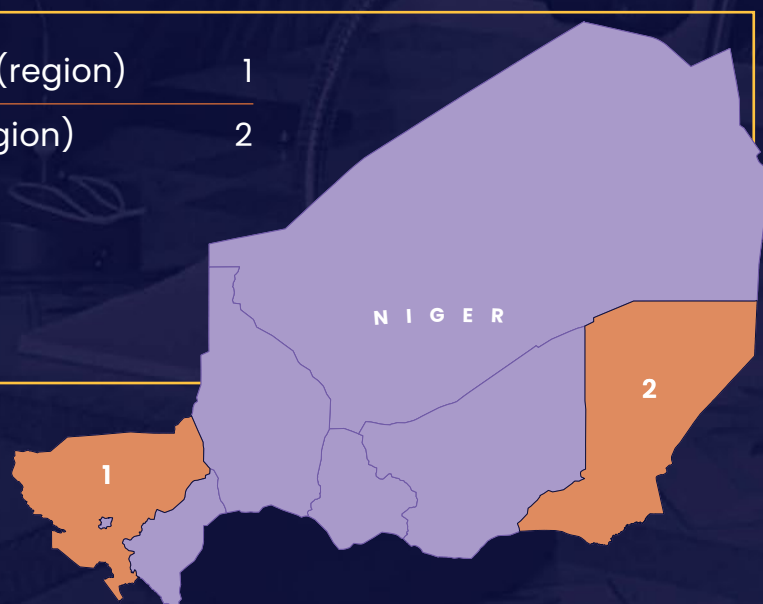
Expanding socio-economic opportunities for women and youth to diminish the appeal of financial incentives often used by violent extremist groups to lure recruits.

Establishing community dialogue spaces that promote trust and tolerance by facilitating engagement between citizens, local authorities, and defence forces.

Supporting the reintegration of repentant youth from terrorist groups into public services to counteract stigmatisation and marginalisation – vulnerabilities often exploited by violent extremist groups.

Locations

Tillabéri (region)	1
Diffa (region)	2



I was once a herder, but after losing everything in a terrorist attack, I joined a violent extremist group just to survive. After being captured, trialed and serving years as part of my sentence, I am grateful for the support I received from this programme. I have started a new life and business in Niamey. It is hard work, but it allows me to provide for my family and build a better future.

– A former terrorist

In Niger, a community radio host leads a live broadcast promoting peace, inclusion, and dialogue. By countering misinformation and amplifying local voices, community radio plays a vital role in preventing violent extremism and strengthening social cohesion. (© GCERF National Advisor)



Key Results at Community Level



290

individuals at risk of radicalisation received

livelihood, economic, or material support, strengthening their resilience against the financial incentives used by violent extremist groups to recruit.



230

youth and women received vocational

training, providing them with sustainable alternatives to joining extremist movements.



240

former combatants and survivors of violent

extremism received counselling and psychosocial support to help them recover and reintegrate into society.



24

guidelines, tools, and standard operating

procedures were developed to support frontline workers engaged in the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants.



South & South East Asia

Violent extremism in the Philippines and Sri Lanka continues to be shaped by political tensions, socio-economic vulnerability, and identity-based divisions.

In the Philippines, the security situation remains fragile, particularly in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), where tensions ahead of the 2025 elections, internal rivalries, and unresolved land disputes fuel localised violence. Armed groups like the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and Daulah Islamiyah remain active and continue to pose threat. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), especially those in Marawi, face heightened risks of radicalisation. Socioeconomic exclusion and limited access to stable livelihoods further compound vulnerabilities.

In Sri Lanka, the aftermath of the 2019 Easter Sunday attacks continued to reverberate, with calls for justice, intergroup mistrust, and misinformation contributing to ethno-religious tensions. Despite political changes rejecting divisive rhetoric, hate speech and online polarisation persist, particularly among youth facing economic hardship and limited opportunities.

The Philippines

GCERF supported 31 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Strengthening community-led governance and conflict resolution mechanisms by enhancing collaboration among local authorities, civil society, and community members to address grievances and promote peace at the local level.

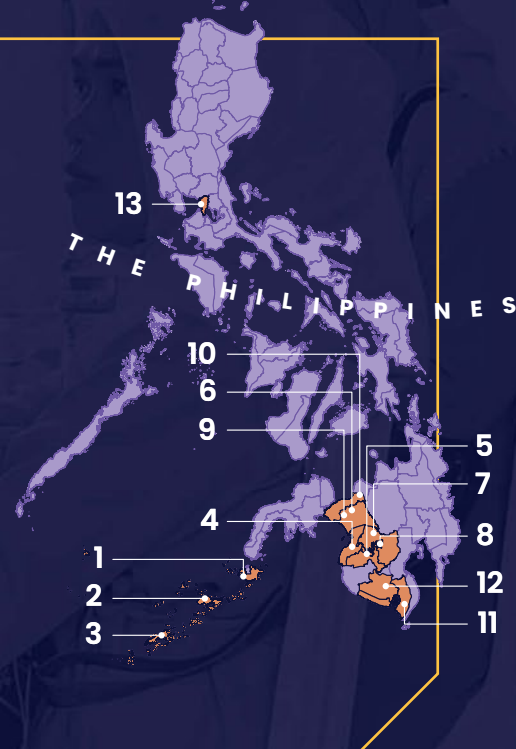
Expanding access to sustainable livelihoods through vocational training and economic engagement initiatives, particularly targeting youth and women in vulnerable communities to reduce socio-economic drivers of radicalisation.

Promoting inclusive education and cultural understanding by supporting madaris (Islamic schools) and integrating peace education to bridge cultural divides among tri-people communities (Muslim, Christian, and indigenous groups).

Engaging religious and community leaders to promote peace and counter extremist narratives, recognising their influence in fostering solidarity and resilience against radicalisation.

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



Peace education sessions were not just about teaching peace. They were about building the kind of resilience young people need to reject division and violence. Every time we guided a dialogue or helped resolve a conflict, we were shaping future leaders. We are not just passing on knowledge, we are helping create a generation that can lead with empathy, challenge hate and stand up for peace.

– A youth peace facilitator who led peace education sessions

Parents take part in a Transformative Peace and Resilience Workshop to co-develop Community Action Plans aimed at preventing violent extremism – strengthening local capacities to address root causes such as marginalisation, mistrust, and intergenerational tension. (© ECOWEB)



Key Results at Community Level



2,300

Marawi IDPs and community members were engaged in legal

awareness, dispute resolution, and dialogue efforts to strengthen their access to justice and promote peaceful conflict resolution at the community level.



1,700

youth, educators, parents, local officials, and civil society actors

participated in peace education, leadership, and conflict management training, to help strengthen inclusive governance and promote non-violent values to prevent violent extremism.



1,000

educators, religious leaders and media professionals

completed training in peacebuilding and curriculum development to boost the role of education and the media in countering violent extremist narratives.



800

individuals including farmers, small and medium enterprises

and madrasah-based organisations benefited from livelihood support, skills training, and market access initiatives to strengthen economic resilience and reduce vulnerability to violent extremism.

Sri Lanka

GCERF supported 14 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Promoting social cohesion in communities with ethnic and religious grievances and limited economic opportunities, which violent extremist groups could exploit to radicalise and recruit.

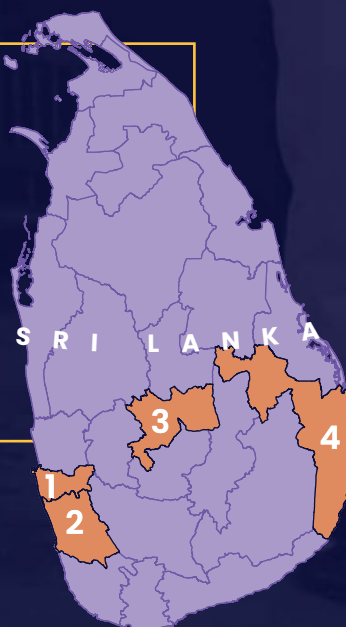
Strengthening youth resilience to online radicalisation and hate speech by fostering critical thinking, online vigilance, and engagement within educational settings.

Engaging religious and community leaders to promote dialogue, trust, and locally driven prevention efforts.

Supporting livelihoods and economic inclusion as pathways to stability and peaceful coexistence, especially in marginalised and vulnerable communities.

Locations

Colombo	1
Kalutara	2
Kandy	3
Ampara	4



By helping young people think critically, speak respectfully, and connect across religious and ethnic lines, we are not just preventing violent extremism, we are building a culture of peace that starts with us.

– A youth participant in the training on critical thinking

Key Results at Community Level



7,000

individuals, primarily youth, benefited from

initiatives that strengthened critical thinking, promoted tolerance, improved livelihoods and enhanced trust between diverse communities. These efforts have contributed to greater community resilience against violent extremism.

Hindu and Muslim students from the Coexistence Club at Gampola Muslim School perform a collaborative theatre piece on unity and tolerance. (© CCPI)



West Africa

Violent extremism poses growing challenges in both Ghana and Nigeria, though the nature and intensity of the threat vary between the two countries.

In Nigeria, extremist groups such as Boko Haram and the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) have led a prolonged insurgency in the northeast, resulting in significant loss of life and widespread displacement. These groups take advantage of limited economic opportunities, and community grievances relating to perceptions of marginalisation. In the north-central and northwestern regions, rising incidents of banditry and intercommunal tensions have further contributed to the complex security landscape.

Ghana faces increasing risks from internal and external factors such as the growing spillover effects from neighbouring countries, particularly Burkina Faso. Youth in northern Ghana, particularly in underserved communities, are vulnerable to recruitment due to unemployment, lack of education, and feelings of marginalisation. Extremist narratives often target these frustrations, seeking to radicalise individuals both online and offline.

Both countries have recognised the importance of prevention, investing in education, community dialogue, and livelihoods. Strengthening local resilience and state-citizen trust is crucial to countering the threat before it escalates further.



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 that implemented programmes focusing on:

Creating a supportive environment for preventing violent extremism by promoting community engagement and revitalising traditional conflict resolution mechanisms within refugee and host communities.

Strengthening collaboration between civil society, local authorities, and community members to address grievances before they are exploited by extremist groups.

Reinforcing community cohesion and boosting the economic resilience of vulnerable populations — key factors in reducing susceptibility to recruitment by violent extremist groups.

Locations

North East	1
Upper East	2
Upper West	3



Women receiving training on Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) principles as part of a livelihood initiative aims at strengthening their financial resilience and reducing vulnerability to recruitment by violent extremist groups. (© STAR-Ghana Foundation)

Before the training, I often believed everything I read online — even content that made me feel angry and isolated. The critical thinking sessions taught me how to question what I see, recognise manipulation, and avoid being drawn into harmful narratives. Today, I feel more informed, more confident, and better equipped to choose a different path.

— Youth participant, formerly at risk of online radicalisation

Key Results at Community Level



470

individuals at risk of radicalisation by extremist groups

were trained in conflict sensitivity, critical thinking, conflict resolution, and early detection of signs of radicalisation.



200

individuals at risk of radicalisation received

vocational training to strengthen their economic resilience.

Nigeria

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Supporting local peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives to help address drivers of tension before they escalate into violence and reduce the likelihood of communities turning to extremist groups for protection or justice.

Facilitating inter-communal dialogue platforms to strengthen trust and understanding between diverse groups, thereby making communities more resilient to divisive narratives often used by violent extremist groups.

Engaging youth, women, religious and traditional leaders, and authorities to ensure inclusive community participation and empower local voices to counter radicalisation and promote peaceful coexistence.

Locations

Kano	1
Kaduna	2
Katsina	3
Sokoto	4



Since launching the peace club, we have been raising awareness among students about anger management, tolerance, and peaceful conflict resolution.

This has led to a clear reduction in school violence — tensions that extremist groups often exploit to recruit vulnerable youth.

– Peace club facilitator in Kano State

Members of the SARVE III Peace Club at Government Girls Secondary School in Kano State take part in activities promoting tolerance, dialogue, and non-violence. (© ActionAid Nigeria)



Key Results at Community Level



7,800

community members were engaged through interfaith,

intercommunity, and intergenerational dialogues to foster solidarity and reject the false narratives often used by violent extremist groups.



2,800

individuals at risk of radicalisation received livelihood, economic or

material support to undermine the economic driver of recruitment.



1,800

community members benefitted from the creation of safe civic

spaces and service centres, which foster inclusive dialogue, access to support services, and community engagement. These factors are key in preventing violent extremism by reducing isolation, addressing grievances, and building trust in local institutions.



1,800

community members joined peace and youth clubs to help them feel

included and valued — an important step in preventing violent extremism by reducing isolation and encouraging positive community involvement.



Western Balkans

Violent extremism in the Western Balkans is driven by a combination of economic inequality, mistrust in institutions, and rising identity-based and nationalist tensions.

In Albania, persistent economic inequality and widespread distrust in national and local authorities have created space for misinformation and online radicalisation, particularly among youth. Although the country has repatriated 37 women and children from Northeast Syria and adopted national strategies to counter violent extremism, stigma surrounding returnees and limited community cohesion remain key challenges.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, reintegration efforts are advancing through the provision of holistic psychosocial, vocational, and institutional support for returnees and their families. However, there is currently no formal repatriation.

Kosovo has made great strides in mitigating the threat of violent extremism and supporting the return, rehabilitation and reintegration of people from Northeast Syria.

North Macedonia saw significant progress in counterterrorism in 2024, including the dismantling of an ISIS-linked cell, reflecting stronger institutional capacity and inter-agency cooperation. Nevertheless, online radicalisation and social vulnerability persist.

Across the region, the reintegration of returnees, especially children and women from conflict zones, remains a sensitive issue, requiring sustained psychosocial, legal, and community support. Additionally, economic exclusion and identity-based grievances continue to create pathways for radicalisation, underscoring the need for community-based, inclusive PVE approaches.

Albania

GCERF supported 15 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Strengthening institutional capacity and collaboration among government, civil society and community members to implement PVE strategies and support rehabilitation and reintegration processes of returnees.

Creating an enabling environment for return, rehabilitation and reintegration through awareness raising on PVE counter-narratives, educational campaigns, and the promotion of a culture of vigilance among youth, educators and community members.

Supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of returnee children and their mothers by providing comprehensive case management and reducing community stigma to prevent marginalisation and recidivism.

Locations

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



When Sara first arrived from the camps in Syria, she carried a deep emotional burden and had little confidence in her ability to start over. The challenges of reintegration were immense. In our sessions, we focused on helping her process her experiences and restore her sense of self-worth. Gradually, she began to see a future for herself and her children. Today, she is working and supporting her family and stands as an example of what is possible when returnees are given the right support, compassion and opportunity. Seeing her transformation has been a powerful reminder of the impact of psychosocial care in helping people reclaim their lives with dignity.

– Psychologist supporting returnees through a GCERF-funded programme in Tirana

Youth at 'Gjok Shqiptari' Primary School in Pogradec take part in a youth-led "Artistic Expository on Human Rights and Democracy," promoting inclusion, civic engagement, and PVE through creative expression. (© ALB Nisma Arsis)



Key Results at Community Level



550

individuals, including youth, parents,

educators, and local leaders were engaged through awareness campaigns and training sessions to foster inclusive dialogue and promote positive, community-driven counter-narratives.



500

returnees and survivors of violent extremism

received counselling and psychosocial support to help them heal from trauma.



160

women received training in parent coaching and

local leadership, with a focus on early childhood development for returnee children.



110

returnees and their family members

completed vocational training courses that aimed at enhancing their livelihoods and supporting their sustainable economic reintegration into society.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

GCERF supported one civil society organisation that implemented programmes focusing on:

Providing holistic reintegration support for returnees and their families by addressing psychological, vocational, and social needs to foster long-term stability and reduce the risk of recidivism.

Strengthening the capacity of frontline professionals including social workers, educators, and law enforcement authorities directly supporting returnees.

Strengthening coordination among government institutions, CSOs, international organisations, and community members to align efforts and ensure a consistent, collaborative approach to reintegration and prevention.

Locations

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



I now have a much deeper understanding of the challenges faced by returnee children and the importance of providing them with emotional and psychological support.

The capacity strengthening training helped me better navigate the legal procedures involved and gave me practical guidance on how to respond to the situations these children may face. Most importantly, it strengthened my empathy and reinforced the need to create a supportive, inclusive classroom environment where diversity is accepted, and every child feels safe.

– An educator in the workshop for teachers, pedagogues, and psychologists from primary schools

Workshops for teachers, pedagogues, and psychologists from primary schools to equip them with the tools for supporting returnee children. (© Atlantic Initiative)

Key Results at Community Level



160

professionals, including teachers, psychologists and

social workers, received training in rehabilitation and reintegration through workshops, study visits and modules to strengthen their capacities and ensure effective support for returnees and their families.



6

returnees and survivors of violent extremism

received holistic case management support, including personalised counselling, to address their psychosocial needs and support their reintegration into the community.

In 2024, a third-party monitoring assessment showed significant shifts in perspectives and understanding among teachers, psychologists and social workers supporting returnees. The trainings have been instrumental in enhancing their responsiveness to returnees. The assessment highlighted that the programme had a meaningful impact on reducing stigmatisation and fostering social inclusion of returnees.

Kosovo

GCERF supported 11 civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Providing comprehensive reintegration support for returnees and their families by addressing their psychological, vocational, and social needs through tailored, personalised assistance to reduce the risk of recidivism.

Promoting tolerance and inter-community coexistence by fostering inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue and mutual understanding across diverse communities.

Raising awareness on preventing violent extremism through collaboration with village and religious leaders to strengthen local engagement and trust.

Enhancing opportunities for youth and women by establishing community centres that provide access to education, vocational training, and cultural exchange.

Locations

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



When I returned to Kosovo, I was afraid – of judgment, of starting over, of what my children's future might look like. But thanks to the civil society organisations specialised in the reintegration of returnees, I found hope again. They helped me access vocational training, psychological support, and slowly, I began to rebuild my life. Today, I am not just surviving, I am contributing to my community and raising my children with peace, not fear. Reintegration is not easy, but with the right support, it is possible.

– A returnee woman in Kosovo

Bringing together 21 participants from Albanian, Serbian, and Bosniak communities, this inclusive session fosters dialogue on reducing polarisation, strengthening cooperation, and addressing local challenges. The presence of the Dutch Embassy's Regional Security Coordinator highlights the importance of international-local support for peacebuilding and PVE efforts. (© NGO AKTIV)



Key Results at Community Level



700

returnee and non-returnee children and community

members participated in art-based healing, forum theatre, and psychosocial support activities to promote recovery and inclusion, and reduce stigma towards returnees.



460

youth and women accessed services through community

centres, gaining support, skills, and opportunities that reduce their vulnerability to violent extremism.



350

parents, caregivers, teachers, and school staff received training and

guidance on positive discipline, inclusive education and counter-radicalisation practices. These efforts aimed to help create safer and more supportive home and school environments that reduce the risk of youth radicalisation.



300

youth, women, local stakeholders, and community members,

including those from diverse ethnic backgrounds participated in forums, dialogues, and exchange activities to promote reintegration, resilience, and solidarity.

North Macedonia

GCERF supported seven civil society organisations that implemented programmes focusing on:

Providing comprehensive reintegration support for returnees and their families by addressing their psychological, vocational, and social needs through tailored, personalised assistance to reduce the risk of recidivism and foster positive life.

Creating an environment of community acceptance by promoting inclusion and reducing stigma towards returnees, which is key to preventing marginalisation and alienation.

Establishing sustainable support structures to ensure long-term reintegration and resilience at the community level.

Locations

Skopje	1
Tetovo	2
Komanovo	3



The workshop on preventing radicalisation and supporting the reintegration of returnees helped us better understand the specific challenges these children face in school settings. It raised our awareness about how to approach and support them sensitively, especially when they've experienced trauma. We also learned how to better document behavioural and emotional concerns, which can be early signs of distress. With the introduction of a designated reporting officer and clear procedures, we now feel more prepared to respond in a timely and supportive way.

– An educator who participated in the capacity strengthening workshop on rehabilitation and reintegration

Teachers, psychologists, and local officials in Struga take part in a two-day workshop on preventing radicalisation and addressing trauma in children – organized by NEXUS Civil Concept in partnership with MCIC's Consortium. (© NEXUS)

Key Results at Community Level



900

individuals including students, parents, psychosocial workers

and community members were engaged through learning sessions, cultural events and community activities to promote dialogue and strengthen community ties.



350

individuals including civil society representatives, media

professionals and frontline workers participated in training sessions that equipped them with tools to support sustainable reintegration efforts.



Advocacy and Visibility

Geneva Security Debate

In partnership with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), GCERF hosted an in-person panel discussion titled [“Breaking the Vicious Cycle of Insecurity: Resilience and Transformation at the Community Level”](#).

World Bank Fragility Forum (FF)

At the World Bank’s Fragility Forum, themed “Adapting and Innovating in a Volatile World”, GCERF’s Executive Director, Dr Khalid Koser delivered a “lighting talk” titled [“What if Engaging Former Violent Extremists is the Best Way to Prevent Violent Extremism?”](#). GCERF also supported the forum by identifying speakers for a hybrid panel session titled [“Addressing the Past to Secure the Future: Rehabilitation and Reintegration as a Path to Preventing Violent Extremism”](#).

Maintaining Momentum for Rehabilitation and Reintegration (R&R) in Northeast Syria

Recognising the growing security risk posed by the camps in Northeast Syria, GCERF organised a series of in-person high-level events to promote efforts towards repatriating and providing R&R support to camp inhabitants. These events also encouraged collaboration between government and civil society actors while highlighting best practices and lessons learned from various experiences.

The events included:

1. “Emptying the Camps in Northeast Syria: Reducing the Threat of Terrorism” – June 2024, Geneva: This event provided a platform for civil society organisations supported by GCERF to introduce two R&R guidance documents:
 - [Civil Society’s Approach to Rehabilitation and Reintegration in the Western Balkans](#)
 - [Guidance Note on Supporting Community-Based Reintegration of Former Members of Armed Forces and Groups](#)
2. “Effective Rehabilitation and Reintegration of People Returning from North-Eastern Syria” – September 2024, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), New York: A panel discussion co-organised with the Government of Albania and the Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE). The keynote address was delivered by the Director of the Institute for Strategic and Interregional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (ISRS), Dr Eldor Aripov.
3. “Uzbekistan’s experience - Effective Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returnees from North-Eastern Syria” – November 2024, United Nations (UN) Palais des Nations, Geneva: A discussion featuring representatives of UN Member States, UN agencies, academic experts, and civil society practitioners. The event showcased the Central Asian experience in the rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration of citizens returning from North-Eastern Syria.

14th GCTF Ministerial Meeting

In line with the meeting’s focus, the Chair of GCERF’s Governing Board, Mr Stefano Manservigi, presented GCERF’s various partnerships with African governments, regional economic institutions, and multilateral bodies, highlighting key achievements and potential areas for future collaboration.

GCERF’s 10 Year Anniversary

To commemorate this milestone, GCERF briefed the diplomatic community on advances made by the organisation since its establishment. The Executive Director also shared lessons learned and proposed new strategies to address future challenges in P/CVE.

Geneva Peace Week

GCERF held a hybrid event titled [“Breaking the Cycle of Violent Extremism – Engaging Former Extremists and Survivors to Address Root Causes and Prevent Further Violent Extremism”](#). This event included a rapid TEDx-style debate presenting arguments for and against the involvement of ex-combatants in P/CVE, as well as a roundtable discussion with GCERF grantees, former violent extremist offenders and survivors of terrorism. Each speaker shared their experiences and presented arguments in favour of involving ex-combatants and survivors in programmes to prevent and combat violent extremism and to consolidate peace.

Ongoing events

- Launch and Implementation of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) [Initiative on Addressing the Nexus Between Climate Change and Violent Extremism](#) (2024-2025) – led by the Governments of Germany and Kenya, and implemented by GCERF.
- Women’s Leadership Award, inspired by GCERF founding Chair of the Governing Board, Ms Carol Bellamy. The award supports small, local, and grassroots organisations led by women or focused on women’s empowerment in the field of P/CVE in partner countries. GCERF successfully concluded the 2023-2024 edition and launched the 2024-2025 one.

Sharing Knowledge and Best Practices

Global Action Platform

In 2024, GCERF continued to strengthen its support for CSOs through the Global Action Platform (GAP), a key initiative designed to foster collaboration, knowledge exchange, and peer learning among its civil society partners. GAP serves as a hub where CSOs, academia, policymakers, and practitioners can come together to share good practices, discuss challenges, strengthen capacity and enhance their efforts to prevent violent extremism.

As part of this initiative, GAP convened a focused session on R&R and case management in 2024. Representatives from Indonesia, Iraq, Kosovo, and Kyrgyzstan, shared valuable insights and experiences related to the reintegration of families of returning foreign terrorist fighters. The discussion provided a platform for mutual learning and highlighted practical approaches to supporting affected communities, reinforcing the importance of locally led, context-specific interventions.

Community of Practice

GCERF brings together CSOs, donors and government representatives to showcase the progress of funded-programmes, facilitate cross-learning, and strengthen the capacity of stakeholders involved in preventing violent extremism. In 2024, GCERF organised 11 sessions to exchange experiences, explore innovative approaches, and enhance the effectiveness of the interventions. Such interactions are crucial in building a more cohesive and resilient network of actors dedicated to community-based prevention efforts.



Governance

Update on the Governing Board

The Governing Board (the Board) is GCERF's highest decision-making body, responsible for guiding the organisation's strategic direction, mobilising donor support of the organisation's mission, and overseeing the activities of the Secretariat. In fulfilling its role in 2024, the Board held two formal meetings: the first was held in-person in Geneva, Switzerland, on 25-26 June, and the second took place virtually on 10 December.

The June meeting introduced discussions on the launch of GCERF's 2025-2026 Replenishment Campaign and the development of the 2025-2028 Strategy. It also featured a high-level event on "Emptying the camps in Northeast Syria: Reducing the Threat of Terrorism", which focused on addressing the obstacles to rehabilitation and reintegration in Northeast Syria.

The December meeting placed emphasis on the 2025 Pledging Conference, the cornerstone of GCERF's 2025-2026 Replenishment Campaign. Prior to this meeting, papers on the 2022-2023 Board Self-Assessment, which was conducted in October and November 2024 under the leadership of the Board-level Governance and Ethics Committee (GEC), were shared with Board members.

In 2024, the Board took 27 decisions, including the approval of new Governing Board constituencies, country investment strategies, and the 2025 Budget; the establishment of an ad-hoc Board-level Strategy Working Group; and the addition of new partner countries, including Kazakhstan,

Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, advancing GCERF's strategic expansion in Central Asia. All Governing Board decision [documents](#) are published on the GCERF website.

Governing Board members are listed in the Annexes.

Update on the Secretariat

GCERF values, employee well-being, and efficiency, continued to be a strong focus of activities at the Secretariat in 2024. From leadership development to strengthening management capacity and reinforcing our internal communication and feedback culture, we ensured that every colleague had the opportunity to develop professionally. Increased investment in learning and development, alongside the provision of a larger number of paid internships, traineeships and junior professional positions, enabled GCERF to benefit from the value of highly trained staff while helping individuals develop their careers. GCERF also offered fifteen volunteer placements and unpaid work experience opportunities to students and professionals looking for opportunities to re-enter the workforce. Colleagues were involved in initiatives and plans to promote mental health awareness and improve the working environment in our new premises. By the end of 2024, GCERF employed forty-nine staff members, representing 21 nationalities, 53% of whom were women and 47% men.

The further development of technological solutions to manage data and increase process efficiency and informed decision-making saw the completion or progress of key projects across grant management, travel management, and human resources.

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 2024, the external auditor (BDO SA Ltd, Switzerland) reported an unqualified opinion on GCERF's 2023 financial statements, with no major issues or findings in their report, including regarding the internal control system. The external auditor's mandate was renewed for another four years.

In 2024, BDO LLP (United Kingdom) conducted 31 financial examinations in addition to financial spot checks performed 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 that was designed by the Secretariat in 2023 came into force in 2024 and is now being used by the GCERF Senior Management Team as a monitoring tool. Current procedures and processes were reviewed and improved regularly. The testing of the grant-management software was completed in 2024, and the tool is set to launch in the first quarter of 2025.

Top donors and partners

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

Country	Total contributions confirmed in 2024	Total contributions 2014 - 2024	Cash	In-kind contribution
United States of America	7,700,000	36,200,000	33,800,000	2,300,000
European Union	8,600,000	35,100,000	35,100,000	–
Germany	3,300,000	19,600,000	19,600,000	–
Netherlands	900,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	–
Switzerland	600,000	15,500,000	13,300,000	2,200,000
Qatar	5,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	–
Norway		9,100,000	9,100,000	–
Japan	500,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	–
Australia		7,900,000	7,900,000	–
France	1,600,000	6,300,000	6,100,000	300,000
Italy	1,500,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	–
Canada		4,500,000	4,500,000	–
Denmark		3,500,000	3,500,000	–
New Zealand		3,200,000	3,100,000	<100,000
United Kingdom	300,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	–
Luxembourg	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	–
Sweden	100,000	300,000	300,000	–
Liechtenstein		300,000	300,000	–
Finland		100,000	100,000	–
Kofi Annan Foundation		100,000	100,000	–
Spain		100,000	100,000	–
Kenya		100,000	100,000	–
Albania		100,000	100,000	–
Morocco		100,000	0	<100,000
Portugal	<100,000	100,000	100,000	–
Kuwait Danish Dairy Company		100,000	100,000	–
Niger		100,000	100,000	–
Kosovo		<100,000	<100,000	–
Burkina Faso		<100,000	<100,000	–
Grand Total	31,200,000	194,100,000	189,100,000	4,900,000

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

Diversification

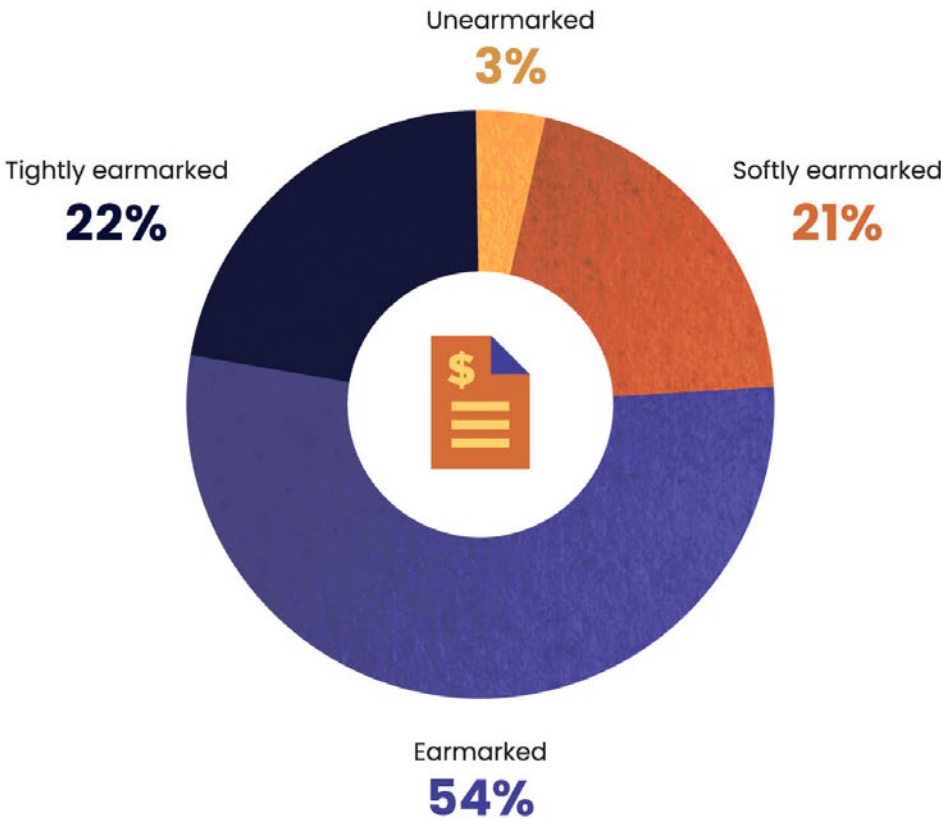
GCERF has made it a priority to diversify its partnership base, working with a broader range of countries and organisations that enable the delivery of the GCERF mission. In 2024, Luxembourg became a new GCERF Board Member and donor. The Sasakawa Peace Foundation a peer organisation also joined as a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

Flexible funding

In 2024, GCERF signed contracts for financial support with a value of USD 31,2 million, of which some 24% was considered flexible, i.e. un-earmarked or softly earmarked according to earmarking definitions arising from the Grand Bargain.*** This funding provides GCERF with additional flexibility to:

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

Contract value (%)



Funding quality of contracts signed in 2024 (as a % of total value).

*** Note: GCERF has adopted the definitions for earmarking as approved by the [Grand Bargain](#).

The top countries for providing flexible financial support to GCERF in 2024 are:

Country		Contracts signed in 2024	Share of flexible funding	
		in USD	in %	in USD
1	Qatar	5,000,000	100.00%	5,000,000
2	Germany	3,300,000	95.80%	3,160,000
3	United States of America	7,700,000	33.33%	2,570,000
4	Netherlands	900,000	100.00%	900,000
5	France	1,600,000	49.20%	787,000
6	Italy	1,500,000	45.44%	680,000
7	United Kingdom	300,000	100.00%	30,000
8	Sweden	100,000	100.00%	10,000
9	Portugal	30,000	100.00%	3,000

Note: All figures have been rounded up for clarity.

Direct support to the GCERF secretariat in Geneva

GCERF acknowledges the special support from the United States of America and Switzerland to cover GCERF secretarial costs in Geneva including office rental. The GCERF Secretariat plays an essential role in the proper governance of the institution, ensuring it operates to the highest levels of compliance and due diligence in awarding, managing and reporting on the grants in its portfolio.

Audit of Financial Statements

The External Auditor, BDO SA (Switzerland) has expressed an “unqualified” opinion on the 2024 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 the 2024 financial statements are available upon request.

Endnote

GCERF investments in 2024 reflect continued support for civil society partners across multiple regions. Active grants in Indonesia commenced on 1 January 2025. No new investments were made in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, or Yemen in 2024; however, civil society organisations in these countries continued to implement activities under ongoing multi-year grants.

The key results presented for 2024 are based on available data. Figures do not include Chad, Mauritania, Kyrgyzstan, and Yemen, where activities are in their early stages and measurable outcomes are not yet available at the community level.

All figures have been rounded up for clarity.



Annexes

Board Constituencies and Members

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

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. Mr Ervin Hoxha, Minister of Interior, Ministry of Internal Affairs 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 Koichi Warisawa, Director, International Safety and Security Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, and the Philippines

Board member: H.E. Mr Tareq Md. Ariful Islam, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United Nations Office in Geneva

Alternate Board member: Mr Oscar Valenzuela, Undersecretary, Department of the Interior and Local Government of the Philippines

Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger

Board member: H.E. Mr Laouali Labo, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Niger 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

Alternate Board member: Mr Eelco Kessels, Executive Director, Global Center on Cooperative Security

Denmark, France, and Italy

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 Christian Bunk Fassov, Counterterrorism Coordinator, Department of Security Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

European Union

Board member: Ms Maria Rosa Sabbatelli, Head of Unit, FPI.I – 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

Board member: H.E. Mr Abiodun Richards Adejola, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva

Alternate Board member: Mr Edward Asomani, 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 Abdullahi Mohamed Nor, Director General, Tubsan National Centre for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism; Senior Advisor to the President of the Federal Government of Somalia

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 Ian Moss, Deputy Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Bureau of Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State

Alternate Board member: H.E. Ms Hema Kotecha, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva

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



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



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



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



Gazbiah Sans
Director, PVE Works



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



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



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



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



Deka Anwar
Research Analyst, Institute for
Policy Analysis of Conflict



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



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



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

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)
	Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM)	6.01.2021	31.01.2024	Observatory for Children's Right Woman Center for Development and Culture Albania (WCDCA)
	Counselling Line for Women and Girls (CLWG)	1.10.2024	31.08.2025	Gender Alliance for Development Center Center Media and Social Issues
	Counselling Line for Women and Girls (CLWG)	1.06.2021	31.12.2024	Gender Alliance for Development Center Albanian Helsinki Committee Interreligious Council Albania International Association for Solidarity
	Initiative for Social Change Arsis	1.08.2024	31.07.2026	Albanian Center for Population and Development (ACPD)
Bangladesh	Rupantar	1.09.2019	30.06.2024	Agrogoti Sangstha (AG) Proyas Manobik Unnayan Society (PMUS) Barendra Unnayan Prochesta (BUP) Anagrasar Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (ASUS)
	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)	7.01.2022	30.06.2024	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Atlantic Initiative	3.01.2022	31.03.2025	

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Burkina Faso	Réseau de Communication sur le Pastoralisme (RECOPA)	1.01.2023	31.12.2025	
	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
	Union Fraternelle des Croyants de Dori (UFC-Dori)	1.01.2022	31.12.2024	Cellule de lutte contre la radicalisation et l'Extrémisme violent (CellRad)
	Réseau Afrique Jeunesse (RAJ)	1.01.2022	31.12.2024	Conseil Régional des Unions du Sahel (CRUS) Fédération Nationale des Groupements Naam (FNGN)
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		1.12.2023	31.12.2024	N/A
	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

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Iraq	Iraqi Institution for Development (IID)	11.07.2024	31.12.2025	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	31.12.2025	Soqya Foundation for Relief and Development (SOQYA)
	Peer Organisation for Youth Development (Y Peer)	1.01.2024	30.06.2026	Platform Center for Sustainable Development (PSD Iraq)
	Aid Gate Organisation (AGO)	1.01.2024	31.12.2025	
	Aid Gate Organisation (AGO)	11.07.2024	31.12.2026	Dream organization Human Line Foundation
	United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS)	13.08.2024	31.12.2025	
	Tadhamun Iraqi League for Youth (TILY)	13.08.2024	31.12.2025	

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Kenya	Act, Change, Transform (Act!)	1.10.2021	31.03.2025	Strategies for Northern Development (SND) Youth Arts, Development and Entrepreneurship Network (YADEN East Africa) Social Welfare Development Programme (SOWED) Caritas Meru Midrift Hurinet Worthy Vision Kiunga Youth Bunge Initiative (KYBI) Foundation for Dialogue (FFD) Voice Of Peace for all in the Horn of Africa (VOPA) Tana River Peace Reconciliation and Development (TRPRD) Human Rights Agenda (HURIA) Youth and Women for Peace and Sustainable Development (YOWPSUD)
	Regional Pastoralists Peace Link (RPPL)	1.01.2024	31.12.2025	African Child Development Organisation (ACDO) Action For Sustainable Change (AFOSC)
	Centre for Sustainable Conflict Resolution (CSCR)	1.06.2023	31.03.2024	N/A
	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) Regional Pastoralists Peace Link (RPPL)

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Kosovo	Community Development Fund (CDF)	1.01.2021	29.02.2024	Integra Institute of Psychology
	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
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 SOS Children's Villages Kyrgyzstan
Mali	Initiatives – Conseils – Développement (ICD-Mali)	1.01.2022	30.06.2025	APAPE/PH
	Think Peace	1.01.2022	31.12.2024	CellRad antenne Mali
	Femmes et Développement (FEDE)	1.01.2023	31.12.2024	Association Sinignessigi

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
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	31.12.2025	Réseau Régional des Associations de Jeunes (RERAJ) Association Mauritanienne de Développement de Recherche et de Suivi (ADRES) Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion de l'Education des Filles (AMPEF)
	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-Pecuarías 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)
	MASC Foundation	1.01.2024	31.12.2026	Associação de Desenvolvimento Comunitario Mukhaleiro (Mukhaleiro) Associação Multisectorial para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (AMULTSDS) Centro de Promoção à Cidadania (CEPCI)

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Niger	Association Nigérienne pour un Développement Durable (GARKUA)	1.02.2023	31.01.2025	
	Mouvement des Jeunes pour le Développement et l'Éducation Citoyenne (MOJEDEC)	1.05.2022	31.12.2024	Cadre de Concertation des Associations des Jeunes de Tillabéri (CCAJ) Groupe d'Action pour le Développement Rural (ONG GADER)
	Geo Analytics	1.06.2023	31.12.2026	
Nigeria	Action Aid Nigeria	1.01.2022	30.06.2025	Dispute Resolution and Development Initiative (DRDI) Global Peace Development (GPD)
	WEP	1.01.2022	31.08.2024	Murna foundation
	Northeast Youth Initiative for Development (NEYIF)	1.07.2022	30.06.2025	Al Yateem Charity Initiative
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

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) Woman Center for Development and Culture Albania (WCDCA) Tarbilang Foundation Gagndilan Mindanao Women Lamitan City Rose Women Organization
	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	30.09.2026	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

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
Sri Lanka	Helvetas Sri Lanka	15.03.2021	31.12.2025	The Local Initiatives for Tomorrow (LIFT) Asia Lanka Social Development Cooperation (ALSDC) Care Path Lanka (CCPL) Group Action for Social Order (GAFSO) The Lanka Development Journalist Forum (LDJF)
	Somali Lifeline Organisation (SOLO)	1.01.2023	31.12.2024	N/A
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 (YEELLO)
Syria	Emel Yerdimlasma Ve Kalkinma Derengi (Amal Organization for Relief and Development)	1.01.2024	30.06.2025	Amal Organization for Relief and Development - Syria Seeds of Peace for Relief and Development (SOP) - left

Country	Lead CSOs	Start date	End date	Co-implementing partners
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	Association Tunisienne de Développement et Formation ADO+ Forum de la jeunesse pour la culture de la citoyenneté ACTED
	Ifriky 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 Borders Organization (YWBOD) Afaq Shababia Foundation (ASF)

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