



National Unit
for PREVENTING
VIOLENT EXTREMISM

الجمهورية اللبنانية
PRESIDENCY OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS



THE LEBANESE
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
for PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

2021 - 2023



THE LEBANESE

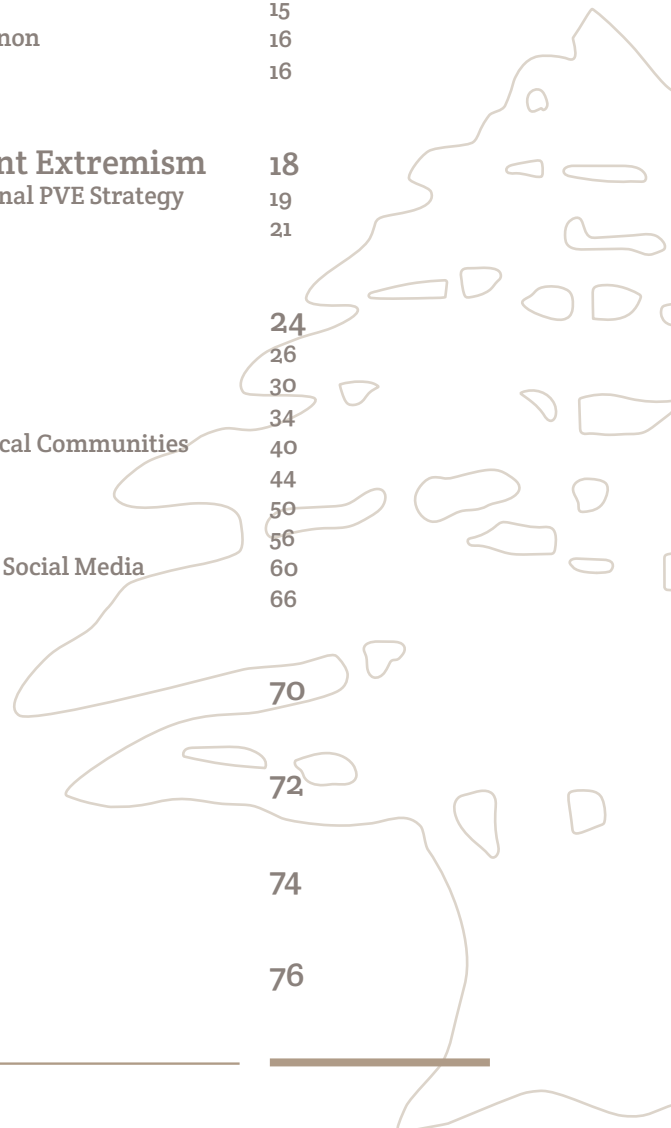
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

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2021 - 2023

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FIRST

VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN THE LEBANESE CONTEXT

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A. Definition of Terms

The Lebanese National Strategy for Preventing Violent Extremism defined "Violent Extremism" and "Prevention" as follows:

Definition of "Violent Extremism"

The definition of "violent extremism" varies according to the approach adopted. Therefore, the Strategy adopted a definition of "violent extremism" that includes the following three points:

- The spread of individual and collective hatred that may lead to extremist violence.
- The rejection of diversity and nonacceptance of others, and the use of violence as a means of expression and influence.
- A behavior that threatens values that ensure social stability.

Definition of "Prevention"

Prevention entails the development of policies that can be transformed into a societal culture that will enhance the community's abilities to protect itself against violent extremism.

Communities are subject to permanent social, economic, cultural and developmental transformations. The culture of prevention should become a sustainable behavior that materializes through:

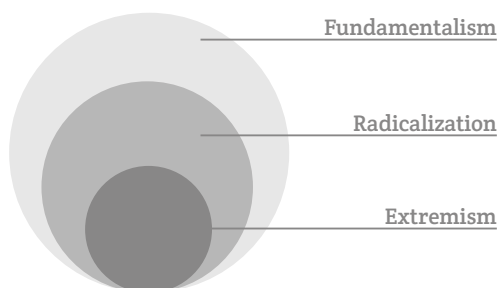
Raising awareness about the risks of violent extremism and by monitoring and anticipating social, cultural, developmental and behavioural transformations at the individual and community levels that may lead to violent extremism.

Developing a list of social, economic, environmental, cultural, security and other risks and developing targeted responses through the establishment of specialized social observatories.

B. Lexicon

It is important to differentiate between key intersecting concepts which could impact the understanding and intervention of policymakers and researchers. The NAP recognizes that although fundamentalism, radicalization and extremism are interconnected phenomena, using these terms interchangeably is an analytical error.

As illustrated in the figure below, this NAP defines the concepts as follow:



Fundamentalism is belief in the strict and literal interpretation of texts, teachings, or content of a given ideology.

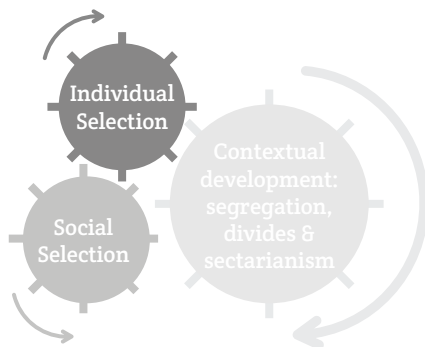
Radicalization encompasses the features of fundamentalism but distinguished by the deep intention to transform and influence society towards the adoption of the ideology or mental image of the world.

Extremism is the rejection of diversity, the non-acceptance of the other. Extremism becomes violent when extremists resort to the utilization of violence as a means to influence society and transform it.

Radicalization in Depth

There is limited empirical research on the causes of violent extremism in Lebanon. During the process of preparing the Lebanese PVE strategy, several literature reviews and consultations were commissioned. One of the conclusions from this research was that violent extremism is the product of a complex interaction between structural factors, i.e. elements in the Lebanese society which create the conducive environment for radicalization, and precipitative factors, which are events and incidents that act as a trigger for violent action, and create the sense of purpose for those joining a violent extremist group.

To simplify the complexity of the developed model, one can view the dynamics of VE in Lebanon based on the interaction of three forces: The first force is the effects of social segregation based on deep confessional divides which feed the factors that enrich the spread and development of extremism narratives. This force is the essence of the creation of in-group and out-group dynamics. Secondly, the forces which lead to the normalization and spread of violent extremism within a specific social group based on "Social Selection". This selection is usually fed by power imbalance, scepticism on political representation and state legitimacy and feelings of relative deprivation. The size of the targeted social group and the density of its social network explain the contagion speed of extremism narratives. In Lebanon, with the increasing demographic intensity, due to indigenous factors of population growth and urban expansion as well as exogenous factor of refugees' influx, the rate of contagion is quite high, and the strength of weak network ties is quite effective. This hypothesis has been experimented using agent-based modelling. Thirdly, individual selection forces, according to (Bohanna,2019) the interaction between the causes of social selection and individual propensity to internalize extremism ideas are the key explainers of individual decision to violent extremism. In Lebanon, a body of research, mainly conducted on cities in the northern regions of Lebanon, proves that individuals with higher risk of exposure to radical groups and for whom violence is a normative and acceptable tool for action are at high risk of being engaged in VE, especially if they are suffering from personal grievances related to human rights violation or socioeconomic hardships.



C. Context

Due to the geographical and strategic location of Lebanon, its presence in a regional environment where violent extremism is proliferating, there is a need to maintain security and social peace and safeguard Lebanon's social diversity. The prevention of violent extremism in Lebanon, as an effort to address this need, is particularly important now.

The PVE activity has been constantly ongoing since the launch of the Strategy Development Process in 2016. Although Lebanon has gone through hard times and has undergone vacancies in executive posts such as the Presidency and Government, the PVE Unit has been able to operate and engage with all-of-government and all-of-society, as well as establish its lead partnerships, ever since its establishment.

However, the situation has changed ever since the Lebanese PVE agenda was launched. An unprecedented socioeconomic and political crisis, a pandemic that devastated lives and exhausted the health system, and the port explosion in Beirut, in addition to the 1.5 million Syrian refugees, the 23 months of government vacancies, national uprising and political instability and fragility, all have been challenges forming a multi-faceted crisis. On the other hand, with the recent developments in the Syrian crisis, there is a pertinent risk of return of radicalized individuals to Lebanon.

Moreover, COVID-19 has caused different consequences in different regions or countries. Some of them are linked to push and pull factors associated with violent extremism. COVID-19 has had an impact on violent extremist groups, that have remained active and also responded to the pandemic. This reality created new risks and challenges for the effort to prevent violent extremism. Hence, PVE is a priority now more than ever.

D. Rationale of Intervention

Despite the fact that the level of violent extremism activity has declined during the last three years, violent extremism remains to be a real and imminent threat to Lebanon's security and stability for the following reasons:

First, no significant change has happened on the structural factors level which are assumed to cause the various radicalization waves. As explained in the assumptions below, data shows a continuity in the decline of major socioeconomic, governance, and justice indicators to which we could attribute the cultivation of grievances by violent extremists' recruiters.

Second, the major factor of violent extremism activity decline appears to be the high performance of the security forces and their ability to conduct effective preventive and pre-emptive operations to disrupt terroristic operations; arrest major planners and leadership of extremists' groups; and stop the flow of finances. According to UNDSS, the Lebanese security forces appear to have decoded the DNA of the terrorist groups operations after 2015 when the number of raids and arrests increased to reach more than 600 actions per month comparing to figures less than one tenth of that level in the previous years. The downfall of that is that Lebanese prisons are now full of accused individuals who are waiting trials and an overpopulation of violent extremists in prison without proper capacity to rehabilitate them. In that sense, the risk of prisoners building connections, spreading narratives and planning operations from prisons are quite high and the need for effective deradicalization effort is increasingly needed.

Third, Lebanon has entered a transitory phase after the spark of the social unrest in October 2019. The social movement brought a lot of unifying, civil, peaceful and reformative discourse to the Lebanese public sphere. An image of cross-sectarianism and citizenship has been widespread in the first weeks of the protests. However, the deeply rooted confessional divides have taken their way up in the political battle. The PVE unit has undertaken a thorough social media monitoring exercise to observe the social discourse and its possible ramifications. The key observations were related to the divide, diversity, and sometimes contractions in the approach to reform or understanding of reform by the various groups. Polarizing narratives are on the rise.

The most critical observation from social media analysis was the online activism of ISIS in the aftermath of the killing of its head Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi. The group used viral hashtags in Lebanon to spread narratives and news about its allegiance to the new so-called "Calipha"; its existence and organizational viability; spreading falsified news about victory, operational effectiveness, legitimacy; spreading newsletters; spreading narratives amplifying sectarian grievances and questioning Lebanon's constitution.

Fourth, Lebanon has positively responded to the UN Secretary General's Global Plan of Action for PVE and his call on Member States to formulate contextually specific PVE strategies and NAPs. In that sense, Lebanon shall be actively participating in the global prevention efforts and contributing to the production of security as a global public good.

- **Modus Operandi**

NAP shall include programs and interventions which understand and utilize the tools, technologies, and spaces which the VE groups utilize in recruitment, indoctrination, and public communication for their cause.

- **Strategic Communication and Awareness**

The NAP shall include strategic communication programs which deal with the narratives component of the violent extremism system. The role of these programs is to counter the narratives spread by VE groups and introduce alternative ones which introduce social values and norms that support social cohesion and citizenship. In addition, NAP shall support the development of local and national networks among concerned actors.

Limitations

Since the inception of the PVE efforts in Lebanon, the process was faced by clear limitations and challenges, but also great opportunities for the implementation. However, after the 17th of October uprising, a new set of limitations and opportunities might appear. Some of the factors resemble double-sided coins which include in themselves opportunities and limitations depending on the context change. Below is a non-exhaustive list of limitations and opportunities for the implementation of the PVE outcomes.

Factors	Limitations	Opportunities
Political Buy-in	Amid the current political turmoil, the sustainability of high-level political sponsorship to the PVE agenda might be affected.	Political buy-in might be amplified if new governments, interim or post-transition, understand the importance of the file for the post-transition stabilization efforts and if the international community highlights the importance of the agenda.
Sensitivity	PVE targeted interventions might cause sensitivity by targeted social groups if polarization increases based on political and sectarian divides.	PVE targeted interventions might be well-received and supported by key local actors who played significant role in easing societal tensions during the uprising events.
Resources	PVE file might not receive enough financial support from government or private sector due to the dire economic situation.	Resources might be mobilized by international donors if the international community continue to support stabilization efforts in Lebanon. Ministries might be able to incorporate PVE activities within their existing budgeted programs.
Instability	Political and security instability might stand against the sustainability of operations and pose new risks and factors to the prevention efforts.	Security actors might support PVE activities to complement the stabilization efforts. PVE activities are well-perceived as crucial policy items for immunizing Lebanon from possible risks of radicalization. The PVE unit shall, with its partners, continue to perform risk analysis and assessment. This will require the PVE unit to treat the

² <https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Search-for-Common-Ground-Youth-and-Contentious-Politics-in-Lebanon.pdf>

³ <https://rusi.org/publication/occasional-papers/what-can-work-and-what-has-not-worked-women-centric-pcve-initiatives>

notes

Factors	Limitations	Opportunity
Lack of Evidence	There are very few researches which understand the root causes of extremism in Lebanon, its underlying dynamics and the effectiveness of interventions on its preventions.	NAP with agility and to continuously submit it to revision and updating as the situation in Lebanon evolves. Universities and think tanks, domestic and international, shall be commissioned to conduct research focusing on all the pillars of the action plan in addition to the root causes analysis of radicalization in Lebanon. Evidence extracted from this research effort shall feed into the implementation phase of the NAP.

Target

Although NAP shall target all sorts of social groups in Lebanon by national-level and local-level programs, it shall give specific attention to the following social groups.

- **Youth**
The PVE Unit consider young people to be at the frontline of preventing and responding to violent extremism. Youth in the age brackets between (16-35) are among the key targets for radicalization in Lebanon.² However, this does not suggest that youth should be labelled or stigmatized by violent extremism. Youth shall rather be approached as both targets and partners in the implementation of the NAP.
- **Women**
PVE is considered to be a highly gendered issue in which gender and women empowerment interventions are necessary for maintaining social peace. Even though there is no available evidence on the role of women in radicalization or deradicalization in Lebanon, “women-led and/or women-focused interventions that reflect the complex realities of women’s roles and relationships within their own families and communities, as well as their potential or actual roles in violent extremism itself, can play an important role.”³
- **Prisoners**
NAP includes interventions in Lebanese prisons which aim at rehabilitation of prisoners with VE linkages and prisons system reform with the objective of preventing radicalization in prisons as well as helping the reintegration of prisoners in society.
- **Vulnerable Communities**
NAP includes activities that target communities which suffer from exclusion; face socioeconomic hardship and deprived from basic services, including host communities which suffered from the influx of refugees and host refugees’ camps. In addition, social reconciliation and cohesion activities are important to be conducted between segregated and polarized groups.

SECOND

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO PREVENT VIOLENT EXTREMISM

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C. Key Actors in Preventing Violent Extremism in Lebanon

Most stakeholders have a strong interest in the PVE agenda which inspires a continuity of the close management and consultation approach adopted by the PVE-Unit throughout the process. This could be confirmed by British Council (SR2)'s survey conducted upon the business continuity phase in the aftermath of the 17 Oct uprising, more than 90% of engaged CSOs and universities expressed interest in the PVE file and believe in its value.

There is obviously more work needed to involve the Parliament in the PVE process with more consultations with relevant parliamentary committees.

Although donors' interest in the process has practically materialized in the tangible support granted by the Danish, Swiss, Canadian and EU partners, more work is needed to further elaborate on the interest of the donor's community in the process.

The overall involvement of the private sector and religious institutions could materialize more with wider consultations with religious entities and a more inclusive community of private sector entities, in addition to the Banking working group.

D. Legal and Policy Framework

The legal foundations of the National PVE Action Plan are rooted in several constitutional, legislative and executive regulations:

The Lebanese Constitution

The constitution's preamble affirmed that "Lebanon is a founding and active member of the United Nations Organization and abides by its covenants and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Government shall embody these principles in all fields and areas without exception... Lebanon is a parliamentary democratic republic based on respect for public liberties, especially the freedom of opinion and belief, and respect for social justice and equality of rights and duties among all citizens without discrimination."

In addition, according to Article 9 on conscience and belief, the constitution directly tackles the key social issues related to extremism by ensuring an "absolute freedom of conscience."

It also gives the constitutional prerequisites for state actions in preventing violent extremism by stating that "the state, in rendering homage to the Most High, shall respect all religions and creeds and guarantees, under its protection, the free exercise of all religious rites, provided that public order is not disturbed. It shall also guarantee that the personal status and religious interests of the population, to whatever religious sect they belong, shall be respected."

Moreover, in Article 13 on expression, press, assembly and association, the constitution assures the protection of freedom of expression in different forms and for different functions within the limits established by the law.

The Lebanese Penal Code No.340 of 1943

The Lebanese penal system criminalizes terrorism and every act which represents a support to terrorism operationally or financially. Articles from 314 to 316 define the act of terrorism from the operational and behavioral perspectives. However, extremism is, by nature, unrecognized or defined by the Lebanese penal code. Not limited to the above articles, acts of direct or indirect violence are criminalized by the penal code. The scope of the Lebanese penal system does not cover preventing violent extremism.

Ministerial Statements

The Ministerial statements of the last 5 governments since 2006 stressed the importance of countering terrorism with a special highlight on the impact of terrorist activities on social, economic and political stability. Nonetheless, there has been no direct mentioning of prevention or violent extremism.

Council of Ministers' Decrees

During the process of developing the National Strategy for Preventing Violent Extremism, a thorough analysis of the role of every ministry in PVE has been conducted. An analytical matrix has been developed for every ministerial bylaw and its PVE conceptual note. In that sense, every ministerial objective has been directly linked to the ministries' bylaw.

United Nations Resolutions

- A/70/674. Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism
UN Secretary-General's Global Plan of Action on Preventing Violent Extremism 2015
- S/RES/1325 (2000). [On Women, Peace and Security]
The first of seven UN Security Council resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, and 2122) making up the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda (UN Women 2015).
- S/RES/2242 (2015). [On Women, Peace and Security]
- S/RES/2395 (2017). [Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts]
As requested by the resolutions, it is important to assess the differential impact of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations.
- S/RES/1373 (2001). [On Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts]
- S/RES/1624 (2005). [On Threats to International Peace and Security]
- S/RES/2178 (2014). [On Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Foreign Terrorist Fighters]
In its interactions with Governments and civil society, integrate the gender perspective, including by inquiring into engagement by States with women and girls in aspects of the implementation of the resolutions.
- S/RES/2250 (2015). [On Youth, Peace and Security]

THIRD

LEBANON'S APPROACH TO PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

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A. Achieving the Objectives of Lebanon's National PVE Strategy

The national PVE Strategy has stated in its first section a set of standards and general objectives which constitute ground rules for the implementation of the action plan activities. The below specific activities aim to implement the objectives of the National Strategy for Preventing Violent Extremism. It is paramount that these activities are implemented in the earliest stage of the implementation process.

Objective	Activities	Priority	Starting date
Understanding the root causes of violent extremism in Lebanon	Commission research on the root causes of violent extremism in Lebanon. Research shall be conducted with the purpose to inform policy and program development. Research shall also focus on the role of different actors in radicalization, the process of radicalization and its dynamics, the key factors which shape individuals' decisions to support and engage with extremists' groups.	High	Q3 2021 – Q1 2022
	Commission research on Radicalization in Lebanese prisons which analyze the interaction between prisons inmates and its consequences on radicalization inside prisons.	High	Q3 2021 – Q2 2022
	Commission research on the violent extremism-crime nexus in Lebanon. This shall focus on the ecological factors which could increase the individual propensity to violent extremism and crime; the interconnection between crime organizations and violent extremism milieus in the Lebanese context.	Medium	Q2 2022 – Q4 2022
	Commission research on online radicalization and the role of social media platforms; dark web; gamifications and the type of violent extremism narratives online which target the Lebanese context.	High	Q3 2021 – Q2 2022
Guidelines for Preventing Stigmatization of PVE interventions	Commission research to produce guidelines for preventing stigmatization of PVE interventions. This research shall include analysis of the impact of stigmatization on the success of PVE activities. It shall also provide guidance to policymakers, NGOs and academia on how to craft programs, while taking into consideration the unintended consequences which stigmatization might cause.	Medium	Q1 2022 – Q3 2022
Guidelines on Human Rights based PVE interventions	Develop a human rights-based guideline for PVE interventions. The guidelines shall be tailored to target different audience from security apparatus, policymakers, NGOs and international organizations.	High	Q1 2022 – Q3 2022

notes

Objective	Activities	Priority	Starting date
Understanding Gender Sensitivity in PVE programming	Commission research on the gender dynamics of PVE and its underlying sensitivities on PVE programming in Lebanon. Research shall be policy-driven to provide proposal for empowering women vulnerable to extremism groups exploitation.	High	Q1 2022 – Q3 2022
PVE Legislative Agenda	A legislative agenda shall be developed, which contains the set of legislative reform recommendations in the National PVE Strategy. It shall also include the concerned parliamentary committees and the current legislative environment.	Medium	Q3 2022 – Q2 2023
Developing a Social Mechanism for Monitoring social Transformations	Develop a social and institutional mechanism that monitors social transformations and changes; support and protect young people and groups that are at risk of radicalization. The mechanism shall help monitor trends and forecast risks which change in context pose on radicalization. It also shall focus on the elements of resilience and immunity which could be provided to young people.	High	Q3 2021 – Q2 2022

group. These grievances also feed communal competition and social conflict when they cause exclusion of specific groups and enhance their vulnerability. This action plan prioritizes socioeconomic interventions which target vulnerable communities and groups at risk, however, it does not provide policies and programs which could contribute to the overall economic reform in Lebanon. Conscious of the complementarities between both streams of policymaking, it is worth highlighting that several macroeconomic and public finance problems are adding burden to any prevention effort. Individuals lack of access to finance and de facto capital control have been reported as core causes for several suicide attempts and violent reaction by aggrieved citizens. Although this could not be directly tackled by the PVE national action plan, it is the PVE unit's responsibility to update the government's risk assessment based on the impact of public policies on social peace.

The Overall Desired Changes

I- Short-term Change (Year One)

1. Increase understanding of the dynamics and root causes of violent extremism in the Lebanese context with robust scientific evidence.
2. Build the capacity of the relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to increase their readiness to implement NAP activities.

II- Mid-term Change (Year Two)

1. Produce countering and alternative narratives to the narratives of violent extremists especially those who use elements of the Lebanese context for justification.
2. Implement a scheme to monitor, prevent and counter online radicalization. This involves, for instance, concrete partnerships with the private sector and civil society.
3. Strengthen security and judiciary authorities' capacities to prevent violent extremism and enhance their human rights mandate and commitment to CT.

III- Long-term Change (Year Three)

1. Enhance security and non-security entities' cooperation on PVE on the national and local levels.
2. Decrease the individual-level propensity to internalize violent extremism narratives .
3. Implement the Ministry of Interior's multidimensional prisons reform plan and ensure prisoners participating in NAP activities are better prepared for reintegration in society.

FOURTH
**PRIORITY
ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES**

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PILLAR 01.

DIALOGUE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P1.A1	<p>Community Conflict Mapping</p> <p>Conduct a community conflict mapping exercise to relate to the PVE Unit's social mechanism for monitoring social transformations and early detection of conflicts and social tensions which could lead to violent extremism.</p> <p>Assumptions <i>Since intercommunal conflicts are one of the key causes of in-group out-group dynamics, it is important to map them.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A national social conflict map developed, which identifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parties involved directly or indirectly in conflict. Type of relations between parties involved in conflict. The root causes of these conflicts. The efforts made to solve them, and parties involved in solutions. Impact of these conflicts on VE historically and in the present. A conflict mapping communication guideline which takes into consideration the sensitivities of the VE agenda in Lebanon. This shall include online portals which could communicate via social media. 	50%	50%	
P1.A2	<p>Program on Peaceful Conflict Resolution</p> <p>The program should aim at: 1) Providing trainings for Civil Society Organizations, teachers, municipality staff and security forces personnel on alternative dispute resolution techniques. 2) Providing support to participant entities to spread and transfer the knowledge they learned within their respective constituencies.</p> <p>Assumptions <i>Peaceful resolution of conflicts decreases individuals and groups resort to violence and enhance the culture of peace within society.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training manuals on conflict resolution are developed with focus on inter-confessional/sectarian conflict analysis and transformation. Training courses implemented for the targeted entities and groups. Local conflict transformation activities are conducted by trained individuals, targeting emerging conflicts on the grounds. 	50%	50%	
P1.A3	<p>Spaces for Cohesion and Dialogue</p> <p>Organize local dialogue sessions in various forms: townhalls, local conferences, community workshops, etc. The goal is for these activities to act as a safe space for dialogue among citizens of the same community with the goal of preventing conflicts, building trust and increasing local resilience.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local dialogue facilitators are trained and prepared to lead local-level dialogue sessions. Workshops and townhalls organized in major cities of the 8 governorates. 	20%	40%	40%
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P1.A4	<p>Intergenerational Dialogue Program</p> <p>Organize dialogue sessions using intergenerational dialogue models. This modality implies a training component on dialogue techniques as well as conflict analysis and resolution, in addition to dialogue sessions in various regions. The aim of the intergenerational dialogue sessions is to have a dialogue between the Lebanese young people and the older generation to discuss Lebanon's contemporary history, extract lessons for intergenerational policymaking – policy assessment methodology that provides ex ante evaluation of the potential effects on intergenerational concerns and interests; develop infrastructure to promote intergenerational activities; and reduce young people's prejudice.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medium-scale sessions (with 30-50 participants each) organized using intergenerational dialogue technique. 2. Produce a summary report for the activities with a policy-oriented approach in order to provide concrete policy recommendations to improve dialogue and conflict prevention policies in the framework of the PVE strategy based on the collected evidence from the activities. 	20%	40%	40%
P1.A5	<p>Dialogue between Citizens and State Institutions</p> <p>Organize dialogue sessions between citizens and state institutions especially security ones. The sessions shall increase the awareness of citizens about the form and function of state and security institutions as well as the reality of the security status and risks in Lebanon. Sessions shall provide an interactive platform for a safe exchange of ideas, perceptions, and feedback from citizens and state institutions on the actions needed to improve delivery and implementation of services, especially security ones on the local and national levels.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogue sessions and trainings conducted, with a focus on strengthening state-citizen relationship. 2. Produce a policy-oriented summary report for the activities to provide concrete recommendations to improve dialogue and conflict prevention policies in the framework of the PVE strategy, based on the collected evidence from the activities. 	20%	40%	40%
			2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas	Indicators
Lebanese Council of Ministers Ministry of Information	The number of social conflict maps originated from the mapping exercise
National Media Council NHRI National Human Rights Committee	The number of participants (disaggregated by age and gender) who joined and were satisfied by the various training programs
Syndicates Journalists	The number of dialogue sessions and activities organized on the local and national levels
National Media Outlets Regional Media Outlets	% of People able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors that they can turn to in their community
Universities and Media Departments Media NGOs	% of Lebanese citizens reporting increased trust towards state institutions, particularly security institutions
Religious Leaders	% of Young people displaying less violent attitude and prejudices



PILLAR 02

THE PROMOTION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe			
P2.A1	<p>Municipal PVE Capacities Assessment</p> <p>Conduct a needs assessment research to analyze municipalities capacity and needs to prevent violent extremism. The aim of process is to put a plan to empower, support and connect municipalities in their quest to preventing violent extremism.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assessment parameter is designed and consulted with key stakeholders who are active in working with municipalities and local actors. 2. A capacity map is designed and published to assess regional capacity vis-à-vis the needed efforts for PVE. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>50%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table>	50%	50%	
50%	50%					
P2.A2	<p>Interministerial Capacity Building</p> <p>The existing interministerial working group is a joint coordination committee which includes designated departments from all ministries. The action plan aims to provide technical and financial support for the unit to facilitate its coordination effort, build the capacity of its members and facilitate its work.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A PVE governmental coordination protocol is drafted and endorsed by the committee. 2. Training and advisory sessions are conducted with the inter-ministerial committee to build its members' capacities for the implementation phase. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>50%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table>	50%	50%	
50%	50%					
P2.A3	<p>Establishing a Vulnerability Database</p> <p>Improve the accuracy and targeting of vulnerable people by compiling and building up an accurate, verified, and clean database of poor and vulnerable households. The aggregate analysis of this database shall guide decision-makers to design and implement public policies which aim at tackling the elements of vulnerability and improving their livelihood.</p> <p>Assumptions <i>Peaceful resolution of conflicts decreases individuals and groups resort to violence and enhance the culture of peace within society.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Database of poor and vulnerable households is compiled and organized. The database shall respect the privacy and human rights of the individuals enlisted in it and shall by no mean be used for political purposes. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>50%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table>	50%	50%	
50%	50%					
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>2022</td> <td>2023</td> </tr> </table>	2021	2022	2023
2021	2022	2023				

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P2.A4	<p>Discrimination-Free Legislation System</p> <p>Conduct a research project with the objective of creating an inventory of existing laws which include or cause directly or indirectly any form of discrimination against specific groups. The aim of the action is to present its product to the Lebanese Parliament through its different parliamentary committees with the hope of changing these legislations to end up with a Lebanese legislative system which is free of any type of discrimination.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An inventory of legislations is produced and communicated with relevant political and parliamentary committees. 2. A series of workshops are conducted with relevant NGOs, academia and legal experts. 	50%	50%	
P2.A5	<p>Trust by Participatory Policymaking</p> <p>Produce a manual that provides guidelines for ministries and public sector entities on participatory policymaking. The objective of the manual is to provide national and local public entities with the tools and techniques on participatory decision making with the purpose of effectively seeking the perspective of concerned citizens (disaggregated by age and gender) on new decisions and reforms on all levels.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p><i>Citizens participation in policymaking is a key element in the provision of public buy-in to new reforms. If implemented in a transparent manner and citizen's opinions were taken into consideration, it could lead to more trust-based relationship between citizens and state which is one of the key tools of preventing violent extremism.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory governance manual is produced with special focus on the importance of the inclusion of vulnerable and alienated groups and communities in policymaking for preventing radicalization. 2. Trainings are organized with the leaders of concerned entities with the aim to mainstream this approach within public sector institutions. 	30%	40%	30%
			2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas	Indicators
Lebanese Parliament	The number of laws enlisted in the legislation inventory
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	The number of public consultation activities conducted by ministries to include citizens in policymaking
Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform	The number of policies issued based on public consultations and citizens engagement
United Nations PVE Taskforce for Lebanon	% of municipalities reporting increased capacity to take actions in the area of PVE
Universities	Lebanese legislative system has become free from any type of discrimination
CSO's active in the Governance Sector	% of citizens reporting ability to participate in decision making
	The number of PVE related legislations, which are related to the implementation of the strategy and this action plan, enacted by Parliament



PILLAR 03.

JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RULE OF LAW

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P3.A1	<p>Rehabilitation & Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Groups</p> <p>Developing policies and programs, informed by good practices in the rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with armed groups.</p> <p>A consultation session with civil society organizations who work on the reintegration and rehabilitation efforts is conducted.</p> <p>Assumptions <i>Impunity of perpetrators of the recruitment and the use of children within armed groups (failure to prosecute them for charges of child recruitment specifically - which is criminalized by law in Lebanon - does not dissuade them from continuing to recruit children.</i></p> <p>Lack of ratification of the optional protocol on children and armed conflict (OPAC) – consequent weak protection of children being recruited by armed groups/ being prosecuted by state.</p> <p>Interventions to deal with preventing their recruitment and in their rehabilitation and reintegration need to be targeted at children specifically to have a higher chance of success.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A review study on the rehabilitation and reintegration interventions of children associated with armed groups is conducted and published. 2. A policy memorandum on the steps and actions that the Government of Lebanon shall undertake to achieve rehabilitation and reintegration of this target group is produced and communicated with concerned policymakers. 3. A consultation session with civil society organizations who work on the reintegration and rehabilitation efforts is conducted. 	20%	80%	
P3.A2	<p>PVE Capacity Building for Prisons Personnel</p> <p>Develop a team of specialized, permanent, trained staff, and probation workers in prisons with a focus on how to deal with violent extremism. Hire trained staff specialized in managing prisons and prisoners.</p> <p>This should include both general VE training for existing prison workers and then specialized training for the much smaller number who will be engaging directly with the specific prison cohort.</p> <p>Assumptions <i>Since the biggest gap in the Lebanese penitentiary system is the lack of educational, psychological care and social rehabilitation</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A hiring process for specialized rehabilitation and integration specialists is undertaken. 2. Training programs on the rehabilitation and integration of prisoners integrating gender sensitivity for prisons staff are conducted. Awareness sessions about PVE are provided to prisons staff. 3. International visits and study tours are organized for prisons staff to help them understand international experiences in prisons management. 	40%	40%	20%
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe
	<p>which prepares them for life after prisons, training specialized and permanent staff shall support in this rehabilitation process and decrease prison's vulnerability to radicalization and increase the likelihood they will have foresworn or disengaged from violence prior to their release.</p> <p>If prisons' rehabilitation specialists are recruited and given proper training and incentives, then prisons system will generate fewer grievances for prisons.</p>		
P3.A3	<p>Study on the Construction of New Prison Buildings</p> <p>Study on the construction of new prisons buildings which are needed to be built to house prisoners convicted of terrorism offenses.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>If prisoners are properly separated within the prisons based on the type of crime committed, this will help prevent terrorist offenders recruiting from other prisoners.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study on the effect of violent extremist prisoners' segregation or inclusion with the general prisons population on the spread or decline of radicalization in Lebanese prisons. 2. A study on potential prisons construction is conducted, which includes options for development areas and construction plan. The study shall also take into consideration international state-of-the art knowledge on prisons physical environment. 	100%
P3.A4	<p>New Beginnings Program: Rehabilitating Violent Extremists</p> <p>Design and implement a rehabilitation program specialized in dealing with violent extremists that will include psycho-social support, educational support, vocational support and health support. Gender sensitive lens shall be integrated to the program design and implementation to better support progress towards gender equality and women empowerment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needs assessment for prisoners convicted with terrorism-related charges is conducted. Analysis of the assessment shall assign a sample of prisoners who could participate in the pilot phase of the rehabilitation plan. 2. Practitioners involved in developing and applying the needs assessment tools as well as designing and implementing the rehabilitation program have gender-sensitive expertise and are trained to identify and reduce unconscious bias. 3. A rehabilitation plan for selected inmates is put in place in consultation with experts from various domains. 	30% 30% 40%

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
			2021	2022	2023
		4. Rehabilitation sessions for the selected prisoners are conducted.			
P3.A5	<p>PVE Capacity Building for Justice and Rule of Law Professionals</p> <p>Organize training sessions for the judiciary, security and police professionals on the basics of best practices of human rights, compliant investigations, and respect for human rights.</p> <p>Train judges, lawyers and social workers on the prevention of violent extremism and VE.</p> <p>Establish a coordination mechanism between different ministries related to security and justice, including the prisons Directorate and the Ministry of Justice and with the International Security Forces.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p><i>There has been insufficient training and development for legal and security professionals and departments. Given that violations of human rights can be key contributing factors to VE, it is important that security and justice professionals understand the importance of upholding human rights and how to comply with respect for human rights in their activities. Enhancing their understanding of VE and PVE will also help to prevent VE.</i></p> <p>If there is coordination, this will support broader institutional capacity building efforts to enable relevant departments to better uphold human rights and consequently work to prevent VE.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training manuals on PVE concepts, tools and applications are designed. Manuals shall be specific to each target group and considers gender sensitivities. 2. Training sessions on PVE is delivered to targeted justice and law enforcement professionals. 	30%	40%	30%

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P3.A6	<p>At-Risk Child Protection</p> <p>Conduct research and consultations on national and international experiences regarding PVE interventions designed to target 'at risk' children.</p> <p>Government support to community-inclusive child protection programs for children at risk, including those involved in armed groups.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p><i>Impunity of perpetrators of the recruitment/ use of children within armed groups (failure to prosecute them for charges of child recruitment specifically – which is criminalized by law in Lebanon – does not dissuade them from continuing to recruit children.</i></p> <p><i>Lack of ratification of the optional protocol to the CRC on children and armed conflict (OPAC) – consequent weak protection of children being recruited by armed groups/ being prosecuted by state.</i></p> <p>Children are therefore at risk of VE and recruitment into armed groups and may have specific risk factors and need special protection.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A study on the assessment of the situation of "at risk" children including those involved in armed conflicts is conducted. 2. A number of consultations with civil society organizations who are active on children protection, researchers, governmental entities, and experts are conducted. 	40%	60%	
P3.A7	<p>Rehabilitation of Minor/Juvenile Prisoners</p> <p>Designing daily programs to fill the time of the minor prisoners to divert their thinking from oppression and extremism, especially sports programs (sports club, encourage them to read, participate in service work inside the prison).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A needs assessment exercise is conducted on the livelihood of juveniles in prisons. 2. Capacity building for prison workers and the program staff who will oversee the implementation of this activity. 3. Training and rehabilitation activities are implemented for them during the period of incarceration. 	20%	40%	40%
			2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas	Indicators
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities Ministry of National Defense	The number of organizations trained on the rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with conflicts or armed groups
Ministry of Justice Ministry of Social Affairs	The number of recruited PVE specialists in prisons and the number of training hours they received
United Nations PVE Taskforce for Lebanon Bar Associations	The number of studies conducted on radicalization in prisons, children at risk and juvenile prisoners
Civil Society Organizations International NGOs	% of Violent Extremists in prison and Juvenile prisoners benefiting from rehabilitation programs and ready for safe reintegration in their society
SCG Search for Common Ground Professionals in Justice and Rule of Law	The number of Human Rights Violation cases committed by state actors are decreasing
	% of Citizens reporting increased trust towards law enforcement agencies and justice agencies (Measuring perception of injustice)
	The number of trainings received by justice and rule of law practitioners on PVE
	The number of convicted extremists who participated in the "New Beginnings" program



PILLAR 04.

URBAN/RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENGAGING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P4.A1	<p>Local VE Assessment Framework and Capacity Building</p> <p>Develop context-specific, gender- and age-sensitive, framework to assess individual's risks and vulnerabilities to violent extremism according to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with a group, cause or ideology; Intention to cause harm; Capability to cause harm; Resilience factors (family situation, health/social care assessments, housing situation etc.). The impact of social environment and service delivery on vulnerability to radicalization. <p>Develop training manual and implementation guide with a focus on cooperation/collaboration within a multi-actor team to help local entities, municipalities, schools, NGOs, use the assessment framework.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A human rights-complaint, non-discriminatory, context-specific framework to assess the risks of and vulnerabilities to VE on the individual level is produced after consultation with relevant stakeholders. An implementation guide is produced to support stakeholders in the usage of the framework. A training manual is developed to support in training local actors who are involved in PVE. Training of trainers session conducted in order to prepare trainers with the needed tools and techniques for the training sessions. At least one training session is conducted at every governorate to support local stakeholders across the country to use the manual. 	75%	25%	
P4.A2	<p>PVE Multi-actor National Conference and Mechanism</p> <p>Organize a national conference on the opportunities and challenges behind the use of multi-agency/multi-actor approach within the Lebanese context.</p> <p>The conference shall start the national conversation around the mechanisms of knowledge and expertise sharing and the needs for national-local coordination in a cross-jurisdictional cooperation. It shall bring together actors from local communities, civil society, national institutions, and academia.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A conference report which summaries the conversations which took place during the sessions. A memorandum which includes the key standards of the multi-actor approach which the concerned stakeholders will abide by in their prevention efforts. 	50%	50%	
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P4.A3	<p>Local Prevention Networks and PVE Models</p> <p>Support and coordinate the establishment of local prevention networks in different cities with the goal of applying the multi-agency approach. The local prevention networks are cities level networks which involve municipalities with local actors from civil society, education, health, and social sectors to: a) meaningfully engage with local, national and international policy-makers and peers to support the implementation of the national PVE strategy b) coordinate on local PVE efforts in their communities; c) co-design local PVE models and activities and mentorship workshops and develop action plans based on the needs of their communities and d) deliver prevention-related projects to prevent youth from engaging in violent extremism.</p> <p>Establish a psychosocial support unit in the two or three municipalities as a pilot phase, that includes LPN, teachers, youth, scouts, as a pilot step geared towards institutionalization of the LPNs.</p> <p>Design, create, and train municipal technical offices which act as focal points on cities level to support municipalities in violence prevention efforts. These technical offices would support and host the LPNs.</p> <p>First, the tailor-made training course aims to raise the awareness on radicalization among key members of the network as well as to give them knowledge on radicalization as a social, psychological and political phenomenon. Second, the course aims at giving the participants knowledge on the Lebanese strategy and methods in preventing radicalization in general as well as among mentally vulnerable people. Last, the course aims at giving the participants knowledge on the “standard-operating-procedure” in organization and communication when confronted with a concern of possible radicalization.</p>	<p>Local multi-agency settings created in 10 more Lebanese cities which involve stakeholders. The settings can take several forms however the Strong Cities Network model of local Prevention Networks (PN) could be a benchmark for replication and expansion in more cities around the country.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Technical support offices are created within the municipalities structure to support municipalities with technical knowledge, tools and practices which aim at enhancing the municipalities’ capacity in PVE. 3. Training guide for municipalities are developed and delivered to existing and would-be prevention offices. 	20%	40%	40%
			2021	2022	2023

notes

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P4.A4	<p>PVE Capacity Building for Municipal Police</p> <p>The main aim is to train municipal police units and to enhance their capacity in working with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private, education, health and social sectors in every municipality. It also aims at building trust between police, the NGOs and the overall local communities. The training shall also include community policing tools and gender sensitivity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training program for selected municipal police personnel delivered. At least one training in every governorate. 2. Joint PVE workshops between municipal police and NGOs and other local actors are conducted. One workshop per governorate is the minimum target. 	30%	30%	40%
			2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas

Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
 Ministry of Education and Higher Education
 Ministry of Justice
 Ministry of Social Affairs
 United Nations PVE Taskforce for Lebanon
 Municipalities
 Civil Society Organizations
 SCN | Strong Cities Network

Indicators

The number of local stakeholders oriented and trained on the application of PVE Risk Assessment Framework

The number of participants and organizations who participated in the multi-actor conference and endorsed the communique, disaggregated by geographic scope, sector, type, and gender of representative

The number of local prevention networks established, disaggregated by governorate

The number of municipal police personnel trained on PVE and the number of trust-building sessions conducted in each governorate

The number of national and local level multi-actor structures that are highly and efficiently coordinating on PVE cases in line with existing SOPs and policies

% of NGOs and local communities' members reporting increased trust towards police



PILLAR 05.

GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING WOMEN

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P5.A1	<p>Media Capacity Building on Gender Sensitivity & Awareness</p> <p>Train journalists and media professionals on ensuring gender sensitivity and awareness while reporting violent extremism incidents which involve a gender element.</p> <p>Develop a media reporting guideline for gender sensitivity which also recognize the social media application in VE reporting.</p> <p>Ensure that PVE efforts on counter and alternative-narratives address women and girls' involvement in violent extremism and terrorism. PVE communication efforts should include tailored and targeted approaches to counter the involvement of women and girls in violent extremism and terrorism.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Two trainings of journalists and reporters from the key Lebanese media outlets and civil society organizations which work on media are conducted. Media reporting guideline is developed on gender sensitivity and preventing violent extremism. 	50%	50%	
P5.A2	<p>Women-related Obligations Review and Vulnerability Assessment</p> <p>In partnership with the National Commission for Lebanese Women, a full review of the international obligations which Lebanon is committed to concerning the global agenda for women for peace shall be conducted with clear recommendations on compliance and implementation.</p> <p>The review shall also include a vulnerability assessment for Lebanese women to violent extremism as mentioned in the general objectives part of this national action plan.</p> <p>This review shall be integrated and coordinated with the Lebanese National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, by the National Commission for Lebanese Women.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The review of UN resolutions is conducted and published. A PVE gender sensitivity vulnerability assessment is conducted and published. 	50%	50%	
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
			2021	2022	2023
P5.A3	<p>Rehabilitation of Women Prisoners</p> <p>Implement educational, psychosocial, for women inside prisons.</p> <p>Build the capacity of prison workers on issues relevant to gender and violent extremism with an emphasis on peace building and dialogue.</p> <p>The Rehabilitation and Reintegration programs should be responsive to the ways in which women and girls experience violent extremism, which can be significantly different from the experiences of men and boys. Programming for women and girls should include elements tailored for them, which might involve those addressing sexual and gender-based violence, parenting, socioeconomic empowerment, and networking, for example.</p> <p>The core goal is to increase women resilience to return or engagement in violent extremism by facilitating their integration in society in post-prison time.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tailored trainings for women prisoners are conducted. These may include trainings on interpersonal skills, psychosocial resilience, SGBV, parenting, relevant key economic effectiveness skills and networking. 2. Trainings for prison workers on gender sensitivity and rehabilitation of women are conducted. This could be included within the overall prison workers capacity building activities mentioned in pillar 3. 	20%	40%	40%
P5.A4	<p>Increasing Resilience of At-Risk Women</p> <p>Provide psychosocial support, and empowerment programs to women particularly those at risk of violent extremism through the establishment of support office from relevant ministries and bodies to all members of society. This office shall be located within the PVE Unit to implement the following actions:</p> <p>Create and activate a hotline for violent extremism to facilitate women's access to help and support on facing violent extremism in their families and wider community.</p> <p>Raise awareness and build capacity against violent extremism ideologies in safe settings where women can share their experiences and learn about the broader political and social ramifications and risks of such ideologies.</p> <p>Organize training sessions to inform women about their civil rights, and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A gender support office is created within the PVE unit at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. 2. A hotline for women is established with the necessary technical support and response protocols. 3. 16 awareness workshops for women are conducted within governorates in partnership with local civil society organizations. At least two workshops in every governorate. 4. A mechanism is in place to assess and address key push factors of misogyny, injustice and deficit in dignity that women experience in their own societies. 	50%	50%	

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
			2021	2022	2023
	<p>to introduce them to the competent authorities in issues related to violence and discrimination.</p> <p>Conduct awareness & sensitization workshops on gender equality and PVE.</p> <p>Promote cultural activities on peace building and all other activities to build women resilience against violence and extremism.</p> <p>Advocate for women’s rights and address the ‘push factors’ of misogyny, injustice and deficit in dignity that women experience in their own societies.</p> <p>Include women and girls and gender mainstreaming in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies, laws, procedures, programs and practices related to PVE.</p>				
P5.A5	<p>Women as Actors in Building Resilience</p> <p>Engage women and girls at all the local level activities, mentioned in pillar 4, as sources of influence within families and communities to build resilience and localized, credible, and effective responses to violent extremism.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All the pillar 4 activities have a significant involvement of women quantitatively and qualitatively. 	30%	40%	30%
P5.A6	<p>Gender Mainstreaming in PVE</p> <p>Include women and girls and gender mainstreaming in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies, laws, procedures, programs and practices related to PVE.</p> <p>Female professionals and practitioners, including law enforcement, psychosocial service providers, religious and other counselors, and women leaders of CSOs should be involved in the design and delivery of interventions to women (and girls), as well as PVE efforts more broadly.</p> <p>Build the capacity of Governmental and non-governmental institutions that</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A gender-sensitive M&E guideline for PVE activities is created, included in the overall M&E framework, and published. A mechanism is in place to ensure the integration of gender-sensitive lens across all pillars. Gender-sensitive training to relevant professionals, practitioners, and organizations that interact with women/girls are conducted as part of implementing PVE programs. 	50%	50%	

notes

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
	<p>interact with women/girls on Gender sensitivity.</p> <p>Include gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation in PVE policy and programs to enhance effectiveness. The effectiveness of all PVE efforts will be enhanced by integrating a gender perspective and including women and girls in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.</p> <p>Assumptions <i>Gender-disaggregated data can provide a nuanced picture of the outputs and differential impact of CVE activities, to evaluate positive gains in areas such as skills, awareness, capacity, social cohesion, and resilience, and also to ensure that PVE does not contribute to an increase in human rights violations, such as gender-based violence by all parties.</i></p>		2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas	Indicators
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities Ministry of Justice Ministry of Social Affairs	The number of participants in PVE gender policy and programs' activities. Number shall be disaggregated by gender, age, type and quality of participation and geographic distribution
United Nations PVE Taskforce for Lebanon NCLW National Commission for Lebanese Women	The number of women participating in PVE activities on the national and local levels
Municipalities	The PVE M&E framework includes a gender sensitivity element.
Civil Society Organizations	% of women empowered to participate in social, cultural and development activities, as well as decision making processes
	% of women empowered to play a leading role in prevention and response to violent extremism



PILLAR 06.

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P6.A1	<p>General Students' Social Survey</p> <p>Conduct a General Students' Social Survey (GSSS) on yearly basis with clear generalization around the entire academic institutions in Lebanon:</p> <p>The survey shall act as an assessment tool for the value system of students at all educational levels. It shall measure their perspective on trust, perception on violence, social diversity, identity composition and perception of the other.</p> <p>The results of the survey shall be disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to guide and inform subsequent policymaking and program design. The survey shall take into consideration the element of vulnerability to violent extremism, use of internet tools and encounters online.</p> <p>Survey design process shall be participative and consultative with clear consideration to do-no-harms and gender sensitivities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Lebanese General Students' Social Survey (GSSS) is designed in a consultation with key actors and civil society. 2. A ministerial decree is issued to provide legal and institutional coverage for the survey implementation. 	50%	50%	
P6.A2	<p>Assessment of Educational Institutions Ecology and Vulnerability</p> <p>Conduct an assessment of public and private educational institutions to measure the environment or ecology of education and its vulnerability to violent extremism recruitment and indoctrination. This includes the curriculum, role of teachers, and interactions among students.</p> <p>The assessment shall be conducted based on a socially consulted criteria which measure the educational environment in which students live and its ability to facilitate recruitment or enhance feelings of alienation or grievances among young students from all gender, socioeconomic and geographical backgrounds.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assessment criterion for educational institutions is developed in a consultative manner. 2. An assessment of educational institutions vulnerability to violent extremism is conducted and published. 	50%	50%	
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P6.A3	<p>Non-Formal Education Activities on Dialogue and Resilience</p> <p>Organize non-formal, extra-curricular activities in partnership with the civil society organizations related to acceptance and diversity and conflict resolution, which aim at introducing students to their responsibility vis-à-vis the “other”.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p><i>This action assumes that promoting tolerance, dialogue and social cohesion will mitigate the in-group/ out-group dynamics which are created due to the increase in social polarization between Lebanese communities and building social resilience to VE recruitment.</i></p> <p>This action requires clear coordination with activities mentioned under Pillars 1 and 4, and thus, requires cooperation between municipalities, committees, and local organizations in order to identify the students’ tasks in getting to know other people from the various segments of the society. Catalogue progress and invest in relevant ideas/workable approaches.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 3 students' non-formal education activities are organized every year in every governorate. The major cities in Lebanon shall be covered during the timeframe of this action plan. 2. Activities which aim at fostering dialogue and conflict prevention (Pillar 1) and local community resilience (Pillar 4) have students formally engaged in it through partnerships with local education institutions. 	30%	30%	40%
P6.A4	<p>Formal Education Promoting Active Citizenship</p> <p>Enhance problem-solving, peaceful conflict resolution and critical thinking skills within the existing curriculum, by following an assessment that identifies gaps and weaknesses in the curriculum. Create new curricula which promote civic education, human rights, and active citizenship.</p> <p>These updated curricula shall be online-friendly, provided to students in a creative and appealing manner. It shall be conflict and gender sensitive and shall provide space for students to express themselves in a free and creative way. These subjects should not be provided by traditional teaching means, neither in teaching nor assessment.</p> <p>Integrate modules focusing on human</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Curricula for problem solving, critical thinking, civil education, peaceful conflict resolution and human rights are developed, consulted on, and endorsed by the Ministry of Education. These curricula shall be customized to the different age groups and educational levels. It shall also be online friendly and creative. 2. Training of trainers manuals are developed for educators on interactive teaching techniques, facilitation, human rights education. Manuals should be customized to target audience (teachers, professors, administrators). 3. Training of trainers courses are conducted based on a peer-to-peer scheme. 	40%	30%	30%

notes

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
	<p>rights, VE issues and wider problems with human security in civic curriculum (national level).</p> <p>Revising & developing civic education textbooks, teachers' guidebooks, activity kits and promoting their piloting in schools across Lebanon, informed by an assessment addressing gaps and needs.</p> <p>Organize training programs for teachers and professors on how to present this new content in an interactive, engaging, and participatory way. The key objective is to ensure that teachers and professors are delivering their educational messages in an interactive and sensitive manner, without discriminating against any specific population, group, community or individual otherwise risks counter-productive outcomes.</p> <p>Build the capacities of public schools to enable them to deliver citizenship education in a pedagogical approach that focuses on both knowledge and behavior. Public schools shall include psychosocial and psychotherapeutic specialists who can advise on both curricula design and presentation tools.</p> <p>Develop a more coherent pedagogical approach to cultural and religious education in Lebanese schools via a new curriculum.</p>	<p>4. A proposal for reforming the pedagogical approach to culture and religion in education is introduced and opened for public consultations.</p>			
P6.A5	Safe Education at Home		20%	40%	40%
	<p>Organize workshops in partnership with parents' committees in schools to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise parents' awareness & knowledge of educational approaches that foster acceptance & openness to nonviolence & common human values. - Raise their awareness on internet safety and online activities of their kids at home. - Build their capacity on how to deal with their kids during critical health lockdown measures & during times of political crises. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training courses manuals and agenda for parents are designed and reviewed by partner CSOs/NGOs. 2. At least 5 rounds of training of trainers are conducted in every governorate. 3. Training conducted in 10 schools in every governorate and in 10 universities on the national level. 			
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P6.A6	<p>Governmental Plan to Decrease School Drop-out</p> <p>A full governmental plan to decrease drop-out rates among primary and secondary schools shall be designed and endorsed for implementation by relevant governmental authorities.</p> <p>This is based on various research that drop-out rates among primary and secondary schools were identified as a significant contributor to recruitment into violent extremism in some contexts. Research on the Lebanese context is needed to assess the validity of these findings on the Lebanese context.</p> <p>The plan shall be designed in partnership with civil society organizations active on the education field.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A governmental plan to stop drop-out rates is designed in a participatory manner, endorsed and appropriated in the national budget. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>50%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table>	50%	50%
50%	50%				
P6.A7	<p>Enhancing Vocational Education in Vulnerable Communities</p> <p>Organize vocational training programs specifically designed according to the needs for men and women in economically vulnerable and alienated areas to enhance vocational skills of individuals and facilitate their income generation efforts.</p> <p>This shall support them with elements of resilience against recruitment efforts which utilize their economic inactivity and sometimes their unemployability to pull them towards joining their radical cause. This activity could be done through the existing vocational training institutions.</p> <p>Vocational training opportunities shall particularly target ex-prisoners and detainees who were disconnected from the job market. This intervention shall use economic integration as a gateway for the overall social integration.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational needs assessment that covers the entire country is undertaken and published. 2. Guidelines for vocational training programs design which is sensitive to conflicts, and gender is developed and published. 3. Two vocational training cycles are conducted in every governorate. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>30%</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> </table>	30%	70%
30%	70%				

Partners / Responsible Areas	Indicators
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities Ministry of Education and Higher Education Ministry of Culture Ministry of Information	The numbers of schools, students, universities, professors, teachers, parents and administrators that participated in the trainings and activities, disaggregated by age, gender, specialization, level of education, geography
Ministry of Telecommunication Ministry of Justice	The number and type of developed guidelines, manuals and protocols
United Nations PVE Taskforce for Lebanon	The number of sessions, trainings and workshops conducted at every governorate.
Bar Associations Schools, Institutes, and Universities - Faculty Staff	The number of newly developed curricula and their scope
Education Faculties and Academic Departments	% of students reporting perception of safety and protection from the dangers of violent extremism at school and at home
Students' Parents' Committees	% of young people reporting ability to access vocational skills Training Programs and other educational programs that make them more responsive to the market needs in their communities
Municipalities	
Civil Society Organizations	
Professionals of Conflict Resolution	



PILLAR 07.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P7.A1	<p>Development–Security Nexus & Economic Exclusion Assessment</p> <p>Conduct research on the effect of economic deprivation and unemployment on radicalization in the Lebanese context. This research shall be done in consistency with the effort to provide evidence on the overall root causes of extremism in Lebanon, which is mentioned in the general objectives part of this action plan and the national PVE Strategy.</p> <p>Conduct an economic exclusion mapping exercise which outlines the economic vulnerabilities around Lebanese communities and regions, and the regions’ access and barriers to economic empowerment resources.</p> <p>Research shall focus on the development - security nexus and risks with recommendations on the international norms on how to prevent securitizing development through PVE activities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national report is published to understand the development - radicalization nexus with clear focus on socioeconomics and its relationship with radicalization and deradicalization. 2. An economic exclusion assessment map is developed for Lebanon. The map shall factor in the impact of political economy in the development process and the barriers for economic conversion and balanced development. It shall shed light on the impact of exclusion on the vulnerability of the excluded regions to conflict and violent extremism. 	50%	50%	
P7.A2	<p>Economic Inclusion of Former Prisoners</p> <p>Building on the activities mentioned in Pillar 6 concerning vocational training for prisoners, especially youth, and consistent with the activities mentioned in Pillar 3 concerning prisoners’ rehabilitation and reintegration:</p> <p>Ensure former prisoners are eligible for employment and can seek out available vocational opportunities.</p> <p>Encourage companies and stimulate the economic sector to accommodate former prisoners by stimulating taxes and organizing activities that address stigma attached to working with or supporting former terrorist prisoners.</p> <p>Organize job fairs for former prisoners</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Former prisoners, especially youth and women, participated in rehabilitation activities and vocational and technical trainings. 2. Job fairs are organized to showcase the skills and craftsmanship acquired by former prisoners. 3. Trainings on entrepreneurship and start up initiatives are conducted. 4. Small, medium, and micro financing opportunities are offered to former prisoners, especially youth and women, to start new innovative business. 	30%	40%	30%
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
	<p>with significant media coverage and strategic communication to attract companies and employers who are interesting in advertising their social activity.</p>				
	<p>Increase the number of soft/subsidized loans, micro franchising, or other innovative financing mechanisms in partnership with the Central Bank of Lebanon, the association of Lebanese banks and the PVE banks working group.</p>				
	<p>Form regional committees, consisting of representatives from chambers of commerce, technical training institutes, government, civil society, and the private sector, that organize periodic meetings that expose young entrepreneurs to investors, philanthropists, or micro-credit lenders.</p>				
	<p>Building vocational and socio economic skills across the prison population is likely to expedite the reintegration process, at least in relative terms, as they can re-enter the labour force with marketable abilities and stand a better chance of securing employment and developing livelihoods rather than leaving prison impoverished, without any economic prospects and dependent on re-engaging in criminal or militant activity (especially given the financial incentives associated with recruitment across different contexts.</p>				
			2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas	Indicators
Ministry of Economy Ministry of Finance Ministry of Justice	The number of former prisoners who joined trainings and different capacity building programs which aim at economic inclusion, disaggregated by age, gender, and geography
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities Ministry for Social Affairs	The number of jobs, business and economic initiatives started by former prisoners, disaggregated by age, gender and geography
Ministry of Youth and Sports United Nations PVE Taskforce for Lebanon	The National Report on Development-Radicalization is published.
Central Bank of Lebanon Association of Lebanese Banks	The number of entities consulted on the National Report on Development-Radicalization
PVE Banks Coordination Group	The National Economic Exclusion Map os published. The number of entities consulted on the report.
	Perception of prisoners' ability for the integration in the labor market
	Development and governmental actors' increased understanding of the developmental- radicalization nexus



PILLAR 08.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATICS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P8.A1	<p>Research on Online Radicalization & Strategic Communication</p> <p>Consistent with the general objectives, support research institutions and scholars to study online violent radicalization, in the wider context of other dimensions, at a greater scale and quality, and through regional and global networks. Research agenda shall include, but is not limited to the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoding of violent extremism propaganda in the Lebanese context by using automated text analysis to develop tools capable of analyzing all kinds of extremists' propaganda at scale. • Using AI and machine learning tools to extract, organize, archive and analyze extremists' content online. <p>The following data is needed to help map out terrorist activity on the platform and understand user behavior and messaging techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sociodemographic information of content generators and targets (e.g., age, gender, occupation, family characteristics, relationship status, occupation, and employment). - Typology of content (operations, lectures, songs, presentations, etc) and medium (text, image, video) and content meta data. - Social network of the content generator. • The online-offline nexus of messaging in extremism ecology in Lebanon. • Recruitment techniques used online by extremist networks in the Lebanese context. • Impact evaluation of counter and alternative narratives campaigns on deradicalization. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Researches on strategic communication and radicalization online are conducted and published. At least 4 research projects shall be conducted during the timeframe of this action plan. 	30%	40%	30%
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
			2021	2022	2023
P8.A2	<p>Standardized PVE Strategic Communications Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support activities of this action plan with strategic communication guideline and messaging protocol. Protocol should include post-terrorism activities coverage and messaging. Work collaboratively with the private sector and search bodies to formulate a standardized strategic communication framework. Develop voluntary media guidelines and code of ethics to guide the performance of media outlets with the objective of preventing the spread of hate speech, violent extremism and all sorts of human rights abuse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline and messaging protocols are developed. Multi-stakeholders' consultations around the guideline have taken place. Standardized strategic communication framework is developed in collaboration with private sector and search bodies. Guideline and code of ethics for media outlets are issued after consultations with relevant stakeholders. 	30%	30%	40%
P8.A3	<p>Capacity Building on PVE Communications and Alternative Narratives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train /Engage journalists and media to work together to prevent the spread of hate speech, misinformation, disinformation, mal-information, violent extremism, polarization content; and to support the spread of counter and alternative narratives. Organize training programs for messengers at national and local levels to understand the narratives and how to deliver effective messages. Involve the private sector companies in these programs. Train members of staff of CSO and NGO to become practitioners in disseminating alternative and counter narratives through online and offline media. (Trainings shall build organizations capacity on producing counter narratives and alternative narratives but also to include counter engagement activities which link online messaging with real offline engagement with target audience.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training on messaging and strategic communication techniques is conducted for CSOs, private sector, security sector, local and national authorities. An annual cycle of trainings for media practitioners is organized. Training cycles should include trainings for talk shows and presenters. Training manuals for ISF personnel, municipality staff, and judges are prepared for each target audience in a customized fashion. Trainings for ISF officers, municipal leaders and judges are conducted on strategic communication within the PVE context. 	30%	40%	30%

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training programs for presenters and editors of talk shows (including the talk show referred to in Activity P8.A4 on how to cover violent extremism issues in cooperation with the relevant ministries). Train ISF officers, judges, mayors and municipalities staff on strategic communications for PVE and Protocol (Engage with citizens: men and women/ Boys and girls). Protocol should include post-terrorism activities coverage and messaging. This training shall be delivered to security personnel from the Lebanese security forces and the Lebanese army. 				
P8.A4	<p>Media Campaigns & Media Spaces for Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop alternative narratives for online and offline media campaigns with widespread geographical reach. Engage the influencers and celebrities in spreading messages and narratives against extremist narrative. Organize programs with media outlets, TV, radio and newspapers, to train and dedicate space for young people to express themselves and tackle the essence of the challenges in their local communities. <p>Assumptions <i>The assumption here is that youth are full of energy and the current fragile situation in Lebanon makes them eager to express their opinion and voice out their demands. Their desire to play a vital role and express themselves could be a push factor for joining radical groups if it was utilized in a positive way. Giving space for youth expression could increase their resilience to extremism and spread positive narratives online and offline. Besides, it could strengthen youth efforts to combat misinformation, disinformation and mal-information.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Talk shows and TV programs dedicate some airtime for young people to express themselves. Participating youth are trained on media appearance, ethics of dialogue and freedom of expression. 	50%	50%	
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P8.A5	<p>Lebanese Internet Referral Unit & Prevention of Hate Speech</p> <p>Establish the Lebanese Internet Referral Unit (LIRU) within the PVE Unit to lead the implementation of various activities in this plan, in addition to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating the efforts between content creators and social media companies by creating the National Internet Forum to Prevent Hate Speech and Violent Extremism. Enacting a new law to prohibit hate speech, misinformation, disinformation, mal-information, violent extremist, and violation of human rights propaganda online. Engaging with the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) and its research bodies such as the Tech Against Extremism Research Network. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Lebanese Internet Referral Unit (LIRU) is established within the PVE Unit at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The National Internet Forum to Prevent Hate Speech and Violent Extremism is organized on annual basis. A new law to prohibit hate speech, misinformation, disinformation, mal-information, violent extremist, and violation of human rights propaganda online is enacted. 	20%	40%	40%
			2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas	Indicators
Lebanese Council of Ministers Ministry of Information	The number of research publications produced and published on strategic communication and online radicalization
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities Ministry of National Defense	The number of guidelines and protocols developed and endorsed by stakeholders and the relevant governmental entities
Ministry of Culture Ministry of Education and Higher Education	The Lebanese Internet Referral Unit (LIRU) is established within the PVE Unit.
Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Social Affairs	The number of ISF, civil society organizations, municipalities staff and member; and media practitioners trained by the activities of this pillar. Numbers shall be disaggregated by age, gender, organization, and geography
Lebanese University United Nations PVE Taskforce for Lebanon	The number of shows which allow youth to express their opinions. How many hours? and how many young people participated, disaggregated by gender, age, and geography
Media Outlets Language and Communication Centers	The extent to which national and local media actors challenge violent extremism propaganda through their online and offline reporting and support the spread of counter and alternative narratives
Research Centers Public and Private Institutions	Extend to organizations who are able to produce counter narratives and alternative narratives
Civil Society Organizations International Non-Governmental Organizations	Extend to organizations who are able to produce counter narratives and alternative narratives
The Global Internet Forum	Extent to which young people are able to express their opinions, voice out their demands in a way that spreads positive narratives online and offline.



PILLAR 09.

EMPOWERING YOUTH

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P9.A1	<p>Youth Capacity Building on Community Service & Conflict Resolution</p> <p>Partner with educational institutions and/or local governmental and non-governmental entities and local police to train young people on community service, local needs assessment, volunteerism, and leadership. This activity shall be done in coordination with Pillar 6 activities if the target youth are enrolled in formal education. Otherwise, it shall be designed separately for youth outside of formal education. It shall also consider the specific gender characteristics and needs.</p> <p>Training programs shall be followed by local initiatives which aim at solving local social or developmental problems.</p> <p>The aim is to ensure that young people's voices are heard and that they are active contributors to solving their communities' local problems. Emphasis shall be on role models and community champions who successfully helped their respective communities overcome crises. One key example is the role of young people in rescue and relief of damaged areas due to the Beirut port blast.</p> <p>It is important that young people are involved with the key stakeholders in the design and implementation of the local interventions to guarantee a true sense of ownership and self-fulfillment.</p> <p>MOSA & MEHE can provide support by cooperating to include young people into their case workers & community mobilizers to identify vulnerable groups/ former extremist/violent persons to register for trainings.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MOSA and MEHE volunteers' database is updated after opening the door for young people to join and take part in all social affairs related activities. 2. Trainings for young people on community service, leadership, needs assessment and conflict resolution are conducted. At least 3 training cycles are implemented in every governorate. 3. Community service activities are implemented by the trained young people. At least 3 activities implemented in every governorate. 	30%	40%	30%
			2021	2022	2023

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P9.A2	<p>National Youth Policy Update with Focus on Vulnerability</p> <p>The government shall update the national youth policy, based on the updates in the Lebanese context. The new policy shall take into consideration that one cannot tackle youth issues without clear consideration to the link between gender and youth, since gender issues are core concerns for most youth. “Gender” should apply to all youth, and “youth” should relate to both female and male youth. The new youth policy shall focus on eliminating youth vulnerability and increasing youth resilience on all fronts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lebanon’s national youth policy is updated and endorsed by the Lebanese government. 	50%	50%	
P9.A3	<p>Involving Youth in Conflict Mediation</p> <p>Based on the results of the social conflict assessment map, organize initiatives in partnership with relevant NGOs to involve young people in intercommunal conflict resolution and mediation. Youth can lead dialogue sessions on reconciliation and integration between regions.</p> <p>Facilitation, mediation, conflict analysis and resolution trainings shall be delivered to targeted youth in vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Provide a framework for encouraging intercommunal dialogue, awareness raising and tolerance building at a local level, responding in an inclusive fashion to the vulnerabilities and concerns of ‘at risk’ youth populations. It also provides an accessible platform for students themselves to discuss their interests with ‘decision-makers’ and helps empower otherwise often marginalized voices.</p> <p>These actions shall happen in coordination with the activities mentioned in Pillar 1 on dialogue and conflict prevention.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trainings on conflict mediation, reconciliation and resolution are conducted for young people in vulnerable and conflict areas. 2. Reconciliation, and intercommunal conflict resolution sessions are conducted, led by youth, and highlighted in mass and social media. 	20%	40%	40%

 notes

Code	Actions	Outputs	Timeframe		
P9.A4	<p>Research Agenda for Youth & PVE</p> <p>The following areas shall be covered by research to provide evidence which could guide policy and program design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do youth gain social acceptance as adults and what happens if they fail? The divisions within youth populations. Elite and non-elite youth often are at odds with each other. Understanding tensions and conflicts between subgroups of youth helps to define and explain local youth terrains. The impact of youth unemployment in radicalization. Vulnerability assessment for young Lebanese. <p>Mixed research approaches are recommended. However, it is suggested that research conducted should be trust-based and involving trusted local actors.</p>	<p>1. Research papers on youth and PVE are conducted and published. At least 3 research robust research projects shall be conducted, covering the root causes of youth radicalization; the gender dynamics of youth radicalization; and the role of youth in building resilient communities in Lebanon.</p>	30%	30%	40%
			2021	2022	2023

Partners / Responsible Areas

Lebanese Council of Ministers
 Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform
 Ministry of Youth and sports
 Ministry of Social Affairs
 Ministry of Information
 Municipalities
 Syndicates
 Religious Leaders
 Journalists
 NHRI | National Human Rights Committee
 Civil Society Organizations
 Youth Organizations

Indicators

The number of youth volunteers subscribed to lead local initiatives

The number of youths that have participated in training programs and the number of entities involved in the training

Lebanon's National Youth Policy is update and endorsed by government.

The number of research papers published on youth and PVE

Active mechanisms are in place to involve youth in decision-making processes and become active contributors to solving their communities' local problems.

Young people perceive themselves as leaders, conflict mediators and agents of positive transformation in their communities.

FIFTH

COORDINATION MECHANISM

THE LEBANESE
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
for PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

2021 - 2023

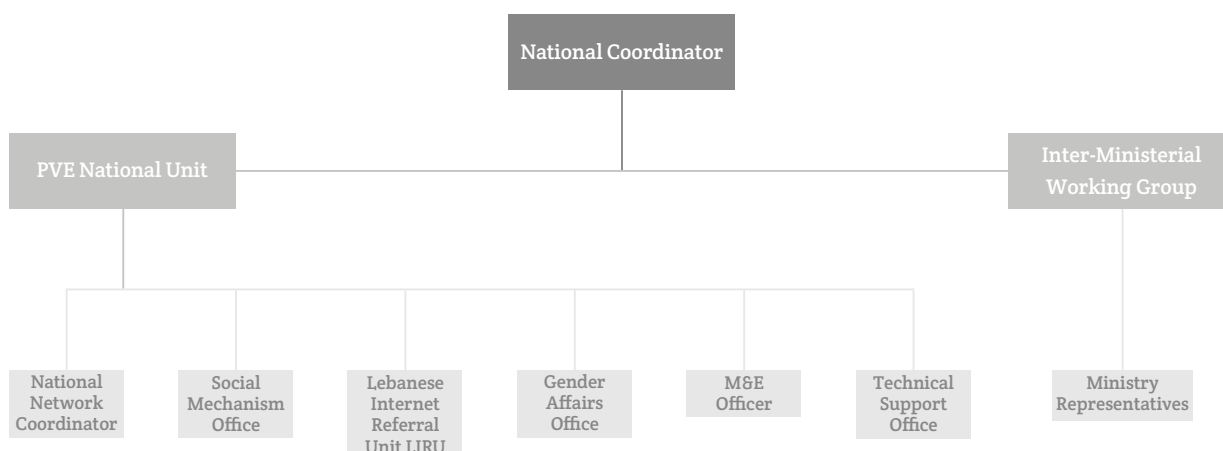
A. PVE National Unit

The Lebanese National Unit for Preventing Violent Extremism is responsible for leading the government’s agenda on PVE, acting as the single point of entry for international cooperation and coordinating implementation of the national action plan, in partnership with relevant ministries, civil society organizations, local stakeholders, academia, and members of the National Network for Preventing Violent Extremism.

The Unit consists of four specialized offices and a team of specialized personnel as per its role in the PVE agenda and the pillars’ designated actions of this National Action Plan. These offices consist of specialized experts, working under the PVE National Unit to increase Lebanon’s resilience to online radicalization, plan a gender-sensitive intervention, coordinate the PVE National Network, provide technical support and perform a thorough monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The below organigram explains this structure.

B. PVE Inter-ministerial Working Group

The PVE National Unit’s intergovernmental coordination takes place through the Inter-Ministerial Working Group. The working group is formed by the virtue of a Prime Minister’s decree and the designation by every ministry of its respective representative. The ministry representatives in the working group help in information sharing between the government bodies and facilitating joint actions.



- Diagram A & B

C. PVE National Network

The National Network for Preventing Violent Extremism consists of actors from all backgrounds who have been and will be interacting with the PVE file and acting within the national PVE agenda. Such multidisciplinary network is particularly needed due to the complexity of the Lebanese reality, which is characterized by the diversity of actors as a result of diversity in the social fabric. The Network will aim at increasing knowledge sharing on PVE related issues among its members through an interactive online portal. It will also facilitate continuous consultation and enhance partnership formation. It shall also provide updates about progress on the implementation of the Action Plan.

SIXTH

RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

THE LEBANESE
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
for PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

2021 - 2023

A. National Budget

The implementation of this PVE Action Plan shall depend primarily on the Lebanese national budget. Therefore, it is imperative that a characterization process takes place between the financial appropriations of every sector and the resources needed for the implementation of this NAP.

B. International Donors' Forum

International funding is a key requirement for the implementation of the Action Plan due to the severe economic challenges which Lebanon is currently witnessing. A Donors' Forum shall take place to coordinate with the international community on the implementation through an institutional and transparent mechanism.

C. Public-Private Partnership

In addition, the private sector is a key partner in the implementation of the PVE Action Plan. Through CSR and different funding and partnership mechanisms, a public private partnership scheme could contribute significantly to the implementation.

SEVENTH

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

THE LEBANESE
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
for PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

2021 - 2023

Monitoring and Evaluation is an essential part of any intervention, particularly in the complex, fluid environments in which preventing violent extremism (PVE) programming takes place, where the risks of doing harm are high and the consequences can be serious. Solid monitoring of the National Strategy and Action Plans is of importance for accountability purposes, to reestablish trust in government institutions, measure impact and adjust interventions.

The PVE National Unit will provide assistance to the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (including support to set indicators and data collection methods). In parallel, support will be provided to ministries, through trainings, on the use of the M&E Framework as well as the review and alignment of existing national systems. In parallel, a national dashboard system will be developed. The dashboard will be used for reporting on the status of implementation of the strategy and action plans. The dashboard will be accessible to the wider public.

1. Provide an indicator's dashboard for the PVE Strategy objectives. The dashboard shall include indicators sets for each pillar of the Strategy. The dashboard shall include the data collection source and method and the responsible actor/s.
2. Prepare a short memo outlining the role of governmental entities, civil society actors, international stakeholders and academia on the M&E framework. The memo shall be shared with concerned actors and support in the national consultations around M&E systems.
3. Prepare training material for the M&E system which includes guidelines for measuring outputs and impact of PVE activities in Lebanon to be delivered to CSOs, representatives of interministerial committee and PVE Unit partners.

EIGHTH
RECALIBRATION

THE LEBANESE
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
for PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

2021 - 2023

A. Periodical Evaluation

Traditional approaches to monitoring and evaluation often include periodic reviews to assess whether predefined milestones are 'on track' and make necessary changes when needed.

The NAP is a living document that will be reviewed annually to allow necessary adaptation based on the contextual changes. It will also help in measuring progress based on pre-set baseline indicators.

It will be important to triangulate and validate results through both conventional monitoring and evaluation techniques, as well as emerging and innovative methodologies, including for example crowd-sourcing, participatory statistics, mobile data collection and micro-narratives, among others.

Particular efforts will be made to evaluate and monitor policies and programmes in relation to the PVE Strategy & NAP, considering frameworks, mechanisms or tools for monitoring and/or evaluation and the scarcity of resources dedicated to such exercises.

B. Milestone Evaluation

During the last quarter of 2023, the National PVE coordinator launches and coordinates the NAP final Evaluation process in close collaboration with the Interministerial Working Group. During this period, the implementation of activities shall continue and reporting on indicators will be updated by relevant individuals by the end of each month or as indicated in the M&E framework.

C. Planning for 2024-2026

Building on the final evaluation outcome of the NAP, the first quarter of 2024 will be dedicated for the recalibration process of the NAP, leading to a new / updated 3-year plan for 2024-2026.

This review process shall:

1. Take into consideration all the lessons and recommendations reflected in the final evaluation document.
2. Be inclusive and consider a participatory approach while ensuring the inclusion of all state and non-state actors.
3. Be conflict and gender sensitive.
4. Consult with all relevant stakeholders, whoever was engaged in the phase 1 implementation, including young people.

NOTES

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for PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

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notes



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