

LASER PULSE

PREVENTING/COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM MONITORING, EVALUATION, & LEARNING (MEL): PREVENTION

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About LASER PULSE

LASER (Long-term Assistance and Services for Research) PULSE (Partners for University-Led Solutions Engine) is a 10-year, \$70M program funded by USAID's Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub, that delivers research-driven solutions to field-sourced development challenges in USAID partner countries.

A consortium led by Purdue University, with core partners Catholic Relief Services, Indiana University, Makerere University, and the University of Notre Dame, implements the LASER PULSE program through a growing network of 3,700+ researchers and development practitioners in 86 countries.

LASER PULSE collaborates with USAID missions, bureaus, and independent offices, and other local stakeholders to identify research needs for critical development challenges, and funds and strengthens the capacity of researcher-practitioner teams to co-design solutions that translate into policy and practice.

About the Armed Conflict and Violence Prevention Learning Agenda

The Conflict and Violence Prevention Learning Agenda Implementation Team (CVP LAIT) was tasked with co-creating and implementing a bureau-wide learning agenda that:

- Establishes the evidence base for effective approaches to armed conflict and violence prevention;
- Identifies opportunities for CVP investments that would produce new knowledge to fill gaps in the existing literature;
- Provides USAID staff with events, tools, resources, and/or guidance to incorporate learning agenda findings into their work; and
- Conducts original research into armed conflict and violence prevention.

Through an intensive, multi-stakeholder consultation process with USAID Washington and mission staff, preventing/countering violent extremism (P/CVE) was identified as an effort that, if backed by sound evidence and guidance, could benefit program design, outcomes, policy, and knowledge generation.

Disclaimer

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ACRONYMS

AfP	Alliance for Peacebuilding
CI	Containment/Interdiction
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CVP LAIT	Conflict and Violence Prevention Learning Agenda Implementation Team
DDRR	Disengagement, Deradicalization, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration
LASER PULSE	Long-term Assistance and Services for Research Partners for University-Led Solutions Engine
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
P/CVE	Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism
PI	Principal Investigator
PV	Prevention
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
RCT	Randomized Control Trial
ToC/s	Theory/ies of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VE	Violent Extremism

RESEARCH SUMMARY

This research aims to better understand the current state of measurement with regards to prevention (PV) programming across the broader preventing/countering violent extremism (P/CVE) landscape. The following report explores the general characteristics of PV studies, including explicit indicators, common measurement trends, and indicator examples, to determine what, exactly, PV programs are seeking to change. The studies analyzed for this research were curated from a P/CVE systematic mixed method review that contained 115 PV-related studies, of which 93 (81%) contained explicit indicators—the characteristics of these studies are synthesized within the body of this report.

In total, 1,268 indicators were extracted for analysis. Collectively, these indicators depict that PV is not merely a preventive measure against violent extremism (VE), but a broader initiative aimed at fostering community social cohesion, promoting inclusivity, building resiliency, and nurturing shared values and trust. Findings from the PV studies reveal a broad spectrum of measures that resonate with varied themes, predominantly focused on measuring changes in attitudes and behaviors. The trends suggest the field is taking a holistic approach that transcends merely addressing the root causes of radicalization. The emphasis is on promoting cohesive communities, reinforcing societal bonds, and empowering individuals with the tools to identify and resist extremist recruitment.

Within PV, the indicators encompass a holistic view of communities and their members. From evaluating individual and collective attitudes like the impact of programs and perceptions of self-worth, to discerning shifts in behaviors through training impacts and youth engagement, the scope is vast. Probing into the realm of relationships, indicators delve deep into aspects of community integration, social cohesion, and collaboration between stakeholders. Yet, it is the emphasis on capacity building facets, such as the robustness of civil society and the efficacy of training, that accentuates the multi-faceted strategies in PV. The included indicators and measures illustrated that PV programming focuses not only on safeguarding communities from extremist ideologies through individual and structural change, but also on proactively nurturing, empowering, and fortifying them from within.

This research lays a promising foundation on the measurement of PV programming, showcasing existing indicators and measures as examples of the current state of measurement, while highlighting the necessity for ongoing development and validation of theories of change (ToCs), indicators, and program approaches. While these examples serve as inspiration for creating contextualized and participatory monitoring and evaluation frameworks and can potentially contribute to establishing standard indicators for the P/CVE field, it is crucial to align them with the specific goals, outcomes, and local contexts of each program to ensure accurate and effective evaluation. Further, the current indicators and measures demonstrate that there still exists a gap between observed changes in attitudes, behaviors, and social networks and actual impacts in VE outcomes. To advance the field of P/CVE measurement, researchers and implementers need to establish clear correlations between intermediate changes and tangible VE results to better identify which interventions lead to meaningful reductions in VE. This approach ensures better allocation of resources and development of a stronger evidence base, enabling more targeted and effective interventions in future strategies.

INTRODUCTION

VE stands as one of the most significant security threats facing the international community, with the frequency of violent acts and atrocities perpetrated by extremists escalating across the world. Despite the looming threats and known impacts of VE, designing indicators and measuring change in P/CVE interventions is inherently complex due to their multifaceted nature.

Consequently, the actual impact of many interventions remains ambiguously documented, leaving the effectiveness of different approaches largely unassessed, especially in relation to VE goals. The overall absence of uniform indicators and measures to gauge intervention outcomes and participant change magnify other methodological and logistical challenges to P/CVE evaluation, hindering the fields' ability to aggregate evidence and articulate what works. To address these deficiencies and build on the emerging base of P/CVE measurement, this research aims to better understand the current state of measurement with regards to prevention (PV) programming. Prevention operates upstream, aiming to mitigate the root causes and factors that might lead individuals or groups towards radicalization.

The following report explores the general characteristics of PV studies that include explicit indicators and measures and common measurement trends across PV indicators, including related examples, to determine what, exactly, PV programs are seeking to change.

MEL REPORT METHODOLOGY

To address deficiencies in assessment of P/CVE measurements and build on the emerging base of P/CVE measurement, this research complements an extensive systematic mixed method review of relevant P/CVE literature to extract, analyze, and curate P/CVE indicators and measures across three primary programming responses: 1) *prevention (PV)*; 2) *containment/ interdiction (CI)*; and 3) *disengagement, deradicalization, rehabilitation, and reintegration (DDRR)*.

Many of the included studies fell across multiple programming responses and ToCs, and even though all attempts were made by multiple researchers to separate them, the strong overlap of studies across programming responses and ToCs reflects the field's current programming and funding practice. While in theory there exist strong distinctions, this is not reflected in current practice. And suggests a critical need for more rigorous, specific, and nuanced methodologies in measuring and differentiating the impacts of various P/CVE interventions. Addressing this will enhance the effectiveness and specificity of P/CVE strategies, leading to more accurate assessments and improved outcomes.

An analysis of the research and existing literature led to a focus on exploring trends in measuring changes in attitudes, behaviors, relationship and social networks, and capacity building in evaluation of P/CVE programs. This report presents the findings from the review of PV interventions. A detailed description of this research methodology is available in the accompanying *P/CVE Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning: Methodology* report.

INCLUDED STUDIES

The finalized P/CVE systematic mixed method review contained 115 studies related to PV, of which 93 (81%) contained explicit indicators. In total, 1,268 indicators were extracted for further analysis.

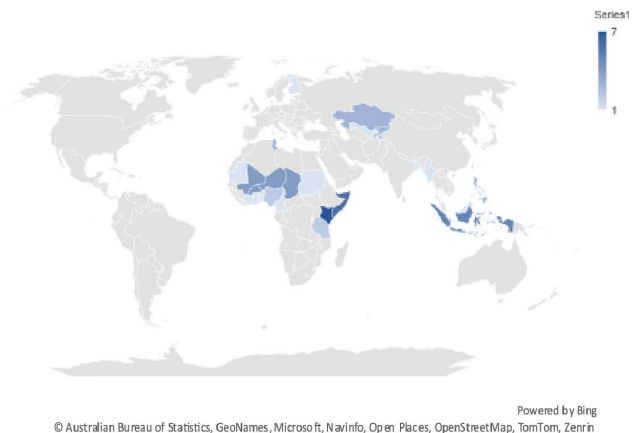
The studies employed a wide variety of program activities to achieve prevention goals. *Dialogue* stood out as the most common type of intervention, facilitating safe conversations, online or in-person, to strengthen resilience and reduce susceptibility of vulnerable individuals to VE. *Vocational training* also featured prominently, developing skills in market access, livelihoods, mentorship, and entrepreneurship aimed at amplifying beneficiaries' employability and fostering income-generation. Moreover, there was a noticeable emphasis on *awareness raising and/or narrative creation*, particularly for reducing the susceptibility of communities and vulnerable populations to extremist ideologies and identifying early signs of VE. The studies also highlighted the significance of *pro-social and cultural* activities, spotlighting community youth clubs, participatory theatre, sports competitions, and artistic competitions to foster social cohesion and strengthen community resilience.

Understanding the context and methodological approach of studies with explicit PV indicators is crucial for understanding the current measurement landscape. A study's context impacts the indicators' applicability and universality, while its methodology speaks to the indicators' reliability and validity. By examining these aspects, one gains insights into the strength of the evidence behind the indicators and their adaptability in the ever-evolving PV landscape. However, it is important to acknowledge that while these are best practices in theory, in practice, one often sees less consistency and encounters numerous methodological limitations. These challenges can significantly affect the interpretation and applicability of the findings. Ultimately, a deep dive into these study characteristics provides a clearer picture of current PV measurements and paves the way for future advancements, helping to refine shared definitions of success. This section provides information related to the geographic context, types of studies, research methodology, and publication and evaluation timelines of the 93 PV studies that contained indicators.

Geographic Reach

PV research was conducted in 38 countries. Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, and Somalia emerged as the primary research locations, representing 24%, 20%, and 14% of included studies respectively. The total number of countries may not match the number of resources as some studies focus on multiple countries. On a broader regional scale, East Africa led in research frequency, with Europe and Eurasia and West Africa following suit.

Figure 1: Geographic spread of PV research



Document Types

The types of documents are predominantly (81%) organizational self-published programmatic evaluations, with only 19% published as journal submissions (research reports, academic papers, and case studies).

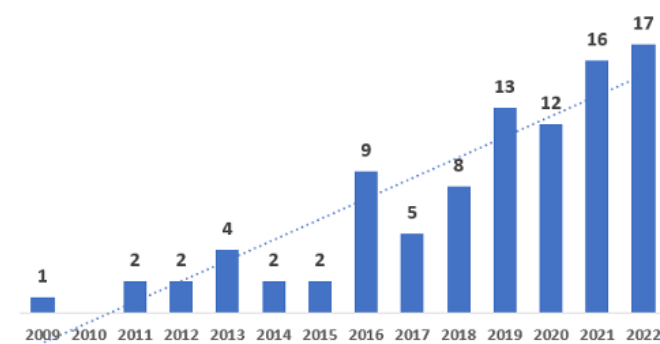


Figure 2: Timeline of publication of PV studies

Timeline Publication and Evaluation

The majority of PV studies with indicators were published in the last 7 years, with 86% (N=80) published between 2016 and 2022. While PV studies have been conducted for many years, the steady rise in studies published, especially highlighting MEL information, indicates the rising trend in better and more transparent measurement practices.

Studies were also coded to determine the time elapsed between program implementation and program evaluation. More than half of the included studies (53%, N=49) did not include substantial information on the timeline of program implement and/or evaluation. Conversely, the most prevalent studies were *endline evaluations*,¹ reflecting 33% (N=31) of included resources followed by *concurrent evaluations*² (12%, N=11) and *ex-post evaluations*³ (2%, N=2).

Methodology: Research Design, Evaluation, Analysis, and Limitations

The research design of PV studies is most commonly reported as mixed methods, reflecting 40% of included studies. The second most common research design was multi-methods studies⁴ (24%), followed by qualitative studies (18%), randomized control trials (RCTs) (9%), quantitative descriptive studies (5%), and non-randomized studies and (4%).

The growth of both RCTs and non-randomized PV studies demonstrates promising advances in the field of P/CVE evaluation, with the majority of these studies published in the last four years. The notable increase reflects a positive trend towards rigor and diversification in research methodologies. While the proliferation of RCTs, in particular, underscores a shift towards more sophisticated evaluation techniques capable of establishing causal relationships, it is crucial to recognize that study design alone does not guarantee high-quality results or robust methodology. The field must prioritize critical evaluation, ethical integrity, and a commitment to learning from both successes and failures to ensure the generated evidence truly contributes to the advancement of P/CVE efforts. This surge in research activity, if accompanied by a steadfast focus on quality and research ethics, holds the potential to significantly enhance the evidence base, informing more effective policies and practices in P/CVE.

Many (77%) used more than one method of data collection. The most common type of data collection includes enumerated and self-administered surveys (72% of studies respectively) and key informant interviews (71%), followed by focus groups (54%), document/desk review (44%), and observations (10%), and publicly available secondary data including national statistics (9%).

70% of the corpus examined the effect the intervention had on participants and whether these effects matched the objectives that have been set. Few studies (10%) also executed process evaluations, which focus on the actors that determine or influence the implementation of the program or project activities and provide insight into the changes that happen during them. The remaining 2% of studies that indicated their type of evaluation reflected an audit evaluation and monitoring evaluation. The type of evaluation was undeterminable for 14% of PV studies.

Research Design	N	%
Mixed Methods Studies	37	40%
Multi-Methods Studies	20	24%
Qualitative Studies	17	18%
Randomized Control Trial Studies	8	9%
Quantitative Descriptive Studies	5	5%
Non-Randomized Studies	4	4%

Table 1: Research design of PV studies

Of studies reporting analysis methods (N=80), more than half (56%) used more than one type of data analysis. Of the types of analysis techniques used, 44% were quantitative in design, 46% were qualitative, and 10% were mixed-methods. The most prevalent methods of analyses are descriptive statistics (27% of studies), thematic analyses (20%), and comparative analysis (17%).

PV studies included in the analysis encountered a variety of limitations, with 82% reporting at least one explicit study limitation. The most common reported limitations include methodological challenges, logistical and environmental challenges,

¹ Endline evaluation reflects evaluations conducted within the last three months of program implementation up to 1-year post program implementation.

² Concurrent evaluation reflects evaluations conducted at the same time as program implementation.

³ Ex-post evaluation reflects evaluations conducted greater than 1-year post program implementation.

⁴ Multi-Methods Studies are studies that employed a combination of methods that did not meet the minimum criteria of social science research to be considered a Mixed Methods Study.

safety and security, and stakeholder engagement and cooperations.

Of particular interest to MEL, methodological constraints included limitations related to lack of randomization and control groups, limited sample sizes, challenges establishing causality, evaluation time constraints, and data collection discrepancies. Challenges in stakeholder engagement also presented distinct limitations, including difficulties engaging with specific groups, inactive or unavailable stakeholders, and reluctance from respondents. Limitations in data interpretation and memory included concerns regarding the interpretation of findings, especially qualitative data, and the extent to which results can be generalized, alongside issues related to respondent memory, recall biases, and the difficulty of experts remembering specifics across project.

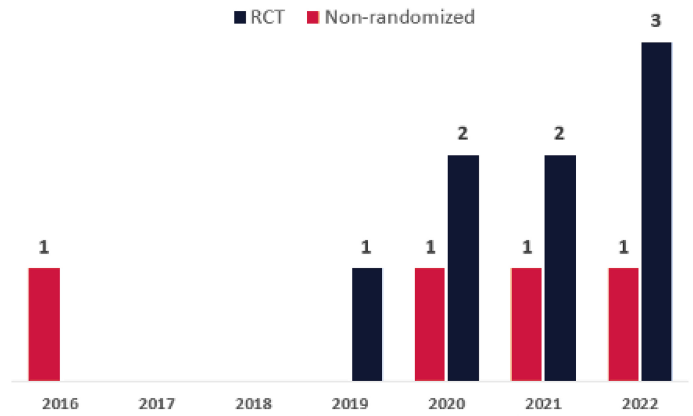


Figure 3: Randomized and non-randomized study timeline of publication

PV INDICATORS AND MEASURES

PV operates upstream, aiming to mitigate the root causes and factors that might lead individuals or groups towards radicalization. By being proactive, PV stops problems before they manifest, which can be more cost-effective than CVE after the fact. Preventive measures often focus on community engagement and building resilience against extremist ideologies.

Analysis Methods	N	%
Descriptive Statistics	25	27%
Thematic Analyses	19	20%
Comparative Analysis	16	17%
No Analysis Mentioned	13	14%
Theory of Change/Hypothesis Testing Analysis	8	9%
Regression Analyses	6	6%
Content and Discourse Analyses	6	6%
Inferential Statistics	6	6%
Correlation and Association	4	4%
Case Study and Ethnography	3	3%
Stakeholder and Social Media	3	3%
Contribution Analysis	3	3%
Tests of Difference	2	2%
Advanced Modeling	2	2%
Network Analysis	2	2%
Contextual Analysis	2	2%
Economic Evaluations	1	1%
Time Series and Trends	1	1%
Gender and Social Inclusion	1	1%
Most Significant Change/ Outcome Harvesting	1	1%

Table 2: Analysis methods of PV indicators

This community-centric approach not only strengthens societal bonds, but also provides the tools and knowledge to resist extremist recruitment. However, there are many types of approaches to PV, reflecting different ToCs, target groups, analysis levels, and outcomes. To better understand current trends in measurement, the following section presents findings and related examples of current PV indicators and measures to determine what PV programs are seeking to change and at what level.

Study Limitation	Rank
Methodological Challenges and Limitations	1
Security and Safety Concerns	2
Logistical and Environmental Challenges	3
Stakeholder Engagement and Cooperation Challenges	4
Resource Constraints	5
Data Interpretation and Generalizability Challenges	6
Operational and Technical Challenges	7
Project Adaptation or Change in Focus	8
Memory and Recally	9
Cultural and Societal Factors	10
Specific Regional and National Contexts	11

Table 3: Ranked list of study limitations of PV resources

Indicator Disaggregation	N	%
No Disaggregation Specified	970	76%
Gender	93	7%
Geographic Location	87	7%
Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries	82	6%
Community Members	34	3%
Treatment and Control Group	31	2%
Time Series	31	2%
Age	30	2%
Intervention Type	23	2%
Stakeholders	19	1%
Intervention Concentration	13	1%
Sector	10	1%
Professional Role	9	1%
Other	9	1%

Table 4: Types of disaggregates of PV Indicators

Disaggregates

Less than half of the included studies (40%) explicitly present disaggregate information on at least one of their indicators. In total 298 of the coded indicators (24%), explicitly present disaggregation, resulting in 12 discrete themes. The most common type of indicator disaggregate is gender, followed by geographic location, direct/indirect beneficiaries, and community members.



PV Recommendation:

Collect disaggregated data.

Given that only 40% of studies provided disaggregation of at least one indicator, there is still a great need to make this standard practice. More granular data, such as age, gender, or socio-economic background, can provide insights into which interventions work best for specific sub-groups.

Types of Change

P/CVE programs aim to effect change across multiple dimensions, from shaping attitudes, to altering behaviors, to increasing social networks, to building capacity generally. To develop a structure for analysis, this research analyzed and coded⁵ the 1,235⁶ indicators scraped from the PV studies across four distinct dimensions: attitudes, behaviors, relationships, and social networks. Usually, studies have indicators that span many types of change; however, there are a significant amount of PV studies that had indicators that were coded within just one type of change. Most commonly, PV studies have indicators assessing two types of change, with the most prevalent combination being attitudes and behaviors. The most common type of change measured in PV programs is attitude change, followed by behavior change.

Types of Change	N	%
Attitudes	674	55%
Behaviors	436	35%
Attitudes/Behaviors	11	1%
Relationships and Social Networks	72	6%
Behaviors/Relationships and Social Network	2	0%
Capacity Building	40	3%

Table 5: Types of Change of PV Indicators

⁵ Please reference the *Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning (MEL): Methodology* for more explanation on the type of change analysis approach employed in this research.

⁶ A total of 33 indicators did not have enough information to assign a type of change and were hence excluded from this analysis.

Indicator Levels

P/CVE programs encompass a multi-tiered approach to counter radicalization and VE. These tiers—spanning from individual factors, through community dynamics and national and systemic issues—represent the levels of change a program aims to achieve and subsequently measure in their indicators. Together, these levels create a holistic P/CVE strategy, merging personal transformation, community resilience, and structural adjustments to tackle the complexities of VE. Within PV, 47% of indicators measure change at the individual (micro) level, 45% measure change at the community (meso) level, and only 8% measure change at the national (macro) level.

The following analysis of indicator themes, types of change, and their examples provides a sub-analysis of indicator levels across each.

Indicator Levels, Themes, and Examples

Themes were extracted through a thematic analysis⁷ of indicators across each of the four types of change.

⁷ Please reference the *Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning (MEL): Methodology* report for more explanation on the thematic analysis approach employed in this research.

Attitudes

In the 685⁸ PV indicators that address changes in attitudes, 98 themes were developed, and the table below presents more information on the most prevalent themes and their indicator levels.

Table 6: Change in attitudes themes and indicator levels for PV indicators

Themes: Changes in Attitudes	N	%	Individual (Micro)		Community (Meso)		National (Macro)	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Impact of Program	58	9%	51	88%	7	12%	0	0%
Perception of Self	47	7%	46	98%	2	4%	1	2%
Attitudes Toward VE	39	6%	35	90%	4	10%	0	0%
Youth Engagement	30	4%	8	27%	22	73%	0	0%
Perceptions of Other Groups	30	4%	27	90%	3	10%	0	0%
Capacity to Address Violence/Conflict	29	4%	18	62%	10	34%	2	7%
Perceived Level of Safety in Community	27	4%	5	19%	21	78%	1	4%
Gender Equality	27	4%	2	7%	25	93%	0	0%
Knowledge of VE	26	4%	15	58%	8	31%	3	12%

The measurement of attitudinal shifts offers a multifaceted view of how communities and individuals evolve. The **impact of program** provides a macro lens on the effectiveness and reach of interventions, acting as a barometer for overall program success. **Perception of self** delves into individuals' self-awareness and self-worth, indicative of their resilience against extremist ideologies. **Attitudes towards VE** highlights direct sentiments about VE, offering insights into prevailing individual perceptions. **Youth engagement** underscores the pivotal role of the younger generation, showcasing their involvement and susceptibility to both positive and negative influences. The theme of **perceptions of other groups** throws light on inter-group dynamics and prejudices, reflecting community integration or division. **Capacity to address violence/conflict** measures the proactive and reactive abilities of communities to tackle issues before they escalate. **Perceived level of safety in the community** acts as a pulse-check, assessing individuals' feelings of security or vulnerability. **Gender equality** emphasizes the balance of rights and perceptions across genders, marking progress towards inclusive environments. Lastly, **knowledge of VE** gauges awareness and understanding of violent extremist ideologies and tactics.

Attitude-related indicators were predominantly focused on changes at the individual and community level; however, they were reported across all three indicator levels. Attitudes assess changes occurring within the personal/psychological realm 66% of the time; changes occurring within or between communities (including subgroups of a community) 32% of the time; and changes occurring at the national or macro-level 2% of the time.

⁸ This includes indicators that assess both attitudes and behaviors.

Table 7: Indicator Examples of Attitudes Change for PV Indicators

Themes: Changes in Attitudes	Indicator Examples	Measure Examples	Measure Option Examples
Impact of program	Perceptions on program (radio broadcast and video documentary)	After being exposed to the Pesantren's radio broadcast and documentary film, do you gain better understanding about tolerance and radicalism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
Perception of self	Self-confidence	<p>Q1. I am currently content with my life.</p> <p>Q2. I am able to make plans to achieve my goals.</p> <p>Q3. I can solve my problems.</p>	<p>4-point Likert scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 (strongly agree) • 2 (agree) • 3 (Disagree) • 4 (strongly disagree)
Attitudes towards VE	Discussions of violent extremism	Do you feel comfortable or think you would feel comfortable to discuss violent extremism related issues during community dialogues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know
Youth Engagement	% of targeted adults in communities who report increased trust in at-risk youth	Did these roundtables help you and others to have positive interactions and increased trust between at-risk youth and more privileged youth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know
Perceptions of other groups	Engagement with other groups	I actively seek out and understand viewpoints that differ from my own.	1–7 Likert scale (1 strongly disagree – 7 strongly agree)
Capacity to address violence/conflict	Perceptions on ability to counter violent extremism	How did you organize yourselves against Boko Haram?	Open ended
Perceived level of safety in community	Perceptions on peace and security in the village	How would you describe security in your community compared to two years ago?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot worse • Somewhat worse • The same • Somewhat better • A lot better • Don't know/Not sure
Gender Equality	Attitudes towards equality	Do you think that co-existence between men and women is possible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
Knowledge of VE	Knowledge of right-wing extremism	I know about enemy concepts and victim groups of right-wingers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No

Behaviors

In the 449⁹ PV indicators that address changes in behaviors, 58 themes were developed, and the table below presents more information on the most prevalent themes and their indicator levels.

Table 8: Change in behaviors themes and indicator levels for PV indicators

Themes: Changes in Behaviors	N	%	Individual (Micro)		Community (Meso)		National (Macro)	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Impact of Program	70	17%	10	14%	60	86%	1	1%
Youth Engagement	62	15%	10	16%	51	82%	1	2%
Gender Equality	29	7%	0	0%	25	86%	4	14%
Youth Development	27	7%	2	7%	22	81%	3	11%
Strength of Civil Society (Capacity)	23	6%	3	13%	13	57%	7	30%
Capacity to Address Violence/Conflict	19	5%	3	16%	15	79%	1	5%
Program Implementation	14	3%	7	50%	5	36%	2	14%
Civic Engagement	11	3%	1	9%	10	91%	0	0%

For PVE programming, gauging behavior changes presents a practical viewpoint on the tangible outcomes and shifts occurring within target communities. **Impact of training** illustrates the immediate outcomes of educational and capacity-building efforts, shedding light on skill acquisition and application. **Youth engagement** emphasizes the actions and involvement of the younger generation, acting as a bellwether for future community trajectories. **Gender equality** in behavior spotlights active strides towards balanced participation and leadership across genders, reflecting on-the-ground progress towards parity. **Youth development** underscores holistic growth facets of the younger populace, from education to employability, signifying their readiness to contribute positively to their community. **Strength of civil society (capacity)** encapsulates the robustness and effectiveness of community organizations and groups, pointing to their role in bolstering community resilience. **Capacity to address violence/conflict** denotes proactive initiatives and reactions to brewing tensions, illustrating the community's aptitude for peacekeeping. **Program implementation** gives insights into the fidelity, efficiency, and adaptations in rolling out PVE strategies, reflecting organizational competencies. Lastly, **civic engagement** mirrors the active participation of community members in public affairs, signaling an empowered and involved citizenry.

Behavior-related indicators were predominantly focused on changes at the community level; however, they were reported across all three indicator levels. Behavioral changes occurred within the personal/psychological realm 14% of the time, within or between communities (including subgroups of a community) 77% of the time, and at the national or macro-level 9% of the time.

⁹ This includes indicators that assess behaviors and attitudes, as well as behaviors and relationships and social networks.

Table 9: Indicator examples of behavior change for PV indicators

Themes: Changes in Behaviors	Indicator Examples	Measure Examples	Measure Option Examples
Impact of Program	Effectiveness of the radio program and video documentary on increasing tolerance	Q1. How do the students solve the problems and conflicts after the program was implemented? Q2. Are they seeking a peaceful approach or violent one?	Open ended
Youth Engagement	# of youth policies created, modified, or implemented taking into consideration community youth input	# of youth policies created, modified, or implemented taking into consideration community youth input	Count
Gender Equality	Inclusive programming (gender)	Number of female beneficiaries attending training sessions or discussions	Count
Youth Development	Inclusive programming (youth)	Number of youth organizations adding a PVE or digital literacy element to existing programming	Count
Strength of Civil Society (Capacity)	Number of capacitated local authorities and social workers who provide social protection support and assistance	# of social workers, local self-government bodies, teachers, school administration, healthcare workers	Count
Capacity to Address Violence/Conflict	Percent of participants who demonstrate skills to identify and respond to extremist narratives and messaging	Q1. Do you think this project has increased your skills in responding to extremist narratives and messaging? Q2. If yes, please list the skills you feel you have gained through participating in this project	Refer to Q1: • Yes • No Refer to Q2: Open ended
Program Implementation	Evidence of use of human rights-based approach	Did the approach (to adhere to gender equality) lead to more women's participation in this intervention?	Open ended
Civic Engagement	Level of civic engagement	Do you participate in decision-making in your community?	1 to 5 scale

Relationships and Social Networks

In the 74¹⁰ PV indicators that address changes in relationships and social networks, 24 themes were developed, and the table below presents more information on the most prevalent themes and their indicator levels.

Table 10: Change in relationships and social networks themes and indicator levels for PV indicators

Themes: Changes in Relationships and Social Networks	N	%	Individual (Micro)		Community (Meso)		National (Macro)	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Integration	7	10%	1	14%	0	0%	6	86%
Quality of Relationship between Groups	7	10%	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Strength of Network across Communities	7	10%	1	14%	6	86%	0	0%
Youth Engagement	6	7%	0	0%	6	100%	0	0%
Social Cohesion	5	7%	0	0%	5	100%	0	0%
Collaboration between Stakeholders	4	6%	1	25%	2	50%	1	25%
Support System within Community	4	6%	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%

In the realm of PV, assessing changes in relationships and social networks surfaces distinct themes. **Integration** focuses on the assimilation and acceptance of individuals, particularly of those at-risk, indicating how seamlessly they are woven into the community tapestry. The **quality of relationship between groups** offers a lens into inter-group dynamics, revealing underlying tensions or peaceful interactions, pivotal in assessing community resilience. **Strength of network across communities** conveys the robustness of connections between different communities, illuminating bridges of communication and cooperation. **Youth engagement** speaks to the role of the younger generation in forming and nurturing relationships, acting as both influencers and beneficiaries. **Social cohesion** delves deeper, probing the strength of communal bonds that tie individuals together, reflecting shared values and mutual trust. **Collaboration between stakeholders** illustrates the synergy between various actors—from governmental bodies to NGOs—in orchestrating collective P/CVE efforts. Lastly, the **support system within community** showcases the availability and efficacy of safety nets for individuals in need, underlining the community's inherent strength and mutual reliance.

Relational-related indicators were predominantly focused on changes at the community and individual level; however, they were reported across all three levels. Social network or relational changes occurred within the personal/psychological realm 43% of the time, within or between communities (including subgroups of a community) 41% of the time, and at the national or macro-level 15% of the time.

Table 11: Indicator examples of relationships and social networks change for PV indicators

Themes: Changes in Relationships and Social Networks	Indicator Examples	Measure Examples	Measure Option Examples
Integration	Feel more integrated into society and empowered to dialogue with duty bearers	In the past 3 months better duty bearer services increased sense of community connection	N/A

¹⁰ This includes indicators that assess both behaviors and relationships and social networks.

Themes: Changes in Relationships and Social Networks	Indicator Examples	Measure Examples	Measure Option Examples
Quality of Relationship between Groups	Support for interfaith relations and collaborations	Regular conversations and interactions between members of different religions	Not applicable
Strength of Network across Communities	Existence and strength of community-based networks	How often do disagreements occur between organizations working on CVE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very often • Somewhat often • Rarely • Never • Do not know
Youth Engagement	% of the respondents who found the relationship between youth and the elderly “excellent,” “good,” and “moderately acceptable.”	Specific measure N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent • Good • Moderately acceptable
Social Cohesion	Improved community cohesion in target communities	<p>Q1. Think for a moment about your community, its strengths, and what makes you proud to be part of it. Is there a story you can tell about a time when you felt most connected to and proud of your community?</p> <p>Q2. What strengths did you bring to that experience that helped make it possible? What did other individuals bring?</p> <p>Q3. How did your involvement with PDEV contribute to this experience? Has your involvement affected the way you look at your role in the community?</p> <p>Q4. If you had three wishes to help make more such moments possible (where you are connected to your community), what would they be?</p>	Open ended
Collaboration between Stakeholders	Perceptions on multi-stakeholder coordination	What do you think about multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration in P/CVE and reintegration and rehabilitation (R&R) efforts in your area?	Open ended
Support System within Community	Support systems and diversity of networks	I have friends and people I can talk to if I have a problem.	<p>4-point Likert scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 (Strongly agree) • 2 (Agree) • 3 (Disagree) • 4 (Strongly disagree)

Capacity Building

In the 37 PV indicators that address capacity building, 15 themes were developed. The table below presents more information on the most prevalent themes and their indicator levels.

Table 12: Change in capacity building themes and indicator levels for PV indicators

Themes: Changes in Capacity Building	N	%	Individual (Micro)		Community (Meso)		National (Macro)	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Capacity to Address Violence/Conflict	12	32%	4	33%	5	42%	3	25%
Strength of Civil Society (Capacity)	5	14%	1	20%	4	80%	0	0%
Impact of Training	3	8%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%

Within PV programming, capacity building stands as a cornerstone to empower communities and stakeholders in preemptively mitigating extremist influences. The theme **capacity to address violence/conflict** underscores the importance of equipped communities and organizations to proactively handle and defuse potential flashpoints, suggesting a direct enhancement in resilience and response mechanisms. **Strength of civil society (capacity)** shines a spotlight on the fortified foundation of grassroots movements and non-governmental entities, indicating their potential to shape narratives, engage communities, and act as a buffer against extremist ideologies. The **impact of training** rounds out this triad by emphasizing the tangible results of targeted capacity building initiatives, measuring how effectively training sessions translate into on-the-ground actions and systemic changes.

Capacity building-related indicators were predominantly focused on changes at the community level; however, they were reported across all three indicator levels. Capacity changes occurred within the personal/psychological realm 29% of the time, within or between communities (including subgroups of a community) 52% of the time, and at the national or macro-level 19% of the time.

Table 13: Indicator examples of social building change for PV indicators

Themes: Changes in Capacity Building	Indicator Examples	Measure Examples	Measure Option Examples
Capacity to Address Violence/Conflict	Capacity to address violence/conflict	Do you think community members (including young men and women) in your community have enough training opportunities to deal with issues of violent extremism and radicalization?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Don't know/ Not sure
Strength of Civil Society (Capacity)	Capacity to respond to violent extremist narratives	<p>To what extent do you consider that comic books (counter messaging) has strengthened your capacity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the process of violent extremism • Understanding the recruitment process • Level of understanding of Tunisian specific drivers of violent extremism • Ability to develop alternative messages • Ability to combat violent extremist messaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not at all • A little • Moderately • Strongly

Themes: Changes in Capacity Building	Indicator Examples	Measure Examples	Measure Option Examples
Impact of Training	Effectiveness of the radio program and video documentary on increasing tolerance	Q1. Is the available radio broadcast and video documentary good enough and according to the expectation? Q2. Can it be used to disseminate tolerance and peace among listeners and viewers?	Open ended

Indicator Themes and Examples Recommendations



Refine impact of program measures.

The frequency of PV-indicators related to *impact of training* within attitude, behavior, and capacity building change suggests the need to prioritize the establishment of clear, detailed definitions, and high-quality measures directly tied to program objectives. PV programs should embed time-bound metrics within these strategies to track progress and results, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of their efficacy and areas for growth over specific periods.



Expand youth and gender metrics.

The frequency of PV-indicators related to *youth engagement* and *gender equality* within attitude and behavior change suggests the need to refine and expand metrics specifically for these demographics, as they play pivotal roles in shaping community resilience.



Incorporate indicators related to technology.

Given the rise of online radicalization, incorporate metrics that track digital engagements, online discourse trends, and shifts in the digital landscape of extremist content.



Expand measures for evaluating capacity building/training impacts.

Given the emphasis on capacity building and training in PV, ensure that these indicators and measures are not only about content delivery, but also transformative thinking, critical evaluation, ideological resilience, and the application of these skills and knowledge on behaviors and indicators related to P/CVE.

Level of Indicators and Interventions

PV programs and their subsequent measures encompass a multi-level approach to mitigate the root causes and factors that might lead individuals or groups towards radicalization. However, there can frequently be a disconnect between the intervention level and what a program is actually measuring based on their reported indicators. For example, A counter-narratives mass media program that is designed to impact community resilience against VE sympathy and participation, may only assess individual attitudes or knowledge acquisition—change at the individual level. This incongruity between the change a program is designed to impact and what it is actually assessing may lead to misleading interpretations by underestimating or overestimating a program’s impact.

Indicator VS Intervention Level	N	%
Match	45	52%
Mismatch-Exceed	30	35%
Mismatch-Less Than	11	13%

Table 14: Level of Indicator compared to intervention for PV

To assess alignment between the level of indicators and their interventions, studies were coded on whether their intended intervention level matched their indicator levels. Studies could either mis-match, match, or exceed the change the program originally intended to achieve. Matches denote that the level of measurement—of at least one indicator¹¹—matches or exceeds the level of intervention.

Mismatch-Less Than implies that the indicators presented measured change at a level less than the intervention. For example, indicators were focused on change at the individual level, but the reported goal/outcomes of the intervention were focused on change at the community level. Finally, Mismatch-Exceed implies that the indicators presented measured change a level greater than the intervention’s reported goal/outcomes, implying it is attempting to measure or explore the impact of the intervention on higher-order outcomes.

The intersection of the intervention and indicator levels was examined across all PV indicators. The majority (87%) of PV studies had indicators that matched or exceeded their level of intervention. A total of 11 studies had indicators that measured change at a level less than their intended intervention level. Eight studies had indicators that measured change at the micro level, but the intervention aimed to affect change at the meso level. The remaining three studies had indicators that measured change at the meso level, but the intervention aimed to effect change at the macro level.

These findings suggest that while the majority of the sample (87%) has successfully aligned their objectives with their assessment methods, there remains a 13% incongruence that could hinder a holistic understanding of impact. Specifically, the fact that 72% of these misaligned studies aim for community-level change but measure only at the individual level indicates a potential oversight in capturing collective impact and community responses. Additionally, the 28% which aim for national-level effects but measure at the community level may miss broader systemic and policy-driven changes, thereby possibly underestimating the scope and scale of their interventions’ impacts.

It is commendable that 87% of the sample have demonstrated a successful alignment between their objectives and assessment methods, ensuring precision in evaluations. However, there remains room for improvement. The misalignment observed in the remaining 13% poses a significant challenge for accurately gauging the real-world effectiveness of PVE programs. Without a true measure of community and national impacts, policymakers and stakeholders might either miss out on essential feedback to improve interventions or misallocate resources based on underestimated results. Ensuring that the scope of measurement matches the intended outcome is paramount for the credibility, validity, and efficacy of PVE efforts.

¹¹ It is important to note that program outcomes and impact should not be measured exclusively by one indicator only, so these analyses are a way to identify potential incongruencies or misinterpretations that could under/overestimate a program’s impact and lead to questionable indicator validity.



PV Recommendation:

Ensure alignment between indicators and intervention levels.

Given the substantial alignment of indicators and intervention levels in 87% of PV studies, it is crucial to maintain this rigorous approach across all studies. Aim for meticulous alignment across studies to accurately capture and represent the impact of interventions. Address the misalignment seen in 13% of studies by training practitioners and refining evaluation strategies, ensuring that the depth and breadth of interventions at all levels, from micro to macro, are properly assessed and understood. This reduces the risk of misinterpretation, enhances decision-making, and ensures the maximum impact of P/CVE efforts.

CONCLUSION

PV, as a proactive approach, delves deep into the root causes of radicalization, emphasizing community-centric strategies that aim to fortify societal bonds and imbue resilience against extremist ideologies. This research effort explores the general characteristics of PV studies that include explicit indicators and measures across PV indicators, including related examples, to better understand what PV programs are currently seeking to change. However, this research is limited to the extent that published evaluations explicitly share this information, a practice that is still not common across the field. As such, it is possible that valuable resources may have been missed, leading to conclusions being drawn on partial data.

Delving into the specific themes across diverse change types offers a deeper understanding of the multifaceted, integrated strategies championed by PV interventions. Within attitudes, PV interventions evaluate individual and community perspectives through indicators like *impact of program* and *perception of self*, which give insights into the efficacy of interventions and individual resilience. *Attitudes towards VE* directly probes into feelings about extremist ideologies. *Youth engagement* highlights the influence and activity of the younger generation, while *gender equality* sheds light on evolving societal views on inclusivity. Within behaviors, indicator themes such as *impact of training* and *youth engagement* underscore the practical outcomes of education and the proactive role of youth. *Gender equality* in behavior showcases strides toward gender balance, and *program implementation* offers a glimpse into the efficiency of PV strategies. *Strength of civil society (capacity)* showcases the fortitude of community institutions, whereas *capacity to address violence/conflict* sheds light on communal responses to tensions. Indicators like *civic engagement* round up this section by depicting the efficacy of program rollouts and citizen involvement in public spheres. In the realm of relationships and networks, *integration* and *quality of relationship between groups* measure community cohesion and inter-group dynamics. Indicators like *social cohesion* act as markers for community unity, while *collaboration between stakeholders* emphasizes joint efforts in PV. *Support system within community* stands out by indicating the robustness of community backbones in times of need. Lastly, within capacity building, the prominence of *strength of civil society (capacity)* demonstrates the value of robust grassroots movements in resisting extremist ideologies. *Capacity to address violence/conflict* provides insights into proactive conflict management, and *impact of training* underscores the need for effective skill-building sessions in the field.

A promising observation within measurement of PV programming is that the majority of PV studies ensures their objectives are mirrored in their measures. This alignment is a testament to the maturing field of PV programming. However, the existing incongruence, where the depth and breadth of interventions are not accurately captured, poses a risk of skewed insights, which could misguide policymakers and stakeholders. Addressing such incongruences ensures that PV measures genuinely capture their impacts, advocating for an evidence-informed approach in both the implementation and evaluation of PV initiatives.

The findings presented herein lay a promising foundation on the state of measurement of PV programming; however, much work still needs to be done as the field continues to mature and develop tested and validated ToCs and programming approaches. This research effort serves as a beginning effort to look across the field of PV indicators and measures and understand how programs are defining, measuring, and testing different outcomes in PVE. The indicators, measures, and major themes presented in this research are meant to serve as examples of the current state of measurement and should not be taken as a recommendation for their use across all PV programs. Program indicators and measures should be developed to align with specific program goals and outcomes that are informed by the unique local and lived-reality of the context in which a program will occur. However, these examples can serve as inspiration when designing new program monitoring and evaluation frameworks and creating indicators to better refine and contextualize indicators, measures, and tools for each specific program. They can further act as a starting point to define and test a set of core standard indicators for the P/CVE field that could serve as a foundational framework to ensure consistent evaluation criteria across different programs and contexts and help advance the field towards aggregating results and studying collective impact of P/CVE programming.

P/CVE FIELD-BASED MEL RECOMMENDATIONS

Unique recommendations resulting from the PV findings presented within this report are incorporated within the report sections. The following overarching recommendations were informed by individual study recommendations, challenges, and best practices, as well as broader insights from research to enhance the state of P/CVE MEL. Some recommendations have been made by the researchers based on their subject-matter expertise.

1. **Develop and test new indicators:** As the field of P/CVE measurement matures, it is crucial to develop and test new indicators across a variety of contexts. Existing indicators should not simply be copied and repeated in a cookie-cutter fashion.
2. **Explore indicators and measures from other sectors:** To strengthen the robustness of VE programming metrics, it is essential to look beyond the P/CVE sector. Incorporating tested indicators and methodologies from fields like public health, education, and psychology can offer innovative perspectives and tools. These cross-sectoral approaches might reveal unexplored avenues to evaluate program effectiveness and impact, ensuring a more holistic assessment and increasing the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration.
3. **Develop appropriate time-bound indicators:** Recognizing that many changes interventions seek to achieve, such as improved trust, social cohesion, etc. take considerable time to effect and are often influenced by external factors outside the control of a program, it is vital that indicators be aligned with realistic expectations for change. It is crucial to ensure that indicators both capture achievable and realistic changes within an intervention timeframe and lay a foundation for capturing the nuances of long-term change contributing to broader phenomena like developing resilience and social cohesion.
4. **Connect changes in attitudes, behaviors, social networks, and capacity building to VE outcomes:** It is essential to bridge the gap between observed changes in attitudes, behaviors, and social networks, and actual impacts in VE outcomes. By establishing clear correlations between these intermediate changes and tangible VE results, programs can better identify which interventions lead to meaningful reductions in violent extremism. This approach ensures a more precise allocation of resources and enables more targeted and effective interventions in future strategies. However, to effectively test the association between intermediate changes and long-term P/CVE outcomes, P/CVE programs must develop explicit ToCs and approaches that stabilize their interventions, ensuring more consistent intermediate changes and sustained long-term impacts.

- 5. Contextualize indicators:** Given the diversity in regions where P/CVE programs are implemented, it is critical to tailor indicators and measures to be culturally-sensitive. Recognizing the local dynamics ensures a more accurate measurement of how ideologies take root and how they can be effectively countered. A comprehensive approach that incorporates diverse indicators addressing various ethnic, religious, socio-economic, and political dimensions is essential for a thorough assessment of the multifaceted factors influencing VE. This ensures that P/CVE measurements are not only contextually relevant but also resonate with the specific push and pull factors, cultural, and social dynamics of each region.
- 6. Develop and test core standard indicators:** Following the contextualization of indicators, the next step is to develop a degree of standardization in measurement across the P/CVE field. Whilst recognizing the dynamic and unique nature of different contexts in which P/CVE operates, there is still an imperative need to introduce a degree of standardization in measurement. The P/CVE field should collaborate to identify, develop, and rigorously test a set of core standard indicators. These metrics would serve as a foundational framework to ensure consistent evaluation criteria across different programs and geographies, promoting comparability and cross-referencing. This process of standardization, balanced with the need for contextualization, sets a quality benchmark for all P/CVE initiatives, ensuring both broad applicability and local relevance in P/CVE measurements.
- 7. Develop and integrate quantitative and qualitative measures:** To gain a comprehensive understanding of VE programming impacts, it is crucial to blend the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. While quantitative metrics deliver concrete data points and trends, qualitative research delves into the nuanced lived experiences and perceptions of community members. By seamlessly integrating findings from both approaches, evaluations can capture the full spectrum of program outcomes – from tangible results to subtle shifts in beliefs and attitudes. This holistic view is instrumental in refining and enhancing the effectiveness of VE interventions.
- 8. Engage diverse stakeholders in indicator design:** Engage a wider range of stakeholders in measurement design, including religious leaders, educators, community elders, and even former extremists. Their insights can refine indicators, making them more relevant and actionable.
- 9. Promote community feedback mechanisms:** Create platforms where program beneficiaries/participants and community members can give feedback on P/CVE programs. Their on-the-ground insights can identify gaps, potential pitfalls, or areas of improvement.
- 10. Regularly update/refine indicators and reporting mechanisms:** Ideologies evolve, and so should the indicators. Regularly review and update measurement tools to remain current and address emerging trends in extremist thought. Develop real-time monitoring systems and feedback loops that allow program implementers to make timely adjustments based on emerging trends and findings.
- 11. Fund capacity building for local research:** Invest in training local researchers and institutions to develop, test, and collect P/CVE measurements. This not only builds local expertise but also ensures that measurements are grounded in local realities.
- 12. Promote cross-program comparisons:** Encourage initiatives that allow for cross-comparison of P/CVE programs across different regions or countries. Such efforts can lead to best practice sharing and global collaboration.

By implementing these recommendations, the field of P/CVE programming can ensure more accurate, relevant, and actionable insights, driving more effective interventions tailored to the unique needs of each context.

PREVENTION PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INCLUDED STUDIES WITH INDICATORS

Citation	Research Design	Location
Amadou, Moussa A., Alliou Traoré, and Nina Taka. <i>Lafia (People at Peace): Endline Report</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2021. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00Z621.pdf .	Multi-methods	Mali
Bean, Sharon, Patty Hill, Joseph Sany, and Susanne Riveles. <i>USAID/West Africa Peace through Development (PDEV)</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2011. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACR829.pdf .	Qualitative	Niger, Chad, Mauritania
BFRP Est Region Cluster. United States Agency for International Development., 2021. https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQzM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDYyUy&rID=NTk2Mjkl .	Multi-methods	Burkina Faso
Bilali, Rezarta. ‘Voices For Peace’ Impact Evaluation Of A Radio Drama To Counteract Violent Extremism In The Sahel Region In Burkina Faso, 2019. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00w4g3.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Burkina Faso
Bodine-Baron, Elizabeth, James V. Marrone, Todd C. Helmus, and Danielle Schlang. <i>Countering Violent Extremism in Indonesia: Using an Online Panel Survey to Assess a Social Media Counter-Messaging Campaign</i> . RAND Corporation, 2020. https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RRA200/RRA233-1/RAND_RRA233-1.pdf .	Quantitative non-randomized	Indonesia
Botoeva, Aisalkyn, Omar Salem, and Shiva K. Dhungana. <i>#JashStan: Supporting the Next Wave of Youth Peace Leaders in Kyrgyzstan</i> . Search for Common Ground, 2021. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Jashstan_Final_Report_Aug-31_2021.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Kyrgyzstan
Boyd-MacMillan, Eolene. “Increasing Cognitive Complexity and Collaboration across Communities: Being Muslim Being Scottish.” <i>Journal of Strategic Security</i> 9, no. 4 (2016): 79–110. https://doi.org/10.5038/1944-0472.9.4.1563 .	Quantitative descriptive	Scotland
Boyle, Philip, Ettibari Bouasla, and Mhammed Abderebbi. <i>Mid-Term Evaluation Favorable Opportunities to Reinforce Self-Advancement for Today’s Youth (FORSATY)</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2016. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00kz43.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Morocco
Cherney, Adrian, and Emma Belton. “The Evaluation of Case-Managed Programs Targeting Individuals at Risk of Radicalisation.” <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i> 35, no. 4 (2021): 846–65. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2021.1984236 .	Qualitative	Australia
Cook, Gayla, and Abdi Younis. <i>Somalia Youth Livelihoods Program Final Evaluation</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2012. https://www.careevaluations.org/wp-content/uploads/evaluations/somali-youth-livelihoods-program.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Somalia
<i>Countering and Preventing Radicalization in Indonesian Prisons</i> . Search for Common Ground, 2011. https://cnxus.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Countering-and-Preventing-Radicalization-in-Indonesian-Prisons.pdf	Multi-methods	Indonesia

Citation	Research Design	Location
<p>Countering Violence and Extremism through Skills Training and Livelihoods Support for At-Risk Youth in Kismayo. United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2016. https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2016-09/Terminal_Evaluation_Somalia_CSR_II_140231_0.pdf.</p>	Multi-methods	Somalia
<p>Davey, Jacob, Jonathan Birdwell, and Rebecca Skellett. <i>Counter Conversations: A Model For Direct Engagement With Individuals Showing Signs Of Radicalisation Online</i>. Institute for Strategic Dialogue, 2018. https://www.isdglobal.org/isd-publications/counter-conversations-a-model-for-direct-engagement-with-individuals-showing-signs-of-radicalisation-online/.</p>	Multi-methods	United Kingdom
<p>Dechesne, Mark, and Jamal Ahajjaj. “Discover Your Inner Strength: A Positive Psychological Approach to Bolster Resilience and Address Radicalization.” <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> 12 (2021). https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.614473.</p>	Quantitative descriptive	The Netherlands
<p>Della-Giacoma, Jim, and Shikhty Sunny. <i>Final Evaluation of Partnership for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh (PTIB) Project</i>. UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, 2021. https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/12625.</p>	Qualitative	Bangladesh
<p>Dhali, Helal Hossain, Dilmurat Mahmut, Ratna Ghosh, and Afrouz Tavakoli-Khou. “The Potential of Quebec’s Ethics and Religious Culture (ERC) Program in Preventing Violent Extremism: Perceptions of Students and Teachers at McGill University and University of Quebec in Montreal.” <i>Religion & Education</i> 49, no. 2 (2022): 192–211. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15507394.2022.2059317</p>	Mixed Methods	Canada
<p>Dietrich, Kyle, Graham Couturier, Gemma Ferguson, Samuel Compton, Karen Greiner, Rebecca Chapman, and David Wood. <i>The Way Forward: Assessing the Impact of the “White Dove” CVE Radio Project in Northern Nigeria</i>. Equal Access International, 2018. https://www.equalaccess.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/2018-EAI-Nigeria-White-Dove-Final-Assessment.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Nigeria
<p><i>Does Youth Employment Build Stability? Evidence from an Impact Evaluation of Vocational Training in Afghanistan</i>. Mercy Corps, 2015. https://www.mercycorps.org/research-resources/youth-employment-stability.</p>	Mixed Methods	Afghanistan
<p>Ebers, Axel, and Stephan L. Thomsen. “Evaluating an Interactive Film on the Prevention of Political Radicalization.” <i>Journal for Deradicalization</i>, no. 30 (Spring 2022): 169–222. https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/579.</p>	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	Germany
<p>Ekesa, Obando, Bob Kanyi, and Japheth Ogola. <i>Inuka! Supporting Vulnerable Youth to Participate in Community Peace and Security Efforts in Coastal Kenya—End of Project Evaluation</i>. Search for Common Ground, 2021. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/SFCG_Kenya_FinalEvaluationReport_v1.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Kenya
<p>Ellefsen, Rune, and Sveinung Sandberg. “Everyday Prevention of Radicalization: The Impacts of Family, Peer, and Police Intervention.” <i>Studies in Conflict & Terrorism</i>, 2022, 1–24. https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610x.2022.2037185.</p>	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	Mozambique
<p>Emenogu, Augustus. <i>Final External Evaluation of the Deepening Peace in the Niger-Delta Program (Final Report)</i>. Search for Common Ground, 2020. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Final_External_Evaluation_of_The_Deepening_Peace_in_the_Niger-Delta_Program_Final-Report_ACEv3_28122020.pdf.</p>	Qualitative	Nigeria

Citation	Research Design	Location
<p><i>Enhancing Efforts to Prevent Violent Extremism by Leveraging Behavioural Insights: Lessons Learned from Practical Experiments.</i> United Nations Development Programme, 2022. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-03/UNDP-Enhancing-Efforts-to-Prevent-Violent-Extremism-by-Leveraging-Behavioural-Insights.pdf.</p>	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	Uzbekistan
<p><i>Enhancing Efforts to Prevent Violent Extremism by Leveraging Behavioural Insights: Lessons Learned from Practical Experiments.</i> United Nations Development Programme, 2022. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-03/UNDP-Enhancing-Efforts-to-Prevent-Violent-Extremism-by-Leveraging-Behavioural-Insights.pdf.</p>	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	Pakistan
<p><i>Enhancing Efforts to Prevent Violent Extremism by Leveraging Behavioural Insights: Lessons Learned from Practical Experiments.</i> United Nations Development Programme, 2022. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-03/UNDP-Enhancing-Efforts-to-Prevent-Violent-Extremism-by-Leveraging-Behavioural-Insights.pdf.</p>	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	Tajikistan
<p>Feddes, A. R., L. Mann, and B. Doosje. <i>Scientific Approach to Formulate Indicators & Responses to Radicalisation. Empirical Study.</i> Soesterberg: SAFIRE, 2013. https://hdl.handle.net/11245/1.398334.</p>	Mixed Methods	The Netherlands
<p>Feddes, Allard R., Liesbeth Mann, and Bertjan Doosje. “Increasing Self-Esteem and Empathy to Prevent Violent Radicalization: A Longitudinal Quantitative Evaluation of a Resilience Training Focused on Adolescents with a Dual Identity.” <i>Journal of Applied Social Psychology</i> 45, no. 7 (2015): 400–411. https://doi.org/10.1111/jasp.12307.</p>	Quantitative descriptive	The Netherlands
<p>Finkel, Steven E., Chris A. Belasco, Christian Gineste, Michael Neureiter, and John McCauley. <i>Peace Through Development II: Burkina Faso, Chad, and Niger.</i> United States Agency for International Development, 2018. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00SWPK.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger
<p>Fritz, Susan Kosinski. <i>Formative Evaluation of USAID/Kosovo’s Up to Youth Activity.</i> United States Agency for International Development, 2021. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00XD4Z.pdf.</p>	Multi-methods	Kosovo
<p>Giuliano Sarr, Karla, Phyllis Dininio, Safyatou Diallo, Moussa Keita, and Yaya Mbodji. <i>Empowering Mauritanian Youth Through Education and Self-Improvement (EMELI): Final Performance Evaluation.</i> United States Agency for International Development, 2019. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00VVRXV.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Mauritania
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<p>Jailobaev, Temirlan, Kanykey Jailobaeva, Gulsaadat Baialieva, Gulnara Asilbekova, and Zeinep Eshmuratova. <i>Final Evaluation for the “Prevention of Violent Extremism in Central Asian Countries Through Strengthening Social Cohesion Among Labour Migrants, Returnees, and Their Families” Project.</i> Search for Common Ground, 2022. https://documents.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Final-Evaluation-Report_EU049_RR.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan
<p>Jailobaeva, Kanykev, and Gulnara Asilbekova. <i>Social Media for Deradicalization in Kyrgyzstan: A Model for Central Asia.</i> Search for Common Ground, 2017. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/KGZ007_Evaluation_Report_Final_Nov_2017.pdf.</p>	Qualitative	Kyrgyzstan

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Khalil, James, and Oren Ipp. <i>Mali Transition Initiative: Final Evaluation</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2016. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00m34d.pdf .	Qualitative	Mali
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Kozhobekova, Aizharkyn. <i>Protect to Prevent: Enabling Central Asians to Protect Religious Freedom as a Preventative Approach to Addressing Violent Extremism</i> . Search for Common Ground, 2022. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Final-Evaluation-Report-Protect-To-Prevent-STD060.pdf .	Multi-methods	Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan
Lamhaidi, Nadia. <i>Women's Caravan for Peace Final Evaluation</i> . Search for Common Ground, 2017. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/WC4P-Evaluation_EN-FINAL.pdf .	Multi-methods	Morocco
<i>Learnings From the Field: Punjab Youth Workforce Development Project</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2019. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00WCKW.pdf .	Pakistan	Pakistan
Lichtenheld, Adam, Lisa Inks, Siaka Millogo, and Ryan Sheely. <i>Mobilizing Communities to Build Social Cohesion and Reduce Vulnerability to Violent Extremism: Evidence from a Peacebuilding Program in Niger</i> . Mercy Corps, 2022. https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/PEACE_FULL_Final.pdf .	Multi-methods	Niger
Limange, Joseph, Inna Bagayoko, and Moussa Bagayoko. <i>Rapid Appraisal Report: Effectiveness Of The Theory Of Change Of Appui À La Cohésion Communautaire Et Les Opportunités De Réconciliation Et Développement (ACCORD) Project</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2018. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00T81P.pdf .	Qualitative	Mali
Lippe, Felix, Rebecca Walter, and Veronika Hofinger. "Evaluating an Online-Game Intervention to Prevent Violent Extremism." <i>Journal for Deradicalization</i> , no. 32 (2022): 1–34. https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/641 .	Mixed Methods	Austria
Lumbantoruan, Christina. <i>Building Resilience through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Violent Extremism in Indonesia</i> . Search for Common Ground, 2022. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Final-Evaluation-Report_STD070.pdf .	Multi-methods	Indonesia
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McDonald, Kevin, Michele Grossman, and Amelia Johns. <i>More Than A Game Evaluation Report</i> . Center for Cultural Diversity and Wellbeing Victoria University, 2012. https://www.vu.edu.au/sites/default/files/faehd/pdfs/More_Than_a_Game_Evaluation.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Australia
Miller, Hilary, Rawan Tayeb, Louisa Welland, Kathryn Cairns, Neal Kriete, Jackie Hallan, Claire Smith, and Annie Wylie. <i>Preventing Violent Extremism through Mental Health Promotion: An Evaluation of a Public Health Approach</i> . ReachOut Australia, 2020. https://www.cveevaluation.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0009/821646/ReachOut-ID-Evaluation-Report-Final-22-Oct-2021.pdf .	Quantitative descriptive	Australia
Monzani, Bernardo, Anthony Sarota, and Sarota Venturi. <i>Inuka! Community-Led Security Approaches to Violent Extremism in Coastal Kenya</i> . Search for Common Ground, 2018. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Final-Evaluation-Inuka-Community-Led-Security-Approaches-to-Violent-Extremism-in-Coastal-Kenya-October-2018.pdf .	Multi-methods	Kenya
Monzani, Bernardo, Mikhail Silvestro Sustersic, Babur Ghani, and Selahuddin Yu Hashim. <i>“Leading the Way to Peace” Project Evaluation</i> . Agency for Peacebuilding, 2022. https://www.peaceagency.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/KAF_Leading-the-way-to-peace_Evaluation_Summary-report_Final.pdf .	Multi-methods	Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines
<i>Motherschools Bangladesh Parenting For Peace in Dhaka</i> . Women Without Borders, 2022. https://wwb.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220321-MS-Bangladesh-State-vf.pdf .	Qualitative	Bangladesh
<i>Motherschools Kosovo: Parenting For Peace in Pristina & Kacanik</i> . Women Without Borders, 2022. https://wwb.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220321-MS-Kosovo-State.pdf .	Qualitative	Kosovo
<i>Motherschools Montenegro: Parenting for Peace in Podgorica, Niksic and Tuzi</i> . Women Without Borders, 2022. https://wwb.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220321-MS-Montenegro-State.pdf .	Qualitative	Montenegro
<i>Motherschools North Macedonia: Parenting for Peace in Skopje and Beyond</i> . Women Without Borders, 2022. https://wwb.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220321-MS-North-Macedonia-State.pdf .	Qualitative	North Macedonia
Moyano, Manuel, Roberto M. Lobato, Michelle Blaya-Burgo, Neus Arnal, Esther Cuadrado, Daniel Mateu, Antonia Ramírez-García, Milena de Murga, and Humberto M. Trujillo. <i>Preventing Violent Extremism in Youth through Sports: An Intervention from the 3N Model</i> . https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2022.102283 .	Quantitative non-randomized	Spain
<i>Mozambique (MCRP) Final Program Evaluation: Evaluation Report</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2021. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00Z65J.pdf .	Qualitative	Mozambique

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NIWETU <i>Endline Evaluation Final Report August 2020</i> . United States Agency for International Development. Accessed 2023. https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?vID=47&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDhmY2Uy&rID=NTc4MDE3 .	Mixed Methods	Kenya
Noor M., Hawa. <i>Women's Active Participation in Preventing and Response to Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Kenya</i> . UN Women, 2018. https://gate.unwomen.org/EvaluationDocument/Download?evaluationDocumentID=9218 .	Qualitative	Kenya
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Pipe, Roger, Jama Egal, Jane Meme, Lucas Malla, Zamzam Billow, and Aden Abdi. <i>Somalia Program Support Services: Final Performance Evaluation Of The Transition Initiatives for Stabilization Project</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2016. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5db70e83fc0a966cf4cc42ea/t/5f491ed3020a2654cb8d19b7/1598627541959/1344.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Somalia
Retzlaff, Nina, Chinara Esengul, and Paul English. <i>Support to the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons and Probation Settings in the Kyrgyz Republic</i> . United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2021. https://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/Independent_Project_Evaluations/2021/Final_Evaluation_Report_XACZ61.pdf .	Kyrgyzstan	Mixed Methods
Reynolds, Louis, and Ralph Scott. <i>Digital Citizens: Countering Extremism Online</i> . DEMOS, 2016. https://demos.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Digital-Citizenship-web-1.pdf .	Quantitative non-randomized	United Kingdom
Rhoades, Ashley L., Todd C. Helmus, James V. Marrone, Victoria Smith, and Elizabeth Bodine-Baron. <i>Promoting Peace as the Antidote to Violent Extremism: Evaluation of a Philippines-Based Tech Camp and Peace Promotion Fellowship</i> . RAND Corporation, 2020. https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RRA200/RRA233-3/RAND_RRA233-3.pdf .	Multi-methods	Philippines
Sahgal, Gayatri, and Timothy Kimaiyo. "Youth Resilience to Violent Extremism: An Evaluation of a Mentorship Intervention in Kenya." <i>Journal for Deradicalization</i> , no. 24 (2020): 113–60. https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/387 .	Mixed Methods	Kenya
Saleh, Nabil F., Jon Roozenbeek, Fadi A. Makki, William P. McClanahan, and Sander Van Der Linden. "Active Inoculation Boosts Attitudinal Resistance against Extremist Persuasion Techniques: A Novel Approach towards the Prevention of Violent Extremism." <i>Behavioural Public Policy</i> , 2021, 1–24. https://doi.org/10.1017/bpp.2020.60 .	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	United Kingdom

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Schulten, Norah, Floris F. Vermeulen, and Bertjan Doosje. “Preventing Polarization: An Empirical Evaluation of a Dialogue Training.” <i>Cogent Social Sciences</i> 6, no. 1 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1821981 .	Mixed Methods	The Netherlands
Shajkovci, Ardian. “Engaging English Speaking Facebook Users in an Anti-Isis Awareness Campaign.” <i>Journal of Strategic Security</i> 11, no. 3 (2018): 52–78. https://doi.org/10.5038/1944-0472.11.3.1679 .	Qualitative	United States, UK, Canada, Australia
Shauri, Halimu S., and Patrick K. Mbugua. <i>Nurturing Peaceful Co-Existence Through Interfaith Collaborations: Responses to Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in Kenya and Zanzibar</i> . Case Study Series No. 3. Nairobi: Faith to Action Network, 2021. https://www.faihtoactionnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Case-Study-Series-No.-3.pdf .	Multi-methods	Kenya, Tanzania
Silverman, Tanya, Christopher J. Stewart, Zahed Amanullah, and Jonathan Birdwell. <i>The Impact Of Counter-Narratives—Insights From A Year-Long Cross-Platform Pilot Study Of Counter-Narrative Curation, Targeting, Evaluation And Impact</i> . Institute for Strategic Dialogue, 2016. https://www.isdglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Impact-of-Counter-Narratives_ONLINE_1.pdf .	Multi-methods	Somalia, USA, Pakistan
Swedberg, Jeffrey, and Lainie Reisman. <i>Mid-Term Evaluation Of Three Countering Violent Extremism Projects</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2013. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacx479.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Kenya
Swedberg, Jeffrey, and Lainie Reisman. <i>Mid-Term Evaluation Of Three Countering Violent Extremism Projects</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2013. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacx479.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Kenya
Swedberg, Jeffrey, and Lainie Reisman. <i>Mid-Term Evaluation Of Three Countering Violent Extremism Projects</i> . United States Agency for International Development, 2013. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacx479.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Somalia
Tesfaye, Beza, T. McDougal, B. Maclin, and A. Blum. <i>If Youth Are Given The Chance: Effects Of Education And Civic Engagement On Somali Youth Support Of Political Violence</i> . Mercy Corps, 2018. https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/If%20Youth%20Are%20Given%20the%20Chance_LR_FINAL.pdf	Mixed Methods	Somalia
Tesfaye, Beza. <i>Critical Choices: Assessing the Effects of Education and Civic Engagement on Somali Youths’ Propensity Towards Violence</i> . Mercy Corps, 2016. https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/CRITICAL_CHOICES_REPORT_FINAL_DIGITAL.pdf .	Mixed Methods	Somaliland
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<p>The WAY Forward for Peace: Women and Youth Unite for Peace and Violence Prevention in Bayelsa State. Search for Common Ground, 2020. https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/WAY_Forward_Final_Evaluation_Report_19_Dec_2020.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Nigeria
<p>Thissen, Paul, Erica Kaster, and Edouard Yogo. <i>Evaluation Report OTI Northern Cameroon Initiative Cluster Evaluation</i>. United States Agency for International Development, Office of Transition Initiatives, 2020. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00WKFM.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Cameroon
<p>Tunisia Transition Initiative. United States Agency for International Development, 2014. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00KI6C.pdf.</p>	Qualitative	Tunisia
<p>USAID'S MYDev Program Final Report 2013-2019. United States Agency for International Development/Education Development Center, 2019. https://www.edc.org/usaid-mydev-program-final-report.</p>	Multi-methods	Philippines
<p>USAID'S MYDev Program Final Report 2013-2019. United States Agency for International Development/Education Development Center, 2019. https://www.edc.org/usaid-mydev-program-final-report.</p>	Quantitative descriptive	Philippines
<p>USAID'S MYDev Program Final Report 2013-2019. United States Agency for International Development/Education Development Center, 2019. https://www.edc.org/usaid-mydev-program-final-report.</p>	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	Philippines
<p>Vining, Peter, Cyrus Samii, and Michael Gilligan. <i>Impact Evaluation of The Obirodh—Road to Tolerance Youth Leadership Training Program in Bangladeshi Universities Final Report</i>. United States Agency for International Development, 2021. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00XM6F.pdf.</p>	Quantitative randomized controlled trials	Bangladesh
<p>Vittum, Katherine, Otieno Ombok, Kenneth Odary, and Gloria Mmoji. Kenya Tuna Uwezo: Final Performance Evaluation. United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 2016. https://issuu.com/odary_ken/docs/kenya_tuna_uwezo_final_performance_evaluation/101.</p>	Qualitative	Kenya
<p>Walsh, Maria, and Antje Gansewig. "A Former Right-Wing Extremist in School-Based Prevention Work: Research Findings from Germany." <i>Journal for Deradicalization</i>, no. 21 (Winter 2019): 1–42. https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/275/183.</p>	Multi-methods	Germany
<p>Wamahiga, Florence. "The Influence of Forgiveness on Radicalization into Violent Extremism among the Youth in Eastleigh Area, Nairobi County, Kenya." <i>Conspectus: The Journal of the South African Theological Seminary</i> 33, no. 1 (2022): 104–15. https://doi.org/10.54725/conspectus.2022.1.7.</p>	Mixed Methods	Kenya
<p>Wood, Sarah, Lucas Malla, Patrick Okwarah, Suleiman Omar, and Mathias Kjaer. Somalia Program Support Services Transition Initiatives For Stabilization Plus (Tis+). United States Agency for International Development, 2019. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00TV4W.pdf.</p>	Mixed Methods	Somalia



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