Youth Violence and Radicalization Prevention

What is it about?

Reach, educate, empower and raise awareness of online and offline youth violence and radicalization.

Why an intervention?

Terrorist groups like IS have successfully recruited thousands in the West Africa by reaching them online. But experts at UNESCO say banning the Internet is impossible and instead, education and raising awareness are the key tools. In some countries like Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, and other West African countries, there is a need to reach, educate, and empower the more isolated and vulnerable communities such as people in rural villages, in peri-urban settings, youth groups, or illiterate and semi-illiterate communities, in order to know and understand their weaknesses and strengths in the fight against online and offline youth violence and radicalization.

What does it change?

- Communities are reached and educated on the issue of youth violence and radicalization;
- Gap of ignorance is narrowed;
- Best local practices in the fight against youth violence and radicalization are set-up and implemented.

Sector: Youth and violence
Period: To be determined
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- Reaching, educating and empowering the most isolated and vulnerable communities, and assisting them in the acquisition of the necessary skills to set-up local initiatives in the fight against offline and online youth violence and radicalization;
- Trainings, seminars, workshops, face to face interviews followed by the collection of information via mobile phone or online;
- Research and development of development case studies (DCS);
- Promoting an environment that allows the critical mass to explore their abilities in the fight against, and create awareness of offline and online youth violence and radicalization for self-affirmation, engagement, and solidarity;
- Promoting collaboration among community members, build networks of local communities that coordinate and discuss pertinent issues on offline and online youth violence and radicalization affecting them;
- Observation, analysis, continuous dialogue with local community representatives and public officials, and follow-up as a means of keeping wider audience informed about the current community positions in the fight against offline and online youth violence and radicalization.

Who are the beneficiaries?

People in rural villages, in peri-urban settings, and youth groups, and illiterate and semi-illiterate communities.