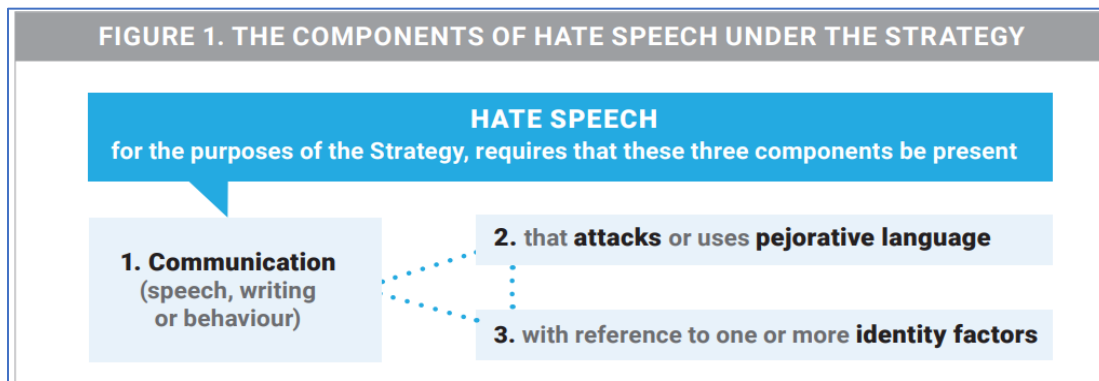## PBF Tip Sheet on Hate Speech Prevention Programming
Last updated: 12 June 2023

This Tip Sheet outlines practical programming hints based on the experiences of previous and ongoing PBF-funded projects on countering hate speech. PBF Secretariats, fund applicants and recipients, and implementing partners are encouraged to use this Tip Sheet during the conceptualization and design of hate speech-focused projects.

1. What is hate speech?

Hate speech, including online, is a frequent method for spreading divisive and discriminatory messages and ideologies. Hate speech undermines social cohesion, erodes shared values, and can lay the foundation for violence, undermining peace, stability, sustainable development, gender equality, and the fulfillment of human rights for all.[1] In the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, the term hate speech is understood as "any kind of communication in speech, writing or behavior, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, color, descent, gender or other identity factor."[2]

FIGURE 1. THE COMPONENTS OF HATE SPEECH UNDER THE STRATEGY

HATE SPEECH
for the purposes of the Strategy, requires that these three components be present

1. **Communication** (speech, writing or behaviour)
2. that **attacks** or uses **pejorative language**
3. with reference to one or more **identity factors**

Hate speech can be directed against different individuals and groups and is often targeted at minorities and other vulnerable or stigmatized groups, including women. It is also often the symptom of deeper tensions and conflict factors which surface through and are further inflamed and deepened by hate speech. This includes extremist groups manipulating public sentiment around current events by posting propaganda online that fuel extremist ideologies and incite violence. Actors, including political actors and non-state actors during electoral periods, also use disinformation to manipulate and exploit the heightened vulnerabilities created by the economic crisis and COVID-19, as well as other pre-existing social tensions and divisions, for political or financial gain, encouraging the spread of hate speech. Indeed, the COVID-19 pandemic has given rise to a new wave of hate speech and discrimination across the world.[3] At the same time, governments but also internet providers, social media platforms and other operators

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[1] United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech Detailed Guidance on Implementation for United Nations Field Presences, September 2020: https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/UN%20Strategy%20and%20PoA%20on%20Hate%20Speech_Guidance%20on%20Addressing%20in%20field.pdf.

[2] United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, p.2: https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/advising-and-mobilizing/Action_plan_on_hate_speech_EN.pdf. The inclusion of "other identity factor" leaves open to UN field presences to identify additional population groups that may be affected based on the specific context. For example, refugees and asylum-seekers, LGBTIQ+ communities, etc.

[3] United Nations Guidance Note on Addressing and Countering COVID-19 related Hate Speech, May 2020: https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/Guidance%20on%20COVID-19%20related%20Hate%20Speech.pdf.

in the digital space continue to struggle in trying to strike the right balance between responding effectively to the amplification and spread of hatred in the digital space while avoiding measures which could undermine freedom of expression.[4]

The UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech introduces the following four guiding principles:[5]

1. Respect the right to freedom of opinion and expression – the UN supports more speech, not less, as the key to addressing hate speech.
2. Tackling hate speech is the responsibility of all, including governments, civil society, and the private sector.
3. The UN should support a new generation of digital citizens, empowered to recognize, reject, and stand up to hate speech.
4. We need to know more in order to act effectively – this calls for coordinated data collection and research, including on the root causes, drivers, and conditions conducive to hate speech.

2. Overview of PBF's support

The focus of the PBF support is on countering hate speech which exacerbates divisions and tensions and has the chance of erupting into violence. The specific interventions funded by the PBF are very context specific and depend on the conflict analysis, stakeholder analysis, windows of opportunity, capacity of various actors and the space that the UN has to engage on these issues.

Recently, the PBF has been increasingly asked to fund projects or interventions aimed at countering hate speech. Between 2017-2022, through 24 projects in 24 contexts[6] implemented by 11 UN entities and 3 CSOs,[7] the PBF invested $58.2 million towards projects that include a countering hate speech component (see annex). Many of such projects take place in a context of upcoming elections. Some projects include hate speech components as part of larger social cohesion, conflict prevention, reintegration, electoral violence prevention, or youth empowerment and participation projects, such as those in CAR, Guatemala, Lebanon, Libya, and South Sudan. More increasingly, the PBF is funding projects that are primarily focused on countering hate speech as a key conflict trigger or amplifier, for example, projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka, as part of conflict prevention efforts aimed at strengthening early warning and early response. Addressing hate speech can be an entry point for the UN to engage and provide support around sensitive issues on reconciliation and human rights or other themes that are more difficult to address directly.

Across different projects, PBF support in the area of countering hate speech has included the following types of interventions:

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[4] Report of the Secretary-General (September 2022), Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, A/77/487, para. 61.
[5] Ibid, p.3.
[6] The 24 contexts are: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Kosovo (in the context of UNSCR 1244 (1999)), Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Sri Lanka.
[7] The 11 UN entities are: UNPD, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNODC, and WFP. The 3 CSOs are: American Friends Service Committee, Search for Common Ground, and Christian Aid Ireland.

- Access to dynamic ***data and analytical tools*** for national stakeholders to identify and systematically track online hate speech (see DPPA social media analysis checklist [here](#)).
- Increased ***capacity of civil society*** (including youth, women's groups, students, teachers, local communities, fact-checking organizations) **and *local government actors*** for early identification, documentation, monitoring, and mitigation of hate speech.
- Increased ***capacity of journalists and media actors***, including press councils and audio-visual regulators as self/co-regulatory bodies, in promoting ethical, professional, conflict-sensitive, and cohesive communications for countering hate speech and supporting social cohesion.
- ***Dialogue fora*** between youth, religious and community leaders, electoral stakeholders, and/or political parties or other relevant groups, on issues triggering conflict and hate speech more specifically.
- Engagement with ***social media platforms and companies*** on hate speech detection.
- Support to ***influencers*** (often women and youth) and other civil society actors to identify and report hate speech including gender-based hate speech, moderate online content, and/or create and ***promote positive narratives*** and peacebuilding messages.
- ***Sensitization campaigns*** to counter hate speech, especially in electoral contexts, including promoting media and information literacy in formal, non-formal and informal education.
- Peace training for religious leaders as well as ***inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue*** to counter hate speech.
- Support to youth-led organizations or other groups to develop and implement ***innovations on hate speech and peace education.***
- Support for ***drafting or implementation of rights-based countering hate speech policies, action plans and legislation***, including in the field of regulation of online platforms.
- Support to judicial authorities to understand how to ***prosecute incitement to hatred and violence,*** *as well as to* ***take appropriate legal or policy action in cases of hate speech*** which do not rise to the level of criminal liability, while respecting human rights.

3. Common challenges and opportunities for designing a hate speech-focused PBF project

- **Defining hate speech:** There is no international legal definition of hate speech, and the characterization of what is 'hateful' is disputed. There are concerns that vague definitions of hate speech may be misused to suppress public discourse. There are three categories or levels of lawful and unlawful hate speech, as noted in the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech.
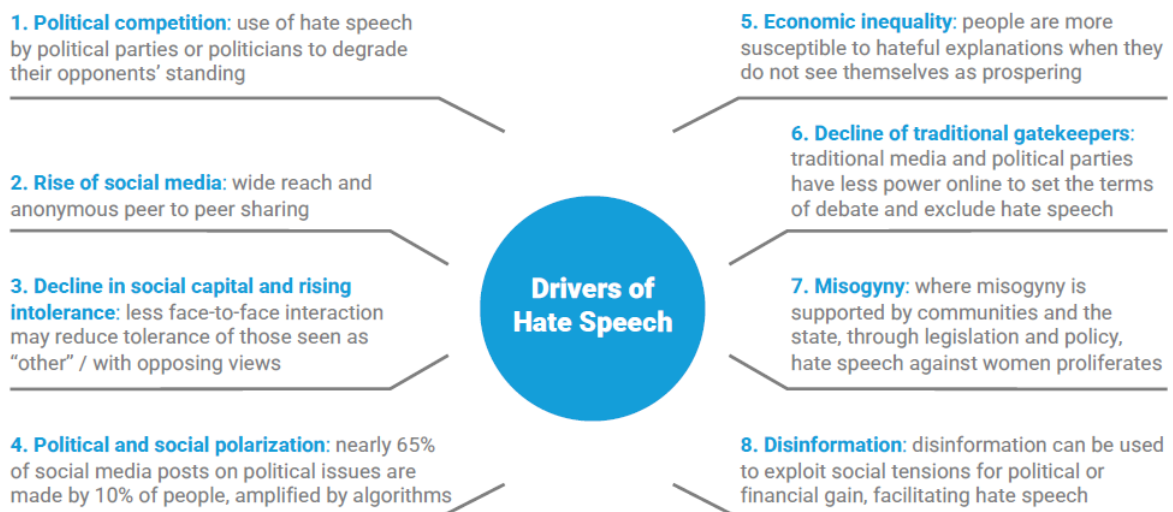
  The **"top level"** includes direct and public incitement to genocide and advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, all of which are **prohibited under international law**. The **"intermediate level"** includes certain forms of hate speech that **may be prohibited (but only if restrictions are provided by law)**, pursue a legitimate aim (e.g., respect of the rights of others, or the protection of public
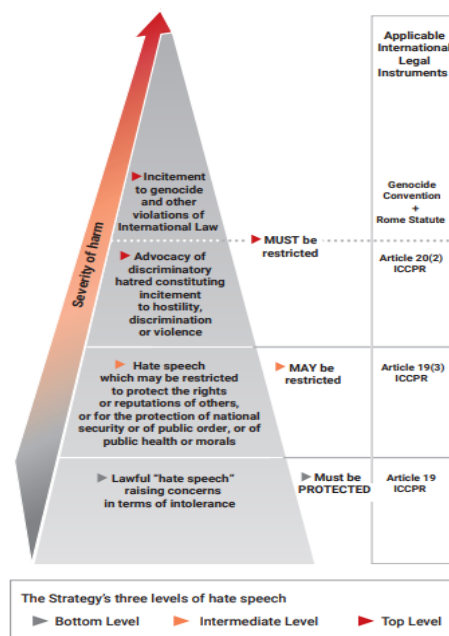
SOURCE: Based on ARTICLE 19, "Hate Speech" Explained: A Toolkit, p.19

order) and are necessary and proportionate. The **"bottom level"** indicates that **legal restrictions are not imposed** on the dissemination of lawful expressions that can be, for example, offensive, shocking, or disturbing. Hate speech that reaches a threshold of incitement (see the Rabat Plan of Action and its six-part threshold test) is legally defined in international human rights treaties and legislation related to hate speech should comply with Articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), as well as obligations in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Those designing projects on countering hate speech should consider what level of hate speech is most relevant to their context and should also keep in mind that hate speech can sometimes overlap with disinformation and misinformation, and may therefore require distinct interventions. Project teams should also consult the relevant national government's definition of hate speech, if available, to clearly define the parameters and scope of the project.

- **Monitoring and analyzing hate speech for early warning and early action:** Understanding the actual patterns, trends, and sources of hate speech is a very important foundation. At the design stage, it is important to map out all available data relevant to hate speech drivers that may have been collected in the past by the UNCT, CSOs, state institutions, private sector, or through existing regional or global UN initiatives. Hate speech may be monitored through digital technologies and online data, including through the use of artificial intelligence (AI) (see UNDP guidance note here). These innovative approaches present an important opportunity to understand and address the drivers of grievances that lead to hate speech. However, there are human rights risks potentially associated with social media monitoring and use of online data and AI, including perceptions that surveillance is taking place, potential algorithmic biases of AI, and activity design based on limited data sets. Therefore, it is critical to both find the most efficient and relevant ways of tracking data on hate speech, but also to develop risk assessments and risk management strategies tailored to the new technologies and their specific risks.

- **Identifying drivers of hate speech and taking a root cause approach**: In addition to addressing hate speech as a phenomenon in itself, including its impact on victims and societies, it is important to try to address related issues which may drive hate speech. This can include creating opportunities for

1. Political competition: use of hate speech by political parties or politicians to degrade their opponents' standing

2. Rise of social media: wide reach and anonymous peer to peer sharing

3. Decline in social capital and rising intolerance: less face-to-face interaction may reduce tolerance of those seen as "other" / with opposing views

4. Political and social polarization: nearly 65% of social media posts on political issues are made by 10% of people, amplified by algorithms

Drivers of Hate Speech

5. Economic inequality: people are more susceptible to hateful explanations when they do not see themselves as prospering

6. Decline of traditional gatekeepers: traditional media and political parties have less power online to set the terms of debate and exclude hate speech

7. Misogyny: where misogyny is supported by communities and the state, through legislation and policy, hate speech against women proliferates

8. Disinformation: disinformation can be used to exploit social tensions for political or financial gain, facilitating hate speech

greater dialogue and responding to grievances, violent extremism, reconciliation, transitional justice, mental health and psychosocial support, as well as broader social cohesion initiatives.

It is paramount to map out what enables hate speech or what allows conducive environment for hate speech. Those can be an actor/stakeholder group, such as public authorities, political figures, in some instance CSOs loyal to one party or another, journalists, armed groups, private interest groups, etc., but also those enablers can be policies, political agendas, gender stereotypes, etc. It is therefore important to understand not only what the drivers are, but also what hateful narratives are being spread by whom and against what groups.

If identifying and explicitly targeting hate speech drivers is challenging, focusing on the creation of **alternative positive narratives** and content that diverse stakeholders can help identify and promote, could be an effective entry point. In some contexts, with heightened social tensions or ongoing conflict, public opinion might not be receptive to efforts to combat hate speech, which can put actors advocating for countering hate speech under harsh criticism. In such contexts, it is important to identify and mobilize champions or influencers who can influence or shape public opinion (e.g., professors at universities, teachers, opinion writers, bloggers). Alternative positive narratives can also include the messages on human rights more generally, diversity, and tolerance. Taking a rights-based approach and ensuring that the project does not impinge on the right to freedom of expression or opinion and instead protects those who denounce hate speech will be important, while also paying particular attention to gender-based hate speech.

- **Innovative and inclusive partnerships:** It is important to ensure that the design of hate speech-focused interventions is a consultative process that engages diverse stakeholders to understand their perspectives on the issue at hand, including minorities and other particularly affected groups; other persons in the frontline of discrimination, hostility, hate speech, or stigma; youth, women, religious and community leaders, civil society organizations, and government officials at national and local levels. Direct engagement with the private sector, including social media platforms, is key and can be more feasible if pursued through UN regional or global initiatives. Individual projects are strongly encouraged to tap into such existing partnerships with the private sector (e.g., Google, Meta, Twitter, TikTok), media, as well as UN human rights mechanisms and National Human Rights Institutions. When engaging with social media platforms, keep in mind broader objectives, such as encouraging transparency in content moderation, ensuring human review of complex decisions, advocating that platform policies should be based on laws and have clear and unambiguous definitions, and highlighting that independent courts should have the final say over the lawfulness of content.[8] Moreover, due diligence frameworks are needed to ensure that partnerships with private sector and government actors are guided by ethical considerations grounded in the rights to privacy, data security and freedom of speech. A conflict- sensitive, human rights-based 'do no harm' approach is critical, including to prevent the misuse of information from hate speech monitoring.

- **Sustainability of new technologies and platforms:** It is important to ensure the useability and sustainability of any new technology introduced by the project for hate speech tracking. Projects should also consider how to institutionalize responses to hate speech through policies, action plans,

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[8] "Guidance Note on Regulating Online Content – The Way Forward," *OHCHR:* https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/tools-and-resources/explainer-regulating-online-content-way-forward

codes of conduct, platforms, and legislation, as well as work with rule of law institutions. Enhancing capacities of local partners in understanding hate speech trends, root causes, drivers and gender-differentiated impact is also considered a strong effort for ensuring sustainability. Educational efforts also have great potential for sustainability of project results, fostering local communities' knowledge, critical thinking skills, values, and attitudes to deal with the spread of hate speech and/or disinformation, and engage online and offline safely and responsibly. Trying to work with existing technology may be more sustainable and cost effective than bringing in new technologies and platforms.

- **Utilize existing tools and guidance:** The UN Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect is the lead entity across the UN system on coordinating implementation and support on the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech within the system. As requested by the Secretary-General, many UN entities have their own strategies and plans of action on countering hate speech which must be taken into account so that new projects benefit from the organization's existing tools and knowledge repositories. When developing a new PBF-funded project, lead entity should keep the UN Working Group on Hate Speech informed through their headquarters. The designated hate speech focal points in these entities can also advise on how a project can contribute to the implementation of the UN Action Plan on Hate Speech commitments, including those on addressing root causes of hate speech, supporting victims of hate speech, using education and technology as tools for countering hate speech, as well as ways for ensuring sustainability of these initiatives. For any electoral-related activities, it is vital to consult DPPA's Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) concerning the existing UN framework and policies that guide UN electoral support.

Partnering with Facebook to counter hate speech in Côte d'Ivoire:

In October 2020, Côte d'Ivoire was going through presidential elections. Leading up to the elections, the amount of hate speech displayed and published on several social media platforms, particularly on Facebook and WhatsApp, was concerning and inciting tensions. The PBF-funded project "Young people as drivers of hate speech prevention" (PBF/CIV/D1, UNDP-UNESCO-UNICEF, $2.5 million, January 2020-December 2021) had been approved to prevent conflict in the electoral context, particularly through countering hate speech. As part of the project, the UN team established a collaboration with then-Facebook's (Meta's) Public Policy Division for Africa, to contribute to the training modules for bloggers on: 1) what Facebook identifies as hate speech given different definitions; 2) how to flag hate speech to Facebook, using specific keywords, so that Facebook could rapidly take actions; and 3) how to collect information and help identify "dummy accounts" (fake profiles). As a result, in addition to providing counter-narratives to hateful speech on social media, young bloggers supported by the project were also able to flag hateful speech to Facebook, resulting in Facebook taking down the identified hateful posts. The project also facilitated the establishment of seven community platforms in target localities that were identified as tension 'hot spots', whereby each platform developed a local plan of action to combat hate speech in their locality in cooperation with governmental counterparts. These platforms are now part of local conflict mechanisms and are activated as required. The cooperation with Facebook has also been useful beyond the project's duration for monitoring of other conflict dynamics that manifest on social media.

Establishing a fact checking platform to counter hate speech and mis/disinformation in The Gambia

In The Gambia, the spread of hate speech and fake news ahead of presidential and legislative elections had reached alarming peaks in 2020, building on heightened competitive political lines and long-standing inter-ethnic rivalries. With low literacy, average internet penetration, and high mobile phone access, coupled with an increased level of politics-induced polarization, it was crucial to strengthen the resilience of youth and the media against disinformation, misinformation, and messages inciting hatred or violence. The PBF-funded project "Young women and men as stakeholders in ensuring peaceful democratic processes and advocates for the prevention of violence and hate speech" (PBF/GMB/D-2, UNDP-UNFPA-UNESCO, $2 million, November 2020-December 2022) contributed to building Media and Information Literacy (MIL) competencies to enable young women and men as well as a range of media practitioners to recognize, reject and stand up to hate speech. This was done through the operationalization of the first-ever national fact-checking platform, FactCheck Gambia. Still today, the inter-generational editorial team trained by the project produces about 10 fact checks and explainers per week in view of debunking or verifying claims of national importance. During the elections, the platform's articles were adapted in audio format to be widely disseminated through partner radio stations. Thanks to the project, 10 media houses, including 3 community media, continue to be regularly engaged in fact-checking of claims made by public officials, while 80 youth leaders are implementing their own MIL interventions at the community level, notably through inter-generational community dialogues and local media messaging.

4. Sample programmatic approaches:

Project example	Outcomes	Sample outcome indicators	Sample activities
Côte d'Ivoire (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, Jan 2020-Dec 2021) PBF/CIV/D1 "Les jeunes comme moteurs de prévention des discours de haine" ("Young people as drivers of hate speech prevention")	Outcome 1: Young people have better knowledge, resilience, and effective response to hate speech and are mediators of peace in their communities. Outcome 2: Young people contribute to early warning and prevention in the face of negative messages in both traditional media and social media.	- Proportion of trained young people engaged in national and local community conflict prevention initiatives. - # of conflicts resolved through the prevention and management mechanisms put in place by young people. - % of people declaring to be satisfied with messages of peace and tolerance conveyed by media outlets.	- Train and set up a network of bloggers and influencers on the specificity of countering hate messages. - Support the initiatives and awareness campaigns of peace clubs in universities and high schools, youth groups, women's associations and U-reporter communities for the promotion of human rights principles relating to freedom of expression of opinion, non-violent communication, prevention and resolution of conflict. - Strengthen the framework for interparty exchanges between young people from political parties on peacebuilding, prevention of hate speech and conflict resolution.
Kenya (UNDP, OHCHR, Jan 2022-Jan 2023) PBF/IRF-453: "Enhancing Early Warning & Prevention to Counter Hate Speech and Incitement Ahead of the 2022 Elections in Kenya"	Outcome: Effective early warning and response systems connecting national and sub-national actors resulting in reduction in the scale and spread of violence during the electoral period and contributing to a conducive environment for peaceful and inclusive elections.	- Enhanced coordination for a wide range of partners, actors and stakeholders engaged in early warning and response. - Reduction or containment of incidents/scale of violence following partners' interventions.	- Analysis of trends and sentiment on social media, utilizing artificial intelligence (AI)-powered social listening and sentiment analysis to regularly assess the temperature in the lead up to the upcoming elections. - Support for the collection, cross-referencing and analysis of early warning information from reliable partners including the Ministry of Interior, Conflict Analysis Group (CAG), and various civil society and grassroots networks. - Harmonized risk assessment reports prepared and shared with various national and sub-national stakeholders.

Myanmar (Christian Aid Ireland, Dec 2019-Dec 2021) PBF/IRF-338: "Empowering young men and women to advocate for peace and challenge hate speech in Myanmar"	Outcome 1: Religious coexistence and harmony strengthened through female and male youth (aged 18-25) from religious and secular educational institutions. Outcome 2: Ethnic and religious hate speech is challenged, creating an environment more conducive to social cohesion, by female and male youth (aged 18-25). Outcome 3: Female and male youth engage with the issue of inclusive democratic space (inclusive federalism) and the protection of human rights.	- % of targeted youth who have taken action to promote religious coexistence and harmony, disaggregated by sex and age. - % of female participants reporting to speak out more often on religious coexistence within their immediate sphere of study/work. - Proportion of targeted youth who report that they countered* online hate speech in the previous month, disaggregated by sex and religious affiliation. *Countering is interpreted as fact-checking and/or sharing publicly or with friends the information to counter hate speech. This indicator also tracks instances where youth and youth CSOs identify and report hate speech to the hate speech platform.	- Interfaith technical peace education steering committees established with religious leaders and 30% youth representation, meet quarterly in target areas to ensure youth have a voice in curriculum's implementation. - Deliver Training of Trainers on anti-hate speech and media literacy to 73 interfaith youth who will further provide training to 2520 youth (50% women) of different ethnic and religious groups. - Pilot the first Natural Language Processing (NLP) Algorithm to able to systematically identify hate speech in Burmese. - Cross Regional Youth Exposure Trip, carried out by three groups (5 young persons per group, 40% female) to build trust with regional youth networks and youth communities.
Sri Lanka (UNDP, UNICEF, Dec 2021-June 2022) PBF/IRF-427: "Countering hate speech through education and advocacy for improving social cohesion in Sri Lanka"	Outcome 1: Systematic research and evidence generation supporting the countering of online hate speech for effective advocacy and preventive action. Outcome 2: National stakeholders actively engage in and lead early action to prevent and address hate speech and to support social cohesion.	- # of social media companies committing to, and undertaking, actions to strengthen hate speech moderation approaches and engaged on their public policy for Sri Lanka influenced by national stakeholders' (including CSOs') recommendations. - Number, diversity & type of national stakeholders actively using data and evidence generated in practice, policies, and programming to address hate speech and support social cohesion efforts.	- Conduct 'digital eco system mapping' to further research into poorly understood risk areas such as regional dynamics and hate speech on platforms not monitored for hate speech in Sri Lanka (e.g., YouTube, TikTok). - Support civil society capacities for evidence-based advocacy, convening regular knowledge sharing spaces, conducting periodic national dialogues to discuss the trends and patterns of hate speech and explore ideas for effective response, and engaging of key national and regional stakeholders, including social media platforms. - Support training programs targeting media personnel, social media influencers, and communications personnel to strengthen capacities of non-violent communication,

		- Number and types of platforms/ forums (including representing women's and youth groups) engaged in inter-ethnic dialogue and exchanges on hate speech dynamics and trends.	and respond to harmful or dangerous narratives and engage them through partnerships with higher education institutions including journalism/media departments in universities.
The Gambia (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, Nov 2020-Dec 2022) PBF/GMB/D-2: "Young women and men as stakeholders in ensuring peaceful democratic processes and advocates for the prevention of violence and hate speech"	Outcome 1: Young people increasingly participate in governance and decision-making processes at national, regional, community and political party levels. Outcome 2: Young people engage in community mediation efforts and serve as advocates against hate speech.	- % of political parties with regulations allocating at least 20% of their executive positions to young people (40% being young women). - % of young people (m/f) who report experiencing hate speech within their communities. - % of young people (m/f) who know how to respond to hate speech without violence	- Organize advocacy session with the Independent Electoral Commission and political party leadership to recognize the Inter-Party Youth Committee in statutory documents and institutionalize dialogue mechanisms with the youth wings of their political parties and allocate minimum quota of executive positions to youth. - Support the establishment of the Youth, Peace and Security situation room and early warning crisis response center. - Crowd-source and promote youth-created local content (audio and video) in English and local languages on various topics to stimulate tolerance and hate-neutral speech. - Establish a national fact-checking online platform to help curb disinformation and to enable youth involvement.
South Sudan (IOM, UNESCO, Nov 2019-Nov 2022) PBF/IRF-318: "Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan"	Outcome 1: Emotional distress and use of violence among youth at risk are reduced through positive coping strategies at individual, family and community levels. Outcome 2: Youth increase their positive social and economic engagement in their communities.	- % of improvement in well-being of people who participate in supportive activities and report on reduced emotional distress levels. - % of youth who believe the use of violence is never justified to resolve conflict. - % of youth who believe they have improved relationships and increased influence within their communities. - % of community members who believe that youth positively contribute to their communities.	- Creative and innovative tools related to stress management techniques (e.g., body-mapping exercises; mindfulness-based stress reduction; expressive arts). - Conduct regular dialogue sessions for youth at risk and community stakeholders using the "EMAP" approach (Engaging Men in Accountable Practices). - Utilize mobile community theatres to sensitize community on youth contributions to reduce stigmatization.

	Outcome 3: Community perceptions of youth are transformed, breaking stigmatization and enabling young men and women to participate in decision-making processes.		
Guatemala (ILO, UNODC, UN Women, Nov 2019-Nov 2021) PBF/IRF-307: "Creating new avenues of resilience to sustain peace: Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' and mestizo women pathfinders for peace at the center"	Outcome 1: Indigenous, and mestizo women peacebuilders and pathfinders are empowered as protagonists to disrupt drivers of conflict including hate speech, violence, and repressive tactics. Outcome 2: Indigenous and mestizo women's leadership on peacebuilding enhanced through improved economic autonomy and employment opportunities. Outcome 3: State institutions better prevent and respond to drivers of conflict and emerging and continued tactics of conflict-related violence against women including cybercrimes and internet-enabled crimes against women.	- % of women beneficiaries who perceive themselves as right holders and protagonists in sustaining peace (disaggregated by age, ethnicity, and location). - % of women beneficiaries who feel their economic autonomy reduces their vulnerability as targets of violence and increase their leadership as peacebuilders. - % of reported conflict-related violence against women, including cybercrimes and internet-enabled crimes against women in due course of action by relevant institutions (such as National Civil Police, Public Prosecutor and Judiciary). - % increase of women beneficiaries' trust in state institutions to respond to emerging and continued tactics of conflict-related violence against women, including cybercrimes and internet-enabled crimes.	- Conduct investigative study on risks, attacks, and threats against women in rural, urban and cyber territories. - Develop a microenterprise program and rural community cooperatives of women for enhancing their economic empowerment, social cohesion, and leadership. - Develop bilateral, multilateral, and decentralized joint gender conflict analyses and strategic plans between partner state institutions and women. - Provide technical assistance and expert training to partner state institutions on the investigation and prosecution of conflict-related sexual violence, disappearances, cybercrimes, and technology-enabled crimes against women. - Install/enhance technological platforms and programs for data management and the monitoring of cybercrimes and technology-enabled crimes against women.

| Republic of Moldova (OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, Aug 2022-Aug 2024) PBF/IRF-481: "Building sustainable and inclusive peace, strengthening trust and social cohesion in Moldova" | Outcome 1: Strengthened cross-river engagement and productive interaction through the advancement of human rights, the Women, Peace and Security agenda and improved access to social services.

Outcome 2: Strengthened responses to divisive narratives and misinformation. | - % of direct beneficiaries from the left bank feeling enabled to access public services on the right bank of Nistru river (disaggregated by sex, age, disability, ethnicity).
- Increase in number of media outlets and CSOs generating products fighting misinformation.
- # of law enforcement institutions that enact specific institutional responses to misinformation and hate speech. | - Support the drafting of a roadmap on how to address hate speech in line with international standards.
- Provide small grants for media NGOs/portals to promote fact checking and alternative messages to the divisive narratives.
- Train civil servants, didactic and non-didactic (school psychologists, support teachers, etc.) personnel at schools on unconscious bias, non-discrimination, social tolerance and tackling hate-speech.
- Engage with refugees from Ukraine, particularly those belonging to underrepresented groups, in a cycle of community level 'deep listening exercises.'*
'Deep listening exercises' are group discussions within communities where persons belonging to marginalized groups present their life experience in a structured way with the help of a moderator. |

5. Resources to consult:

Title	Link	Comments
UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech	English French Spanish Arabic Russian	The Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech sets out strategic guidance for the United Nations system to address hate speech at the national and global level. It also includes ways the United Nations Secretariat can support the work of the United Nations Resident Coordinators in addressing and countering hate speech.
UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech: Detailed Guidance on Implementation for United Nations Field Presences, September 2020.	English	This Guidance provides detailed information on how to implement the 13 commitments set out in the Strategy and options for action that UN staff can take in field contexts, guided by the broad vision of prevention, and building on good practices from within the UN system as well as from Member States, civil society and other stakeholders.
The Rabat Plan of Action	English French Arabic	The Rabat Plan of Action is the outcome of a four-year initiative by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to clarify the scope of state obligations under Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), prohibiting incitement to violence, hostility and discrimination.

One-pager on "incitement to hatred": The Rabat threshold test, April 2020.	English French Spanish Arabic Portuguese Russian 26 more languages available here	The Rabat Plan of Action suggests a high threshold for defining restrictions on freedom of expression, incitement to hatred, and for the application of article 20 of the ICCPR. It outlines a six-part threshold test taking into account (1) the social and political **context**, (2) status of the **speaker**, (3) **intent** to incite the audience against a target group, (4) **content** and form of the speech, (5) **extent** of its dissemination and (6) **likelihood** of harm, including imminence.
Our Common Agenda: "Policy Brief 8: Information Integrity on Digital Platforms," A/77/CRP.1/ADD.7, April 2023.	English French Spanish Arabic Russian	The policy brief is focused on how threats to information integrity are having an impact on progress on global, national and local issues. It outlines potential principles for a code of conduct that will help to guide Member States, the digital platforms and other stakeholders in their efforts to make the digital space more inclusive and safe for all, while vigorously defending the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to access information. The code of conduct for information integrity on digital platforms is being developed in the context of preparations for the Summit of the Future to be held in 2024.
Report of the Secretary-General on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, September 2022.	English French Spanish Arabic Russian	The report contains information on measures taken against incitement to hatred and violence, notably within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and related intolerance against members of religious or belief minorities. It also contains recommendations to States and other stakeholders, notably by respecting freedom of religion or belief offline and online, acting expeditiously on hate crimes and protecting religious or belief minorities.
DPPA Social Media Analysis Checklist	English	This 2-pager developed by DPPA Innovation provides practical tips and tools for conducting a social media analysis. Specifically, the checklist helps users design social media analyses (including on hate speech), identify topics and influencers, and assess the prominence of social platforms, user demography, and technological availability.
DPPA Framework for Digital Technology-Sensitive Conflict Analysis	English	It is expected that mediators will be increasingly dealing with digital technology-related issues as potential agenda items of peace processes. This Framework developed by Mediation Support Unit includes a non-exhaustive list of questions that can be used to enhance conflict analysis, ensuring it is sensitive to the digital technology-related behaviors of different actors in a conflict situation.
"Regulating online content - the way forward," *OHCHR,* November 2020.	English	As more and more people use the internet to access information, to express their views, protest and mobilize others, how private platforms and States restrict or incentivize pieces of online content has immense consequences for public debate and public participation. This 2-pager

		outlines common challenges in content moderation and provides practical tips for doing so more effectively.
UN Guidance Note on Addressing and Countering COVID-19 related Hate Speech, May 2020.	English French	This guidance sets out recommendations to various actors for addressing and countering COVID-19 related hate speech. It builds on and is complementary to the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech.
"Protecting Minority Rights: A Practical Guide on Developing Comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Legislation," *OHCHR*, 2022.	English	Practical guide on developing international human rights law-based laws banning discrimination on comprehensive grounds, including a dedicated chapter on the relationship between discrimination on the one hand, and expression on the other.
"Fighting Hate and False Narratives: Using Google Ads to Amplify Campaigns Countering Hate Speech and Information Pollution," *UNDP,* July 2022.	English (internal document – contact Heesu Chung heesu.chung@undp.org for access)	Through the "Fighting Hate and False Narratives" initiative, eight UNDP Country Offices deployed the marketing tool Google Ads to amplify their online campaigns to prevent and combat hate speech and information pollution. The internal report highlights several challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations for UNDP Practitioners and the Google Ads team.
Policy Brief and Guidance Note: "From Pilots to Practice: Risk-informed utilization of online data for preventing violent extremism and addressing hate speech," *UNDP,* May 2022.	English Related blog post here	The Policy Brief outlines the major structural, technical, and ethical challenges faced by the practitioners, analyses relevant existing policy frameworks, and explores the potential of human rights-compliant data driven methods to inform PVE programming by offering policy considerations and recommendations to decision-makers. The Guidance Note offers an overview of key processes, tools, and resources for practitioners to consider when utilizing online data for PVE and addressing hate speech.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, 2019.	English French Spanish Arabic Russian	The Special Rapporteur begins with an introduction to the international legal framework, focusing on United Nations treaties and the leading interpretations of provisions related to what is colloquially called "hate speech". He then highlights key State obligations and addresses how content moderation by companies may ensure respect for the human rights of users and the public. He concludes with recommendations for States and companies.
"Addressing hate speech on social media: contemporary challenges," Oxford Internet Institute, *UNESCO and the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and Responsibility to Protect*, 2021.	English French Spanish Arabic Russian	This discussion paper gives an overview of the key aspects to address hate speech on social media, such as: concrete regulations by social media companies, counter efforts and legislations or preventive educational measures.
Pérez, Ana Laura**,** "The 'hate speech' policies of major platforms during the COVID-19 pandemic," *UNESCO*, 2021.	English French Spanish Portuguese	This document offers a regional analysis of the rise in posts, after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, containing hate-speech content on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube, as well as an analysis of the measures taken by the platforms to tackle this phenomenon.

Gagliardone, Iginio, Danit Gal, Thiago Alves, Gabriela Martinez, "Countering online hate speech," *UNESCO*, 2015.	English French Arabic	A global overview of the dynamics characterizing hate speech online and some of the measures that have been adopted to counteract and mitigate it, highlighting good practices that have emerged at the local and global levels.
UNDP Strategic Guidance: "Information Integrity: Forging a pathway to Truth, Resilience and Trust," February 2022.	English	This strategic guidance paper is intended to provide a framework for UNDP teams and their partners to develop coherent and effective responses to information pollution. It seeks to understand the issue of information pollution through the lens of governance, human rights, and social cohesion, laying out UNDP's interest, niche and added value in this relatively new field. It also provides options for effective long-term and short-term programming.
"Global Ministers Conference sets out priorities to address hate speech through education," *UNESCO,* October 2021.	English	The article outlines five priorities agreed upon at the October 2021 Global Ministers Conference on addressing hate speech through education.
UN Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors on Preventing Incitement to Violence	English	This Plan of Action, the result of two years of consultations with leaders from different faiths and religions around the world, includes a range of suggestions for ways in which religious leaders and actors can prevent incitement to violence and contribute to peace and stability.
"'Hate Speech' Explained: A Toolkit," *Article 19*, 2015.	English	This toolkit provides a guide to identifying hate speech and how effectively counter it, while protecting the rights to freedom of expression and equality. It responds to a growing demand for clear guidance on identifying hate speech, and for responding to the challenges hate speech poses within a human rights framework.
Video: How to address online hate speech with a human rights-based approach? (UNESCO)	English French Spanish Arabic Russian	Some people use messages that violate other people's rights to dignity, equality and safety. When does free speech become criminal 'hate speech' and how do we best respond to it? Navigating that fine line isn't easy. But, in the interest of protecting human rights for all we can - and must- work together more intensively to address the problem. More in the video explainer.
Video: The Rabat Plan of Action on the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred (UNESCO)	English French Spanish Arabic Russian Portuguese	The United Nations Rabat Plan of Action on the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred provides a comprehensive set of factors for States to address this issue, drawing a clear line between freedom of expression and incitement to hatred and violence.
Video: Social Media 4 Peace (UNESCO)	English	The overall objective of the UNESCO project 'Social Media 4 Peace' funded by the European Union is to strengthen the resilience of societies to potentially harmful content spread online, in particular hate speech inciting violence while protecting freedom of expression and enhancing the promotion of peace through digital technologies, notably social media.

6. Tools and training opportunities:

- Sparrow: DPPA tool to create rapid and simple Twitter reports with analysis on trending topics and influencers. Sparrow allows users to track hate-speech keywords and hashtags among pre-identified lists of Tweets, and to present results with data visualization.
- Warbler: An online tool for mining relevant audio and video content in more than 10 languages. The tool transcribes radio, TV, and online audio and video to text and then translates it. Users can then mine the translated text for insights using various text analytic tools. Warbler accelerates the process of collecting news from media in local languages and allows users to utilize the transcripts for hate speech analysis.
- Diplomatic Pulse: A search engine for diplomatic press statements from 193 UN member states, co-developed by DPPA and Qatar Computing Research Institute. Users can search keywords (including those related to hate speech) and find diplomatic press statements with their original URLs, which also helps fact-check media and other sources.
- A variety of tools, including for social media analysis, listed in the UN E-Analytics Guide.
- iVerify: UNDP's automated fact-checking tool that can be used to identify false information and prevent and mitigate its spread.
- Bespoke social media analyses: DPPA routinely runs focused computational social media analyses for field presences and desks that explore specific research questions, including on hate speech, upon request. For further details, contact DPPA-Innovation@un.org.
- Artificial Intelligence-Enabled "Digital Focus Groups": An online platform to hold real-time largescale consultations with individuals in local dialects and languages. Combined with the aforementioned hate speech analysis tools and techniques, digital focus groups can help DPPA engage directly with broader political stakeholders and dialogue with them on their grievances and concerns. Contact DPPA-Innovation@un.org for any queries.
- The DPPA Innovation Cell runs an annual hybrid virtual/in-person E-analytics and Innovation Training programme on the use of innovative approaches for peace and security, including for hate speech analysis. For further information on the application process contact DPPA-Innovation@un.org.
- DPPA: "Digital Process Design and Facilitation for Mediation" free online course: English. The course offers a set of emerging good practices that can help mediators to design and deliver mediation and dialogue processes using online platforms and tools.
- DPPA: "Cyber Hygiene and Digital Risk Management" E-Learning Platform free and publicly available: English. The platform aims to build awareness of relevant digital risks and build capacity to manage them.
- DPPA: "Digital Inclusion and Women in Peace Processes" online training course: English. The course provides guidance and resources to design inclusive peace processes and initiatives to promote women's participation and advance the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
- UNESO and UN System Staff College: "Freedom of Expression, Access to Information, and the Safety of Journalists" (free, self-paced online course): English. One of the modules is dedicated to addressing hate speech and disinformation while respecting international human rights standards.
- UNESCO: "International Standards of Freedom of Expression" free online course: English and Spanish
- UNESCO, UNDP and the Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas: "Information and Elections in the Digital Era" free online course: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese

7. Experts to consult:

When developing a concept note and/or a project document, the following colleagues can be consulted for support with identifying and integrating hate speech related considerations into a project's conflict analysis and programmatic response:

a) UN Office on Genocide Prevention and Responsibility to Protect

The UN Working Group on Hate Speech[9] and the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (Co-Chairs of the Working Group) are the designated focal points on the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, and provide support, technical assistance and further direction to the United Nations field presences for the implementation of this Guidance.

- Maria Westergren, Political Affairs Officer: maria.westergren@un.org
- Simona Cruciani, Senior Political Affairs Officer: cruciani@un.org

Website: www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/ and https://www.un.org/en/hate-speech

b) DPPA

- Naoko Kuramochi, Political Affairs Officer, Policy Planning Unit, Policy and Mediation Division (DPPA focal point on hate speech and disinformation and misinformation): kuramochi@un.org
- Renato Mariani, Team Leader for Policy Planning Unit, Policy and Mediation Division (PMD): mariani@un.org
- Thematic contacts:
  - o Technical support for monitoring and analysis of hate speech - Innovation Cell, PMD: DPPA-Innovation@un.org
  - o Hate speech during peace talks and mediation - Enrico Formica, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Mediation Support Unit: enrico.formica@un.org
  - o Gender-based hate speech - Tanisha Hewanpola, Political Affairs Officer, Gender Peace and Security Unit, PMD: hewanpola@un.org
  - o Electoral assistance division (EAD): Steven Martin, Electoral/Political Affairs Officer, steven.martin@un.org; Asma Nassery, Electoral/Political Affairs Officer, nassery@un.org

c) UNDP

- HQ contacts:
  - o Nika Saeedi, Team Leader, Prevention of Violent Extremism, UNDP's global focal point on Hate Speech, MHPSS, and Religion: nika.saeedi@undp.org
  - o Heesu Chung, Programme Analyst, Prevention of Violent Extremism, technical focal point for UNDP's Global Hate Speech Community of Practice: heesu.chung@undp.org
  - o Helena Sterwe, Team Leader, Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding: Helena.Sterwe@undp.org

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[9] The UN Working Group on Hate Speech at Headquarters includes the following entities: Department of Global Communications (DGC), DPO, DPPA, Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, Executive Office of the SG, Global Pulse, IOM, Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, OHCHR, UNHCR, United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, and UN Women.

- o Musa Ibrahim, Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Specialist, UNDP's global focal point for engagement with Peacebuilding Architecture: Musa.Ibrahim@undp.org
- o Laura Wenz, Policy Analyst, Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding, UNDP's global focal point for PBF engagement: Laura.Wenz@undp.org
- Regional contacts:
  - o Raquel Leandro, Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Specialist, regional PBF focal point for Africa: Raquel.Leandro@undp.org
  - o Rawhi Afaghani, Regional Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Advisor, regional PBF focal point for Arab States: Rawhi.Afaghani@undp.org
  - o Bhasker Kafle, Regional Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Specialist, regional PBF focal point for Asia-Pacific: Bhasker.Kafle@undp.org
  - o Jonathan Zigrand, Regional Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Advisor, regional PBF focal point for Europe and Central Asia: Jonathan.Zigrand@undp.org
  - o Jairo Alcuna Afaro, Regional Governance Team Lead, regional PBF focal point for Latin America and the Caribbean: Jairo.Alcuna@undp.org

d) UNESCO

- Philippe Maalouf, Programme Specialist: p.maalouf@unesco.org
- Guilherme Canela, Chief, Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists Section: g.godoi@unesco.org

e) OHCHR

- Scott Campbell, Senior Human Rights Officer (technology and human rights): scott.campbell@un.org
- Birgit Kainz-Labbe, Coordinator, Civic Space Unit: birgit.kainz@un.org
- Michael Wiener, Human Rights Officer, Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch (Rabat Plan of Action and Beirut Declaration on "Faith for Rights" implementation): michael.wiener@un.org
- Claude Cahn, Human Rights Officer, Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section (UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities): claude.cahn@un.org
- George Hodge, Technology Advisor, Methodology, Education and Training Section: george.hodge@un.org

Website: www.ohchr.org/en/get-involved/campaign/fight-racism/hate-speech

#	Country	Project code	Project title	Priority window	Funding $	Timeframe	Funds' recipients
1	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo,[10] North Macedonia, Serbia	PBF/IRF- 475, 476, 477, 478, 479	Strengthening the role of youth in promoting increased mutual understanding, constructive narrative, respect for diversity, and trust in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, and Serbia	Cross-border	$4,499,999	2022-2024	UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNESCO
2	Burundi	PBF/BDI/A-10	Connecter le global au local : Renforcer le leadership des femmes pour la localisation de la résolution 1325 (2000) du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations unies sur "Femmes, Paix et Sécurité" au Burundi	Transition	$1,000,000	2021-2025	UN Women, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
3	CAR	PBF/CAF/H-1	Communication et sensibilisation pour la cohésion sociale		$3,557,390	2019-2021	Search for Common Ground (SFCG), UNFPA, UN Women
4	Côte d'Ivoire	PBF/CIV/D1	Les jeunes comme moteurs de prévention des discours de haine	Transition	$2,500,000	2020-2021	UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO
5	Côte d'Ivoire	PBF/IRF-314	Participation des Jeunes à la prévention et à la gestion des conflits identitaires liés à la profanation et à l'exploitation des forêts sacrées dans le département de Biankouma en Côte d'Ivoire	Transition/YPI	$1,500,000	2019-2021	UNDP, UNESCO
6	DRC	PBF/COD/C-1	Paix, Justice, Réconciliation et Reconstruction au Kasaï Central	Transition	$3,500,000	2018-2021	UNDP, OHCHR, SFCG
7	Gambia	PBF/GMB/D-2	Young women and men as stakeholders in ensuring peaceful democratic processes and advocates for the prevention of violence and hate speech		$2,160,500	2020-2022	UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO
8	Gambia	PBF/GMB/B-3	Strengthening the Post-TRRC National Peacebuilding Architecture to Promote Social Cohesion in The Gambia		$2,500,000	2022-2025	UNDP, UNESCO, ITC
9	Guatemala	PBF/IRF-307	Creating new avenues of resilience to sustain peace: Kaqchiquel, Q'eqchi' and mestizo women pathfinders for peace at the center	GPI	$1,500,000	2019-2021	UN Women, ILO, UNODC
10	Guinea	PBF/IRF-201	Appui au renforcement de la chaine pénale et à la lutte contre l'impunité en Guinée		$1,700,000	2017-2020	UNDP, OHCHR
11	Kenya	PBF/IRF-453	Enhancing Early Warning & Prevention to Counter Hate Speech and Incitement Ahead of the 2022 Elections in Kenya		$1,000,000	2022-2023	UNDP, OHCHR
12	Lebanon	PBF/IRF-344	Dealing with the Past: Memory for the Future		$3,000,000	2020-2021	UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR
13	Liberia	PBF/IRF-482	Promoting Peaceful Electoral Environment and Community Security in Liberia	Transition	$3,000,000	2022-2024	IOM, OHCHR, UNDP
14	Libya	PBF/IRF-323	Building peace within and with young women and men in Sirte		$2,950,705	2019-2021	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP

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[10] References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

15	Madagascar	PBF/MDG/B-2	Renforcement des mécanismes institutionnels inclusifs pour la consolidation de la paix dans le Sud		$3,521,397	2020-2022	UNDP, IOM, UNFPA
16	Madagascar	PBF/MDG/D-1	Prevention de la violence, de la délinquance juvénile et de l'insécurité dans les régions de Diana et Sava		$1,499,926	2020-2022	UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO
17	Mali	PBF/IRF- 515	"FOKABEN !" (Trouvons une Solution) - Mobiliser les jeunes influenceurs contre la propagation des fausses informations et des messages de haine au Mali	YPI	$2,000,000	2023-2025	Search for Common Ground (SFCG)
18	Mauritania	PBF/MRT/C-2	Prevention des conflits y compris les discours haineux en période pré-électorale		$2,000,000	2022-2024	UNDP, OHCHR
19	Myanmar	PBF/IRF-338	Empowering young men and women to advocate for peace and challenge hate speech in Myanmar	YPI	$990,000	2019-2021	Christian Aid Ireland (CAI)
20	Myanmar	PBF/IRF-367	Preventing hate speech and promoting peaceful society through Media and Information Literacy		$2,499,999	2020-2023	UNESCO, UNDP
21	Republic of Moldova	PBF/IRF-481	Building sustainable and inclusive peace, strengthening trust and social cohesion in Moldova		$2,452,500	2022-2024	OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP
22	Sierra Leone	PBF/SLE/B-11	Promote the creation of an enabling environment for the conduct of peaceful elections and the strengthening of social cohesion in Sierra Leone	Transition	$3,000,000	2022-2024	UNDP, UNICEF
23	South Sudan	PBF/IRF-318	Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan		$2,787,745	2019-2022	IOM, UNESCO
24	Sri Lanka	PBF/IRF-427	Countering hate speech through education and advocacy for improving social cohesion in Sri Lanka		$3,000,000	2021-2022	UNICEF, UNDP