MAYOR OF LONDON

SHARED ENDEAVOUR FUND



Call Three

Evaluation Report

Tim Hulse and Michael J. Williams

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

GROUNDWORK

Strong Cities Network

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About the Strong Cities Network

The Strong Cities Network is an independent global network of more than 220 cities and other local governments dedicated to addressing all forms of hate, extremism and polarisation at a local level. Through in-person and online convening, events and trainings, Strong Cities facilitates knowledge exchange and learning among mayors, local leaders, civil society actors and other municipal-level practitioners, while complementing national, regional and global efforts. Launched at the United Nations in 2015, Strong Cities fills a critical gap in efforts that have typically overlooked the unique role that local governments can play in preventing and responding to hate, extremism and polarisation. The Strong Cities Network is hosted by the Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD).

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Executive Summary

The Mayor of London's Shared Endeavour Fund is a prevention funding scheme that supports initiatives designed to build Londoners' resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment, as well as reduce intolerance, hate and extremism in the capital. The Fund fills an increasingly recognised gap in whole-of-society approaches to preventing and countering hate and extremism: the lack of 'investment in local actors, frameworks and programmes, particularly those led by civil society organisations.'[1] Civil society organisations (CSOs) tend to have stronger ties to – and greater traction within – local communities than national or local governments and thus can be uniquely positioned to address intolerance, hate and extremism.[2]

Following two successful rounds of funding, Mayor of London Sadiq Khan renewed the Shared Endeavour Fund for another phase, launching Call Three on 19 May 2022. Led by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and administered by Groundwork London, Call Three awarded over £700,000 worth of grants to 22 CSOs to deliver activities throughout London. Running from September 2022 to May 2023, Shared Endeavour Fund projects addressed a range of extremist ideologies and priority harm areas relevant to the capital, including racism, antisemitism, anti-Muslim hate, mis/disinformation and radicalisation.

For Call Three, supported organisations were expected to contribute to one or more of the Shared Endeavour Fund's priority themes:



Raise awareness

Increase Londoners' awareness of the existence and impact of, as well as counter-narratives to, intolerance, hate, extremism and/or terrorism.



Build psychosocial resilience

Strengthen psychosocial factors that promote resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment among vulnerable individuals and groups.



Promote prosocial behaviours

Empower Londoners to safely and effectively challenge intolerant, hateful and extremist attitudes and behaviours.



Strengthen prevention capabilities

Support frontline practitioners in education, social services, civil society and communities to prevent and counter intolerance, hate, extremism and radicalisation in local schools and communities.

To assess the outcomes of the Shared Endeavour Fund, the Strong Cities Network (Strong Cities) was commissioned to conduct an independent evaluation of the scheme and the projects it supports. This report presents the findings of that evaluation and offers a series of recommendations for future iterations of the Fund, as well as other initiatives operating in this space.

Evaluation Aims and Approach

The Shared Endeavour Fund evaluation had four objectives:

- Assess the outcomes of the Shared Endeavour Fund and the extent to which supported projects contributed to its priority themes.
- Determine if Shared Endeavour Fund grantees implemented their projects as planned.
- Showcase the work of outstanding Shared Endeavour Fund projects.
- Generate learning and recommendations to inform grant-making decisions and improve future iterations of the Fund.

The Call Three evaluation largely replicates the methodology of the previous funding round, which was recently featured in a EU–UN Compendium of Good Practices for counter-terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) evaluation. Underpinned by the Shared Endeavour Fund's Theory of Change, the evaluation employs a mixed methods approach (qualitative and quantitative) to assess both the fidelity of the grantees' project activities and their effectiveness in contributing to the priority themes of the Fund. This approach was also designed to provide sufficient information to develop a set of case studies that could illustrate the findings of the evaluation and showcase some of the strongest projects from the Fund. The selected case studies should not be seen as representative of the portfolio as a whole.

The full methodology for this evaluation can be found in Annex A. The Theory of Change for the Shared Endeavour Fund is available online and depicted in Annex B.[3] Finally, the full list of projects supported under Call Three, including a description of their activities and outputs, can be found in Annex C. A selection of more in-depth case studies is also interspersed throughout the findings section of this report.

Project Fidelity

To assess the fidelity of Shared Endeavour Fund projects (i.e. the quality of project implementation and consistency with planned outputs), supported initiatives were evaluated across three domains:

- Did projects reach the number of beneficiaries outlined in their applications?
- Were the beneficiaries selected by grantees clearly defined, justified and appropriate for the aims of the Fund?
- Were the Fund's data collection tools administered as planned to the required number of beneficiaries?

Project Effectiveness

The centrepiece of the evaluation was an assessment of the collective contribution of supported projects to the priority themes of the Fund. Contribution was measured using a suite of 15 survey instruments referred to as the Common Measures. These instruments were sourced from the available academic literature and were each aligned with one of the Fund's priority themes.

The Common Measures were deployed using a retrospective pre–post survey design to assess changes in beneficiaries' knowledge, attitudes and behaviours as a result of their participation in a given project. The appropriate measures from the suite of survey instruments were allocated to each grantee based on the aims and content of their projects. They were agreed between MOPAC, the implementing organisation and the evaluators. All grantees were required to administer the survey to a pre-determined number of their beneficiaries. In total, a sample of 4,455 valid survey responses were collected, providing more than enough statistical power to accurately evaluate the Fund.

Key Findings from the Evaluation

The Shared Endeavour Fund

- **The Shared Endeavour Fund empowered CSOs to become more involved in preventing intolerance, hate and extremism in local communities across London.**
  The Shared Endeavour Fund supported 22 CSOs in London to implement prevention projects that tackle a range of extremist ideologies, forms of identity-based discrimination and extremism-related harms. The most popular ideologies addressed were far-right and Islamist extremism (52% of projects each), while hate targeted at minority groups (86%) and Muslim communities (76%) were the most common types of identify-based discrimination. As for extremism-related harms, most projects aimed to address radicalisation (67%) and mis/disinformation (43%).
- **Shared Endeavour Fund projects engaged over 31,000 Londoners, particularly young people, in activities designed to address intolerance, hate and extremism.**
  Shared Endeavour Fund projects targeted a broad range of overlapping communities and population groups through their programming. In total, the Fund directly reached 31,267 individuals in 31 London boroughs, including 28,040 students in primary, secondary and further education settings (aged 5–18); 1,192 young people outside of educational settings (aged 5–18); and 1,312 members of the general public (aged 18+). Projects also engaged a further 660 frontline practitioners, including teachers, youth workers, and community and religious leaders, building their capacity to effect long-term positive change in communities.

Project Fidelity

- **Under Call Three, 82% of projects met or exceeded their reach targets, a sustained improvement on previous rounds of the Shared Endeavour Fund.**
  In Call Three, 41% of supported projects met their planned reach targets, with a further 41%

exceeding them, often by a wide margin. This represented a small improvement over Call Two in which 79% of projects met or exceeded their targets and a significant improvement over Call One at 61%.

- **Call Three saw almost two-thirds (64%) of grantees adopt strong targeting and selection procedures when recruiting project beneficiaries, a similar figure to Call Two (63%) and a sizeable improvement over Call One.**
  Grantees' beneficiary targeting and selection has significantly improved since Call One. Under Call Three, 64% of grantees were assessed as having developed strong selection procedures for their beneficiary recruitment, with a moderate rating awarded to 27% of projects and a weak rating to just 9%. Moderate or weak ratings were awarded to projects where the approach adopted for beneficiary targeting, the quantity of supporting evidence provided and/or the relevance of selected participants could be improved.

- **Almost half (48%) of Call Three grantees implemented the Fund's sampling and data collection procedures exactly as planned, with only one (usually minor) issue identified in a further 29% of projects.**
  A document review of grantees project reporting and survey datasets found no sampling or data collection issues in 48% of projects, one issue in 29% of projects and two or more issues in the remaining 24%. These issues largely involved grantees missing sample size requirements in smaller secondary beneficiary populations or submitting donor reports after the deadline. Nevertheless, for the most part, the issues identified were relatively trivial and did not affect the reliability or validity of the evaluation and its findings.

Project Effectiveness

- **The Shared Endeavour Fund was successful in supporting CSOs to build Londoners' resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment and reduce intolerance, hate and extremism in the capital.**
  The evaluation demonstrated that the average Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiary experienced statistically significant improvements in all of the outcomes against which they were assessed. On average, beneficiaries' knowledge and behaviours improved by 21% over the course of the Call Three performance period (awareness, digital literacy, reporting intention, prevention capacity, etc.). Likewise, beneficiaries reported a 17% improvement in psychosocial protective factors associated with resilience against radicalisation and extremist recruitment (sense of belonging, sense of purpose, perspective-taking, tolerance of difference, etc.). The constituent outcomes and their implications are outlined in greater detail in the report.

- **Priority Theme One: Londoners reported substantial improvements in their understanding of intolerance, hate, extremism and terrorism, the impacts of these on communities, and how to better recognise and manage the risks they encounter on- and offline.**
  Under Call Three, Shared Endeavour Fund projects were successful in promoting public awareness of the drivers and impacts of intolerance, hate, extremism and terrorism, including supporting beneficiaries to manage the risks they encounter online and resist common extremist narratives. On average, targeted beneficiaries increased their awareness by 24% and their reported habits when assessing the veracity of information on social media (i.e.

digital literacy) by 25%. Beneficiaries also significantly improved their resistance to extremist messaging, reporting that the warnings that others may try to negatively influence their views were 'clear and specific' (4.88/6.00 on a rating scale); the polarising or extremist messages they were exposed to were only 'somewhat convincing' (3.74/6.00); and the counter-messages promoted by Shared Endeavour Fund projects were 'convincing' (4.80/6.00).

- **Priority Theme Two: Beneficiaries identified as potentially vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment strengthened a range of protective factors associated with psychosocial resilience.**
  Projects focused on Priority Theme Two were successful in supporting vulnerable individuals and groups to develop protective factors that have been empirically linked with resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment.[4] The protective factors addressed by Shared Endeavour Fund projects primarily concerned strengthening personality traits and attitudes associated with resilience, factors which are inherently more difficult and time-consuming to affect than the knowledge and behaviour-based outcomes assessed under the other priority themes.[5] Over the course of Call Three, targeted beneficiaries increased their capacity to cope with stress in an adaptive, resilient manner by 15%; sense of meaning and purpose in life by 14%; self-esteem by 9%; sense of belonging by 15%; tendency to consider the perspectives of others by 23%; and tolerance for difference and diversity by 17%.
- **Priority Theme Three: Londoners consistently reported being more likely to adopt prosocial behaviours that challenge intolerant, hateful and extremist attitudes and behaviours.**
  Encouraging beneficiaries to enact prosocial behaviours in their daily lives that safely and effectively challenge intolerance, hate and extremism was one of the most popular objectives advanced by the Call Three portfolio. For projects contributing to this priority theme, programming focused on not only equipping Londoners with the necessary knowledge and skills but also building their sense of self-efficacy and motivation to adopt prosocial behaviours. The evaluation found that the projects were successful in this endeavour, increasing beneficiaries' ability and intention to report hate speech on social media by 24%; report hate crimes and hate incidents by 17%; challenge prejudiced and hateful views by 18%; and conduct bystander interventions by 21%. Beneficiaries also increased their sense of community and civic engagement and responsibility by 17%.
- **Priority Theme Four: Shared Endeavour Fund projects successfully trained and equipped frontline practitioners in education, social services, civil society and communities to carry out prevention activities that challenge intolerance, hate and extremism.**
  The primary aim of projects contributing to Priority Theme Four was to support frontline practitioners to carry out their own prevention activities in local schools and communities. Projects contributing to this theme largely adopted a train-the-trainer model focused on improving beneficiaries' ability to implement any prevention practices they were taught. On average, targeted beneficiaries increased their capacity and intention to deliver prevention activities by 15% over the course of the projects. The ultimate results of these activities were also assessed as part of the evaluation and are included in the aggregated findings for the other priority themes.

- **The evaluation found no evidence of negative or unintended outcomes.**
  No negative or unintended outcomes were identified with respect to the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours assessed by the evaluation, indicating that the Fund conformed with the principles of a 'do no harm' approach for addressing intolerance, hate and extremism.

Recommendations for the Shared Endeavour Fund

The evaluation generated several recommendations for the next two rounds of the Shared Endeavour Fund (i.e. Call Four and Call Five). The topline recommendations from the evaluation are listed below; for a more in-depth description, see Chapter 4.

Fund Design and Management

1. Advertise the Shared Endeavour Fund more broadly while allowing organisations to submit multiple project proposals to expand the number of applications received.

2. Consider introducing an additional funding tier for applicants that have demonstrated a proven track record of success, particularly those that can bring matched funding for their activities.

3. Publicly promote the work of outstanding projects while providing additional support to strengthen the impact of comparatively weaker performers.

Project Selection

4. For future rounds of the Fund, privilege project applications that focus on building psychosocial resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment among vulnerable individuals and groups.

5. Require applying organisations to adopt more rigorous procedures for beneficiary targeting and selection to ensure that funded projects reach those Londoners most in need of them.

6. For future funding calls, privilege project applications that target individuals aged 18–25 to further expand the range of age groups serviced by the Shared Endeavour Fund.

Evaluation Procedures

7. Revise and expand the suite of survey instruments (Common Measures) where necessary to ensure that they remain responsive to new project ideas and audiences.

8. Proactively circulate learnings from the Shared Endeavour Fund model and evaluation approach to other actors (particularly local governments) who are interested in developing prevention funding schemes to address intolerance, hate and extremism.



Arc Theatre Ensemble – London, *Unlimited*

1. Programme Description

1.1 Context

The Shared Endeavour Fund was initially conceived of in the wake of the terrorist violence that struck London in 2017. The capital experienced four major attacks that year, resulting in the deaths of 14 individuals and injuries to another 138.[6] Over the course of 2017, several other plots were foiled by security services, with reports stating that more than 400 terrorism-related arrests were made that year, a 50% increase on 2016.[7] Police also reported a pronounced spike in 'racially and religiously aggravated offences' following the 2017 attacks, a phenomenon which was also observed after the EU Referendum in June 2016 and the Black Lives Matter protests in 2020.[8]

In response to the violence of 2017, the UK's Counter Terrorism Police and MI5 launched an investigation into the attacks to determine how future incidents could be prevented. Their subsequent report repeatedly underscored the importance of providing resources for local efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism, recommending that the UK government commit to 'build[ing] stronger partnerships with communities, civil society groups, public sector institutions and industry.'[9] Their findings also reflected global developments in the field of P/CVE, a field that increasingly recognises 'invest[ing] in local actors, frameworks and programmes as best practice for successful prevention.'[10] In response to these recommendations, the Mayor of London Sadiq Khan launched the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programme at MOPAC in December 2017 and ultimately, the Shared Endeavour Fund in January 2020.

Since the creation of the Fund, the landscape of on- and offline extremism in the UK has evolved. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 provided fertile ground for extremist movements to advance their agendas, fostering anti-minority hatred while mobilising the public against government countermeasures. The crisis helped catalyse an increasingly complex online extremist ecosystem in which the 'boundaries between disinformation, hate speech, harassment, conspiracy theories and extremist mobilisation became increasingly blurred.'[11] This growing 'hybridisation' of the threat environment in the UK has endured even after the pandemic. Transnational extremist communities continue to use social media platforms to inflame and exploit local grievances in order to incite violence and hate against minority communities, as well as undermine social cohesion and democratic processes.[12]

While Islamist extremists still represent the dominant terrorism threat in the UK, making up the majority of individuals in custody for terrorism-related offences, the risk profile for far-right-inspired violence continues to rise, in part due to the strength of its online international networks.[13] Individuals categorised by the government as holding extreme right-wing ideologies constituted 20% of all Prevent referrals – the largest ideological category in the 2022–2023 period.[14] This trend is particularly acute among young people, with 95% of children arrested in 2021 for counter-terrorism offences espousing extreme-right ideologies.[15] This period has also seen a steady rise in 'Mixed, Unclear and Unstable' radicalisation, where the ideologies motivating violence are more ambiguous and primarily linked to online ecosystems characterised by broader violence-promoting subcultures, misogynist extremism and conspiratorial thinking.[16] Minority communities continue to

bear the brunt of on- and offline hate. Incidents of anti-Muslim hate have more than doubled over the last decade, while over 100 incidents of antisemitism were recorded each month during the 2022–2023 reporting period. Meanwhile, LGBTQ+ and migrant communities have been forced to contend with a range of reactionary protests and campaigns mobilised by far-right activists.[17]

1.2 The Shared Endeavour Fund

We must all stand together to tackle intolerance, hatred and extremism to ensure that we keep Londoners safe and uphold and cherish the values that extremists so hate – democracy, justice, equality and our openness to others. To truly defeat extremism, this must be a shared endeavour, and we all have an important role to play.

– Mayor of London Sadiq Khan

The Shared Endeavour Fund is a prevention funding scheme for CSOs run by MOPAC on behalf of the Mayor of London Sadiq Khan. First launched in 2020, the scheme entered its fourth round of funding in September 2023. Over the past three years, the Shared Endeavour Fund has offered more than £2,000,000 of funding to support 72 projects, reaching almost 93,000 Londoners.

The idea for the Shared Endeavour Fund originated in June 2019 with a report entitled A Shared Endeavour by the CVE Programme at MOPAC. The report explored the P/CVE landscape in London based on comprehensive city-wide consultations with practitioners, public safety stakeholders and members of the public. It investigated a broad range of extremism-related harms and reviewed London's existing hate and extremism prevention programming, including the UK government's Prevent programme. Ultimately, the report identified five areas of action for City Hall to pursue in order to effectively address intolerance, hate and extremism:

1. Strengthen communities by building resilience to extremism.
2. Encourage communities to stand up to extremism.
3. Safeguard Londoners vulnerable to radicalisation.
4. Stop the spread of extremist ideologies.
5. Strengthen mayoral leadership, coordination and collaboration to keep Londoners safe from extremism.[18]

Underpinning these five areas of action was a need to empower civil society and local communities to engage with P/CVE-related activities and thereby leverage their unique ability to address hate and extremism. However, the consultative process also revealed that 'a lack of support, resources and information' was impeding attempts to include CSOs in delivering sustained community-based prevention efforts.[19] London's grassroots organisations reported that existing funding opportunities were often restrictive or entailed too many administrative obstacles; therefore, they were inaccessible to small organisations delivering hyper-local programming.[20] To address this gap, the Mayor launched a small grants initiative designed to support local responses: the Shared Endeavour Fund.

Call One of the Shared Endeavour Fund was launched in partnership with Google.org on 14 January 2020. The £800,000 joint investment supported 31 organisations to deliver projects across London between July 2020 and June 2021. Despite the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated government restrictions, Call One projects directly benefited over 28,000 Londoners during this period.[21] Due to the success of Call One, the Mayor renewed the Shared Endeavour Fund to deliver a second round of grants on 22 June 2021. Financed solely by MOPAC, Call Two provided £600,000 of funding to 19 organisations for projects delivered between October 2021 and June 2022. Call Two of the Fund reached over 33,000 Londoners and, like Call One, was successful in promoting public awareness of the drivers and impact of intolerance, hate, extremism and terrorism; promoting prosocial behaviours; and building the resilience of individuals vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment.[22]

Over the course of the last three years, the Shared Endeavour Fund has also undergone a range of adaptations and improvements to ensure that it continues to deliver the greatest value for Londoners. This has included changes to the Fund's design, project selection, grant management and evaluation procedures. A full list of evaluation recommendations from Calls One and Two and the steps taken to implement them can be found on the Shared Endeavour Fund page of the Greater London Authority (GLA) website.[23]

1.3 An Overview of Call Three

On 9 May 2022, the Mayor of London launched Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund. The call for proposals was announced online through the GLA and Groundwork London websites. The announcement was quickly followed by an in-person launch event in London on 19 May that invited prospective organisations to learn about the Fund and the application process. These activities were supplemented with a press release from the Mayor and a series of social media posts by MOPAC and Groundwork London in the weeks and months immediately after.

Call Three picked up from the previous round of funding and offered over £700,000 of grants for projects running from 5 September 2022 to 31 March 2023. The performance period for project delivery was later extended to 30 April 2023, increasing the time available for project activities from seven to eight months. The decision to extend the performance period was taken at the request of grantees delivering schools-based projects that had struggled to access students during the 2023 teacher strikes.

Application and Review Process

Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund offered two tiers of grants, differentiated by the maximum amount of funding available and the geographic scope of prospective project activities (Table 1). Applying organisations were invited to submit only one proposal for this funding round.

Table 1: Funding tiers and associated donor requirements

Tier	Funding available	Scale of delivery
One	£10,000–£25,000	One or more London boroughs
Two	£25,001–£45,000	Three or more London boroughs

The Fund received 50 applications: 20 in Tier One and 30 in Tier Two. These were reviewed by an eight-person panel comprised of staff from MOPAC, Groundwork London and Strong Cities. Applicants were required to demonstrate that their projects contributed to one or more of the Fund's priority themes and were assessed on their project plans, beneficiary selection, ability to access and engage target communities, safeguarding procedures and financial planning. The moderation panel also factored in the results achieved in Call One and Call Two for returning organisations. Finally, where possible, the moderation panel made efforts to prioritise organisations and boroughs that had not received significant support or funding for hate and extremism prevention in the past.

In total, 22 projects were funded under Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund – 6 projects were awarded Tier One funding, amounting to over £120,000, and 16 received Tier Two funding, amounting to over £580,000. Of the 22 successful applicants, 91% had received funding in the previous round of the Shared Endeavour Fund. These grantees largely built on their earlier projects, enhancing either the scope or depth of their activities.

The Call Three Project Portfolio

The projects funded under Call Three varied significantly in their objectives, activities, beneficiaries and geographic scope. Of the 22 grantees supported, 21 completed their activities, while 1 organisation was unable to recruit beneficiaries to participate in their project and thus no outputs or outcomes could be reported. As this project did not contribute to any of the following metrics, it has been excluded from the Call Three overview.

A full list of projects supported under Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund, including a description of their activities and outputs, can be found in Annex C. A selection of more in-depth case studies is also interspersed throughout the findings section of this report.

Priority Themes

Shared Endeavour Fund projects were required to address one or more of the scheme's four priority themes. During the application phase, prospective grantees were strongly recommended to limit the number of themes that they addressed to those to which they could make the greatest contribution. On average, most grantees addressed one or two of the Fund's priority themes. Where two themes were addressed, awareness-raising was the most common, often serving as the primary theme for that project. Projects designed to strengthen prevention capabilities were always required to combine this approach with a secondary theme to ensure that frontline practitioners had the opportunity to deploy the knowledge and skills that they had acquired during the performance period. For Call Three, greater emphasis was placed on funding projects designed to contribute to the first three priority themes.

Table 2: Priority themes addressed by Shared Endeavour Fund projects (n = 21)[i]

Priority theme	Projects (#)	Projects (%)
1. Raise awareness	13	59%
2. Build psychosocial resilience	7	32%
3. Promote prosocial behaviours	12	55%
4. Strengthen prevention capabilities	5	23%

Project Delivery Models

Shared Endeavour Fund projects employed a variety of delivery models to achieve their objectives and keep beneficiaries engaged with their activities. Of the 21 grantees that successfully implemented their projects, 67% opted for schools-based delivery, while the remaining 38% reached their beneficiaries through community programmes, with 1 grantee conducting activities in both settings.

Beyond the delivery site of project activities, grantees' implementation models also varied extensively in type, scope and depth. They ranged from one-off performing arts events, to more intensive sport and workshop courses delivered over several sessions, to highly intensive seven-month mentoring programmes that targeted small cohorts of vulnerable individuals. Delivery models roughly fell into eight broad categories, with extensive overlap between them. Interactive workshop events were employed by all of the projects in the portfolio (Table 3).

Table 3: Delivery models adopted by Shared Endeavour Fund projects (n = 21)[ii]

Delivery model	Projects (#)	Projects (%)
Workshops	21	100%
Mentoring and one-to-one coaching	4	18%
Train-the-trainer	3	14%
Creative and performing arts	4	18%
Sports and physical activity	4	18%
Career development	4	18%
Field trips	4	18%
Activism and campaigning	4	18%

Project Beneficiaries

Overall, Shared Endeavour Fund projects reached 31,267 beneficiaries in London – 2,763 in Tier One and 28,504 in Tier Two. Beneficiaries came from a range of overlapping communities and population groups, with students in primary, secondary or further education the principal audience for most initiatives (Figure 1). Projects also frequently included activities targeting different

i Many projects addressed more than one priority theme; thus, these figures do not add up to 100%.
ii Many projects utilised more than one delivery model; thus, these figures do not add up to 100%.

population groups; for example, many schools-based projects also included a smaller teacher-training component to sustain emerging outcomes among students. In total, Shared Endeavour Fund projects reached 28,040 students in primary, secondary and further education settings (aged 4–18); 1,192 young people outside of educational settings (aged 4–18); 1,312 members of the general public (aged 18+); and 660 frontline practitioners, including teachers, youth workers, and community and religious leaders

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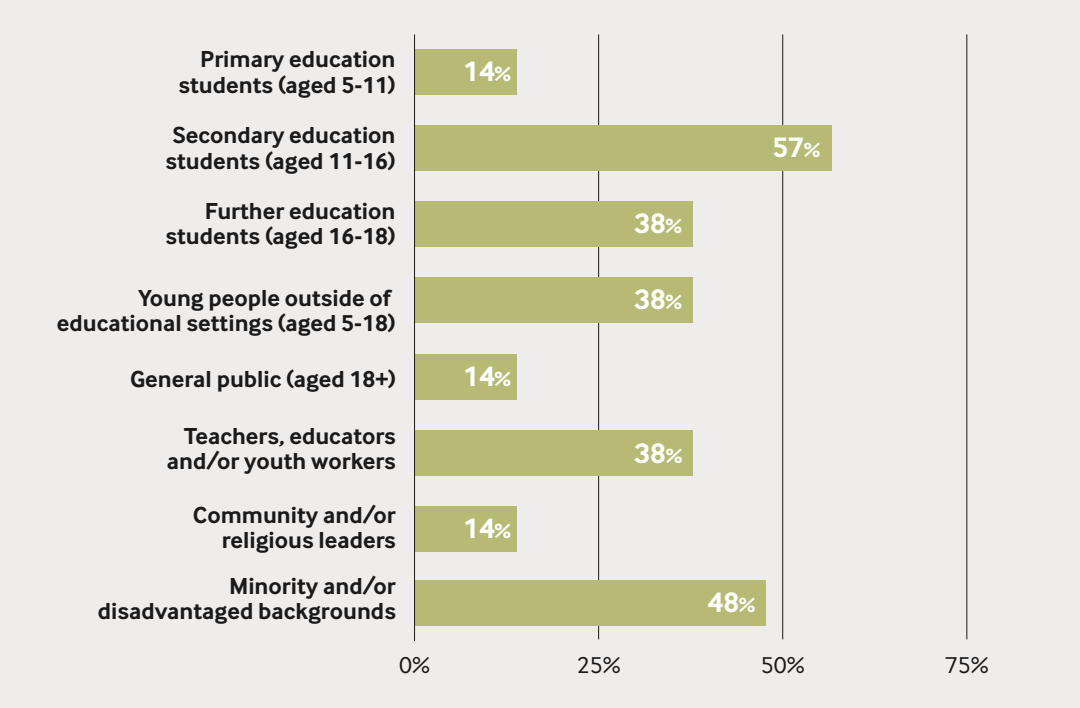


Figure 1: Audience type by the percentage of projects servicing them (n = 21) [iii]

The number of beneficiaries reached by a Shared Endeavour Fund project and the amount of time these individuals spent engaging in its activities were highly dependent on the aims and delivery model of the project in question. Awareness-raising projects tended to be high reach (i.e. greater participant numbers) and low intensity (i.e. fewer contact hours), while psychosocial-resilience-building projects were low reach (i.e. fewer participant numbers) and high intensity (i.e. greater contact hours). To provide an overview of reach and intensity across the portfolio, projects were categorised using a three-point low-medium-high scale (Table 4); the thresholds in terms of number of individuals and hours per category can also be found in the table. The three projects that built prevention capabilities using a train-the-trainer model were excluded from this overview due to their dual beneficiary populations. In all three cases, the cohort of trainers was small and received high-intensity programming, while the ultimate beneficiary population was comprised of about 200 to 1,000 individuals receiving 5–10 hours of programming.

iii Projects targeted multiple, sometimes overlapping populations, thus these figures do not add up to 100%.

Table 4: Reach (number of participants) and intensity (contact hours) of Shared Endeavour Fund projects (n = 18; missing = 3)

	Project reach			Project intensity		
	Low (0–200)	Medium (201–1,000)	High (1,001+)	Low (0–3 hours)	Medium (4–8 hours)	High (9+ hours)
Projects (#)	6	4	8	8	4	6
Projects (%)	33%	22%	44%	44%	22%	33%

Ideologies and Themes Addressed

Where possible, projects were selected to ensure that the widest range of intolerant, hateful and extremist views were challenged by the Shared Endeavour Fund. Grantees largely opted to address multiple extremist ideologies, types of identity-based discrimination and extremism-related harms with their activities. Ultimately, far-right and Islamist extremist ideologies were each addressed by 52% of projects. The most popular types of identity-based discrimination addressed were anti-minority hate (86% of projects) and anti-Muslim hate (76%), and the most popular harms were radicalisation (67%) and mis/disinformation (43%).[iv]

The system used for categorising the ideologies and themes addressed by Shared Endeavour Fund projects has changed quite extensively over the three calls, which precludes a direct comparison. However, the proportion of issues addressed by the projects does appear to have remained relatively stable over the last three funding rounds, with Call Three seeing a moderate increase in the number of projects focused on anti-Muslim hate and misogyny.

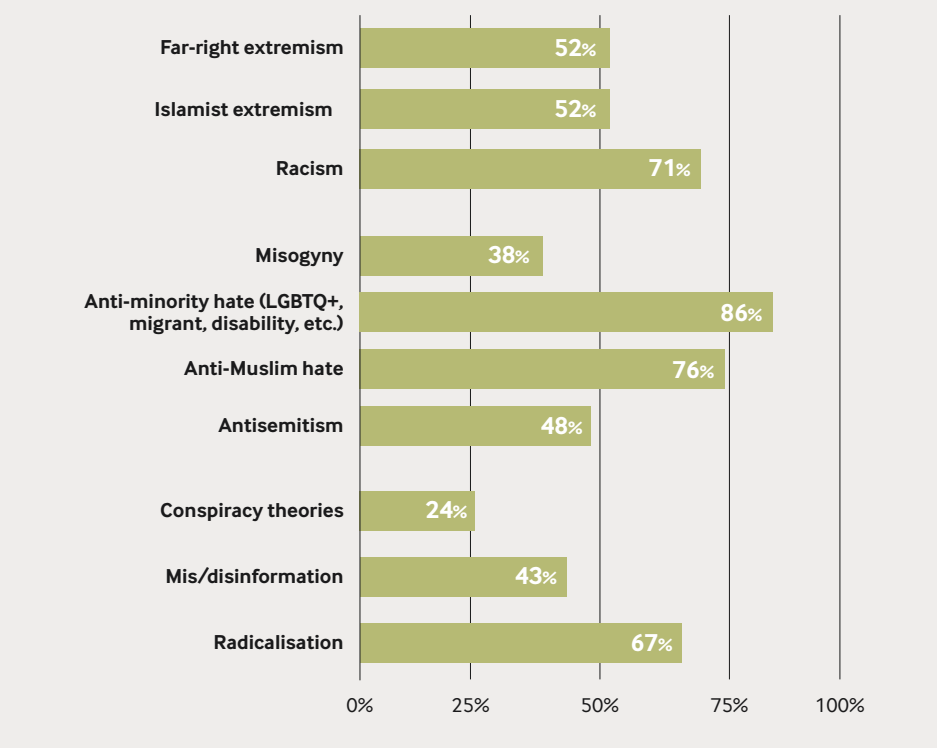


Figure 2: Ideologies, types of identity-based discrimination and extremism-related harms addressed by percentage of projects (n = 21)

iv Most projects sought to address more than one theme; thus, these figures do not add up to 100%.

Geographic Scope

Collectively, Shared Endeavour Fund grantees delivered activities in 31 of London's 32 boroughs, reaching a wide variety of local communities (Figure 3). Alongside direct borough delivery, two projects also offered online participation to pan-London audiences.

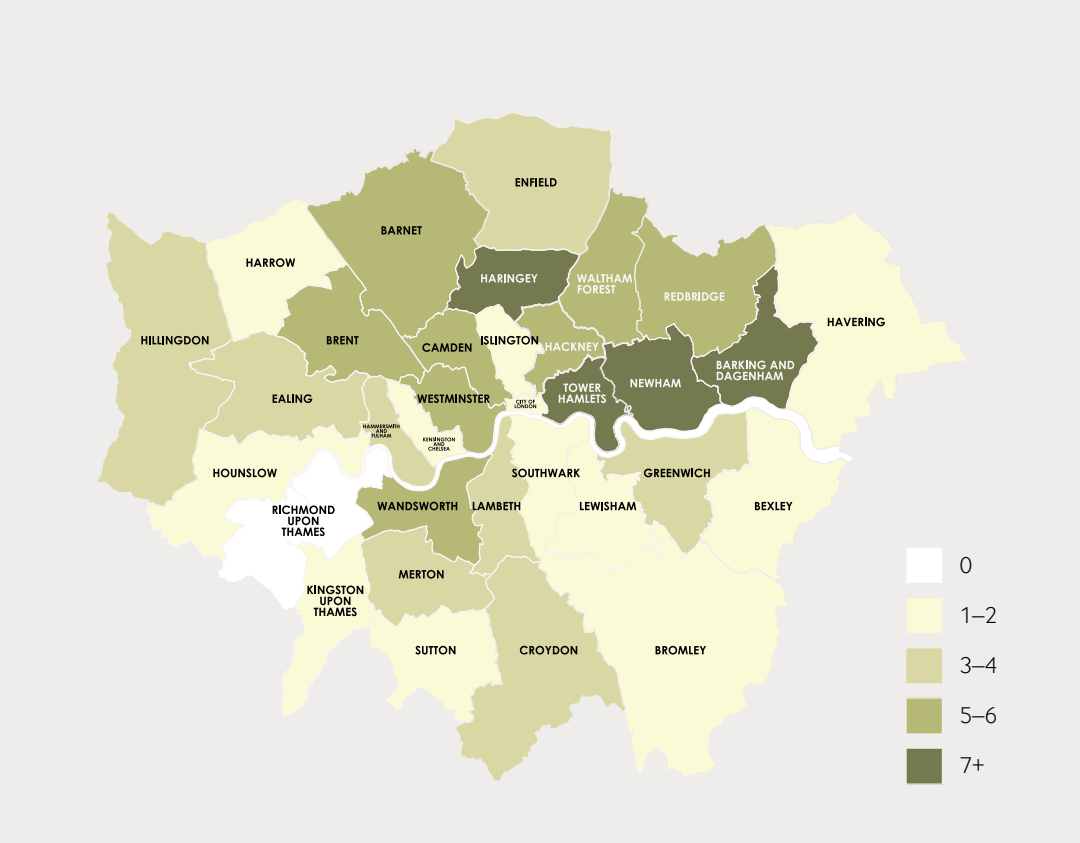
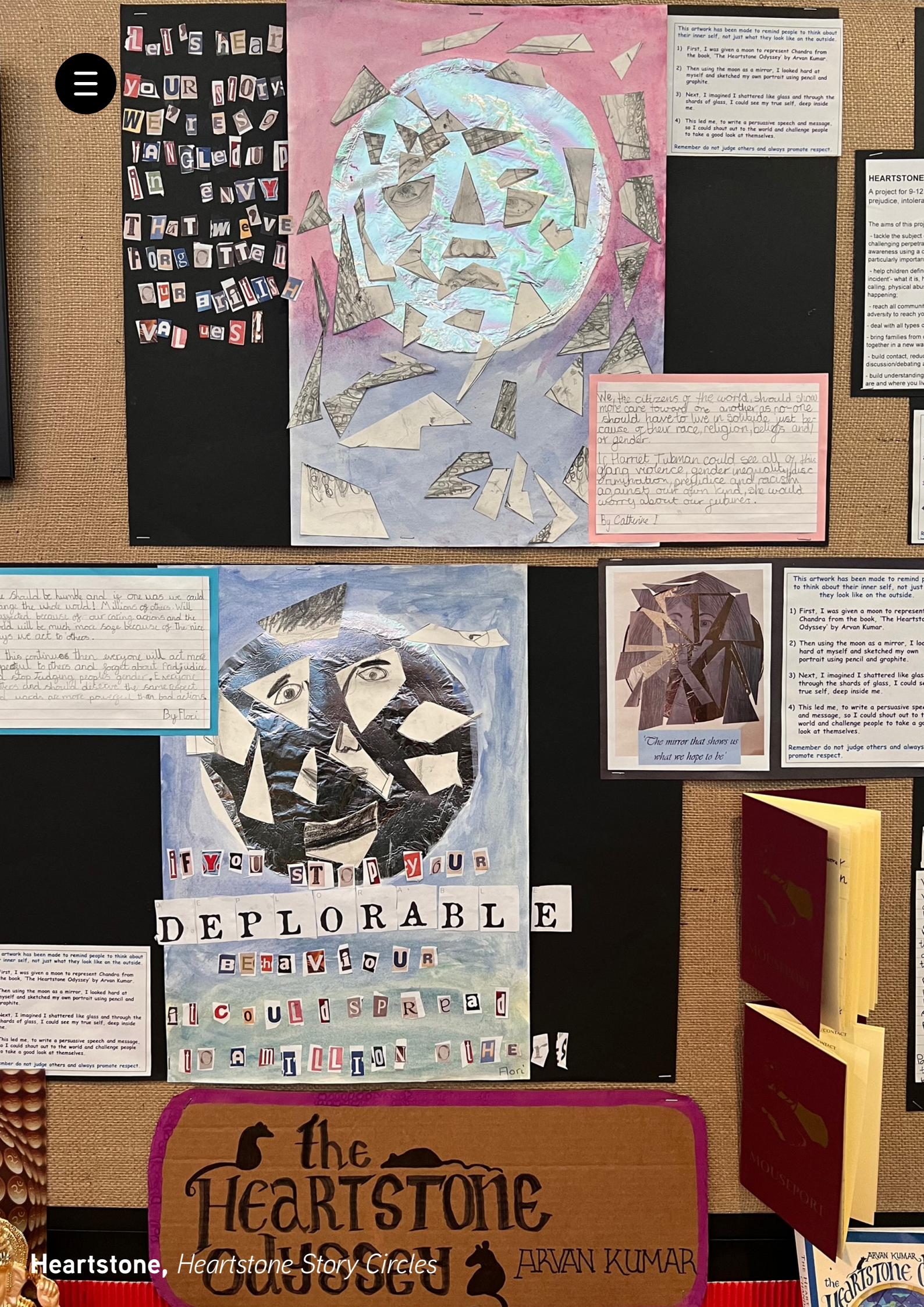


Figure 3: Number of projects implementing activities in each London borough (n = 21)



Heartstone, *Heartstone Story Circles*

2. Evaluation Aims, Approach and Methods

2.1 Evaluation Aims

The primary objectives of the Shared Endeavour Fund evaluation were to:

- Assess the outcomes of the Shared Endeavour Fund and the extent to which supported projects contributed to its priority themes.
- Determine if Shared Endeavour Fund grantees implemented their projects as planned.
- Showcase the work of outstanding Shared Endeavour Fund projects.
- Generate learning and recommendations to inform grant-making decisions and improve future iterations of the Fund.

To achieve the evaluation objectives, Shared Endeavour Fund projects were assessed under two broad themes: project fidelity and project effectiveness.

2.2 Evaluation Approach and Methods

The Call Three evaluation largely replicates the methodology of the previous funding round, which was recently featured in a EU–UN Compendium of Good Practices for counter-terrorism and P/CVE evaluation. Underpinned by the Shared Endeavour Fund Theory of Change, the evaluation employs a mixed methods approach (qualitative and quantitative) to assess the fidelity and effectiveness of the project portfolio. This approach was also designed to provide sufficient information to develop a set of nine case studies to illustrate the findings of the evaluation and showcase some of the strongest projects from the Fund. The selected case studies should not be seen as representative of the portfolio as a whole.

The full methodology for the evaluation can be found in Annex A. The Theory of Change for the Shared Endeavour Fund is available online and is outlined in diagram form in Annex B.[24]

Project Fidelity

Three domains of project fidelity (i.e. the quality of implementation and consistency with planned outputs) were identified for the evaluation: project reach, beneficiary targeting and selection, and data collection. Evaluation questions were developed for each domain against which the projects were assessed; they were:

- Did projects reach the number of beneficiaries outlined in their applications?
- Were the beneficiaries selected by grantees clearly defined, justified and appropriate for the aims of the Fund?

- Were the Fund's data collection tools administered as planned to the required number of beneficiaries?

Project Effectiveness

The centrepiece of the evaluation was an assessment of the collective contribution of the projects to the priority themes of the Shared Endeavour Fund. Contribution was measured using a suite of 15 survey instruments, sourced from the available academic literature (referred to as the Common Measures). Each of these measures was aligned with one of the schemes' priority themes.

The Common Measures were deployed using a retrospective pre–post survey design to assess changes in beneficiaries' knowledge, attitudes and behaviours as a result of their participation in a given project. The appropriate measures from the suite of survey instruments were allocated to each grantee based on the aims and content of their projects. They were agreed between MOPAC, the implementing organisation and the evaluators. All grantees were required to administer the survey to a pre-determined number of their beneficiaries. In total, a sample of 4,455 valid survey responses were collected from across the project portfolio, providing more than enough statistical power to accurately evaluate the Fund.



West Ham United Foundation, *Stop the Hate*

3. Evaluation Findings

3.1 Project Fidelity

The fidelity of Shared Endeavour Fund projects was separated into three domains for the evaluation: project reach, beneficiary targeting and selection, and quality of data collection.

Key Findings

- The majority (82%) of Shared Endeavour Fund grantees either met or exceeded their planned reach targets.
- Approximately two-thirds (64%) of the projects adopted 'strong selection procedures' for recruiting beneficiaries.
- Approximately half (48%) of the portfolio implemented the sampling and data collection procedures exactly as planned, with only one (usually minor) sampling or data collection issue identified in a further 29% of projects.

Project Reach

In their project proposals, grantees specified the number of beneficiaries whom they intended to reach during the grant performance period. Table 5 lists their performance, comparing the expected to actual reach of their projects. Grantees were rated as having met their reach targets if the number of beneficiaries was within 10% of the figure projected in their application. As shown in the table, 82% of projects met or exceeded their planned reach targets under Call Three of the Fund.

Table 5: Projects rated by planned versus actual reach (N = 22)

Rating	Projects (#)	Projects (%)
More than planned	9	41%
As planned	9	41%
Fewer than planned	4	18%

The demographic profile of those reached by the Shared Endeavour Fund was broadly intended to mirror that of London's population, with special consideration given to individuals and groups that could be considered more in need of the programming provided by the projects. The following demographic profile is based on the samples of survey responses obtained by grantees. Given that the individuals completing the project surveys were not selected randomly, these demographics, although suggestive of the portfolio as a whole, should not be understood as verifiably representative of it.

Age

The age of survey respondents ranged from 7 to 86 with an average age of 18 years old; 50% were aged 13 to 17. This represents an older demographic profile than previous calls. Under Call Two, the average age of respondents was 15 years old, with 50% of all respondents aged 12 to 15. Nevertheless, secondary school and further education students remained the primary target for most Shared Endeavour Fund projects, particularly those employing high-reach, low-intensity delivery models. Consequently, this audience also represented the dominant group of survey respondents, with 75% of individuals reporting that they fell between the age of 12 and 18 years old.

Table 6: Age of surveyed Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries (n = 4249; missing = 206)

Age	Respondents (#)	Respondents (%)
0–11 years old	311	7%
12–18 years old	3170	75%
19–29 years old	289	7%
30–39 years old	173	4%
40–49 years old	131	3%
50–59 years old	124	3%
60+ years old	51	1%

Sex

As displayed in Table 7, the survey sample was somewhat skewed in favour of female participants (5% off a 50:50 distribution), with 1% of respondents selecting 'prefer to self-describe'. This sex distribution equates to a ratio of approximately 79 males to every 100 females.

Table 7: Sex of surveyed Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries (n = 4,249; missing = 206)

Sex	Respondents (#)	Respondents (%)
Male	1857	44%
Female	2343	55%
Prefer to self-describe	49	1%

Ethnicity

Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries came from a diverse array of ethnic backgrounds, which was reflected in the survey responses gathered by grantees. The largest primary ethnic grouping that completed the surveys was 'Asian/Asian British' at 34%, followed by 'White' at 27% and 'Black/African/Caribbean/Black British' at 19%. The response options for this demographic came from the standardised list of 19 ethnic groups for England and Wales developed for the 2021 census.[25]

Table 8: Ethnic background of surveyed Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries (n = 4,096; missing = 359)[v]

Ethnic background		Respondents (#)	Respondents (%)
Asian/Asian British	Indian	386	9.4%
	Pakistani	354	8.6%
	Bangladeshi	343	8.4%
	Chinese	69	1.7%
	Any other Asian background	237	5.8%
Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British	African	476	11.6%
	Caribbean	173	4.2%
	Any other Black/African/ Caribbean background	123	3.0%
White	English/Welsh/Scottish/ Northern Irish/British	694	16.9%
	Irish	48	1.2%
	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	14	0.3%
	Any other White background	367	9.0%
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups	White and Black Caribbean	94	2.3%
	White and Black African	81	2.0%
	White and Asian	99	2.4%
	Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background	124	3.0%
Other ethnic groups	Arab	257	6.3%
	Any other ethnic group	157	3.8%

Beneficiary Targeting and Selection

Grantees' beneficiary targeting and selection was assessed according to three criteria:

- Did grantees reach the beneficiary groups outlined in their applications?
- Did grantees demonstrate an evidence-based approach to beneficiary selection (i.e. with respect to their vulnerability and/or needs)?
- Were the beneficiaries reached appropriate for the aims of the project and the Fund?

The evaluators independently reviewed grantees' project applications and reporting against these criteria and rated them on a three-point strong-medium-weak scale. Grantees were assigned a rating based on the number of criteria met by their project. A strong rating was awarded to projects that met all three criteria, moderate to projects meeting two criteria and weak to projects meeting one or no criteria. The ratings awarded by the two evaluators were then subjected to a reliability analysis, which demonstrated a high level of agreement between the evaluators' assessments (ICC = .88; $p < .01$).[vi] This indicates that if another evaluation team were to apply the rating rubric, they would likely reach the same substantive conclusions based on the available evidence.

v These figures do not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

vi Interclass correlation coefficient (ICC) ranges from 0.00 to 1.00. By convention, an interclass correlation of less than 0.50 indicates poor agreement, 0.50–0.75 moderate agreement, 0.75–0.90 good agreement and over 0.90 excellent agreement. See Koo, T. K. and Li, M. Y. (2016). A Guideline of Selecting and Reporting Intraclass Correlation Coefficients for Reliability Research. Journal of Chiropractic Medicine, 15(2). Available at: doi.org/10.1016/j.jcm.2016.02.012.

As displayed in Table 9, it was concluded that 64% of grantees adopted 'strong' selection procedures when recruiting beneficiaries for their projects.

Table 9: Projects rated by strength of beneficiary selection (N = 22)

Rating	Projects (#)	Projects (%)
Strong selection procedures (i.e. met three criteria)	14	64%
Moderate selection procedures (i.e. met two criteria)	6	27%
Weak selection procedures (i.e. met one or no criteria)	2	9%

As with previous calls of the Shared Endeavour Fund, where grantees were awarded moderate (27%) or weak (9%) ratings for their beneficiary selection procedures, this was largely due to their applications and reporting containing one or both of the following issues. The first was a reliance on an overly broad approach to participant selection; for example, some initiatives designed to service young people targeted London boroughs with higher rates of hate crime but did not outline why specific schools were in greater need than others and thus had been selected as a delivery site. Second, a small proportion of grantees did not appear to select the beneficiaries that would have been most appropriate for the aims of their project or the Fund. In most instances, these projects reported a desire to service individuals vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment but did not have a clear plan for reaching these groups. Instead, beneficiaries were selected and characterised as at-risk due to their gender, age and/or ethnicity.

Data Collection

The quality of grantees' sampling and data collection procedures was assessed according to two criteria:

- Were the surveys administered to the required number of beneficiaries?
- Were the data collection tools implemented as instructed?

Grantees' project applications, reporting and survey datasets were reviewed against these criteria and rated on a three-point scale based on the number of sampling and data collection issues identified. Table 10 outlines their performance.

Table 10: Projects rated by quality of sampling and data collection (N = 22)[vii]

Rating	Projects (#)	Projects (%)
Sampling and data collection conducted exactly as planned	10	48%
One sampling or data collection issue identified	6	29%
Two or more sampling and/or data collection issues identified	5	24%
Not subject to evaluation[viii]	1	NA

For the first criterion, grantees were assigned a set number of survey responses that they were required to collect from their beneficiaries. This approach was adopted to ensure the evaluators were provided with a sufficiently large sample that they could robustly assess change at the portfolio and project levels. The exact number of survey responses required for each project was designed to be

vii These figures do not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.
viii This project only worked with one beneficiary cohort, primary school children aged 5–11, which could not be reliably assessed using the Common Measures surveys as the relative complexity of the tool rendered it inappropriate for this age group. This project was excluded from the analysis of this domain.

large enough to measure results within a +/– 5.0% margin of error.[ix]

The margin of error for Shared Endeavour Fund projects ranged from +/–0.0% (i.e. all participants were surveyed, and so the results from the sample are identical to the population for the whole project) to +/–19.9% (i.e. results in the population for the whole project fall within +/–19.9% of the sample). The median margin of error was +/–4.8%.[x] Of the 21 grantees that implemented the surveys, 8 failed to meet the sampling requirements set for their project in at least one of the beneficiary cohorts that they targeted. For three of the eight grantees that did not meet the threshold, this occurred in a smaller supplementary cohort that served as an ancillary attachment to their wider project objectives, typically a small teacher-training component designed to complement wider schools-based delivery.

In these instances, samples that did not meet the stated requirement were expected due to the high proportion of survey responses required compared with the overall population for the supplementary cohort. Another project that failed to meet the sampling threshold did so because it was unable to recruit any beneficiaries to participate in the project and thus, it collected no survey responses.

For the second criterion, grantees were awarded a lower rating on the scale where one or more data collection and recording issues were found in their reporting and survey datasets. The primary data collection issues identified (as opposed to purely sampling issues) are outlined below. Data collection and recording issues were discovered in six projects from the Shared Endeavour Fund portfolio, with late submission the most common issue identified.

- Late submission of final report and/or survey dataset.
- Survey questions or response options altered or excluded without consulting evaluators or fund managers.
- Surveys administered at inconsistent or incorrect times, usually long after project activities.
- Survey datasets submitted with excessive missing responses.

Overall, while some of the samples for individual projects were smaller than planned, a sufficient volume of survey responses was collected to afford 100% statistical power for the analyses at both the portfolio and project levels.[xi] In other words, the sample sizes were sufficient to detect significant differences between the pre- and post-responses, with near certainty that the results could not have been obtained by chance. Similarly, the vast majority of data collection issues discovered were trivial and did not affect the reliability or validity of the evaluation findings for either the individual project or the portfolio as a whole.

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ix Margin of error (or confidence interval) is a statistical measurement that indicates how many percentage points a figure drawn from a sample of respondents may differ from the population from which it is drawn (in the present case, all the beneficiaries of a given Shared Endeavour Fund project). Margins of error are expressed as a range above and below a midpoint figure. For example, a mean of 50% in a sample of respondents with a margin of error of +/–5.0% would indicate that the actual mean among all of a project's beneficiaries could be any value between 45% and 55%. Where project populations are small, the sample size required to accurately estimate their views will be much larger as a proportion of all beneficiaries. For instance, 80 survey responses are required to produce a +/–5.0% margin of error in a population of 100 beneficiaries (approximately 80% of the population), while only 278 responses are needed for a population of 1,000 (approximately 28%). See Scheuren, F. (2004). What is a Survey. American Statistical Association. Available at: https://fweil.com/s2211/whatisasurvey.pdf.

x The median was used instead of the mean to correct for two extreme outliers in the margin of error.

xi Statistical power (or sensitivity) is the likelihood that a significance test detects a genuine effect (should there actually be one). By convention, statistical tests are considered sufficiently sensitive if they achieve at least 80% power, which equates to tolerating no more than a 20% chance of failing to detect significant effects.

3.2 Project Effectiveness

Priority Theme One: Raise Awareness

Increase Londoners' awareness of the existence and impact of, as well as counter-narratives to, intolerance, hate, extremism and/or terrorism.

Key Findings

- Awareness of the existence and impact of intolerance, hate and extremism increased from 0.57 to 0.81 between beneficiaries' pre- and post-responses, a difference of 24%.
- Resistance to extremist messaging significantly improved as a result of the projects, with beneficiaries reporting that the warnings that others may try to negatively influence their views were 'clear and specific' (4.88/6.00 on a rating scale); the polarising or extremist messages they were exposed to were only 'somewhat convincing' (3.74/6.00); and the counter-messages promoted by Shared Endeavour Fund projects were 'convincing' (4.80/6.00).
- Beneficiaries' habits when assessing the veracity of information on social media (i.e. their digital literacy) grew by 25% over the course of the projects, rising from 0.55 to 0.80.

Priority Theme One centred on supporting primary prevention activities in London and required projects to increase the public's understanding of intolerance, hate, extremism and/or terrorism as well as the impacts of these on communities.[xii] Projects funded under this theme also focused on aiding Londoners to recognise and manage the risks they encounter online, particularly exposure to mis/disinformation and extremist messaging. To assess progress against this theme, the evaluation measured three outcomes: awareness, inoculation against hateful and extremist narratives, and digital literacy. These outcomes were evaluated in 16 projects from the Call Three portfolio.

Awareness-Raising

Raising Londoners' awareness of the existence and impact of intolerance, hate and extremism and/or terrorism was the most popular objective pursued by Shared Endeavour Fund grantees. Consequently, a survey instrument was developed by the evaluators based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour to assess beneficiaries' awareness, motivation and ability (i.e. sense of self-efficacy) to challenge the social problems addressed by a given project.[26]

The awareness scale is a bespoke, four-item measure. For each item statement in the survey instrument, respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on a six-point scale, ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'. Example items include: 'I am aware of the problem of [name of social problem]' and 'I want to prevent [name of social problem]'. Beneficiaries' responses across the survey instrument were averaged and scaled to create a composite score of their awareness, with a score of 0.00 indicating no awareness and a score of 1.00 indicating the

xii Under the public health model of extremism prevention, prevention is separated into three tiers. Primary prevention consists of educating and inoculating communities and individuals against intolerance, hate and extremism by raising public awareness of these phenomena, including how to recognise and respond to them when they manifest. Secondary prevention focuses on delivering targeted assistance, such as psychosocial resilience building measures, for individuals identified as vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment. Finally, tertiary prevention provides direct intervention services to individuals who are already involved in violent extremism, assisting their rehabilitation and/or reintegration into society by minimising risk factors and increasing protective factors that could prevent recidivism, particularly for those recently released from prison. See Reimer, J. (2023). The 'Public Health Approach' to Prevention. ISD. Available at: https://www.isdglobal.org/explainers/the-public-health-approach-to-prevention/.

maximum level of awareness. The measure was administered by 13 grantees and completed by 3,155 beneficiaries.

The evaluation revealed that beneficiaries experienced a statistically significant improvement in their awareness of the social problems addressed by a given project. Their scores increased from 0.57 to 0.81 over the course of the projects, a difference of 24% (+/–2.4%).

Table 11: Awareness of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 3,155; F [1, 3154] = 2576.37; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)[xiii]	Effect size[xiv]
0.57	0.81	+24%	+/–2.4%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .45$)

Message Inoculation

Attitudinal inoculation is a technique for mitigating the persuasive power of an undesirable message and is analogous to receiving an inoculation against a virus. Inoculation theory asserts that if people are the target of an attempt to change their beliefs or attitudes, they can be made resistant to that attempt by learning a weak form of its content in advance.[27] This process both puts individuals on guard against attempts to influence them and reduces the persuasiveness of the undesirable message should it be encountered. Subsequently, individuals should be presented with a preferred counter-message to support the inoculation process.

Message inoculation was assessed using a bespoke, three-item measure developed by the evaluators and based on the three components of attitudinal inoculation and counter-messaging. For this scale, beneficiaries were asked to provide their views on the item statements at only one timepoint: after engaging with the projects. The survey instrument was administered by eight grantees to 1,882 beneficiaries and includes the following items:

a. 'How clear and specific was the warning that others might be trying to persuade you about [description of the message to be countered]?' (Desirable attribute)
b. 'How convincing were the reasons in favour of [description of the extremist message to be countered]?' (Undesirable attribute)
c. 'How convincing were the reasons in favour of [description of the preferred counter-message]?' (Desirable attribute)

The evaluation found that grantees accomplished a significant degree of message inoculation among their beneficiaries, with the survey results demonstrating a strong curvilinear (V-shaped) relationship between the desirable and undesirable items in the measure. On average, Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries reported that the warnings that others may try to negatively

xiii All margins of error are given at the 99% confidence level (i.e. there is a 99% probability that the population value of all the beneficiaries reached by the Fund would fall within this margin of error).

xiv The effect size statistic, known as partial eta-squared (η^2_p), represents the percentage of change attributable to an intervention after random noise and the effects of any other independent variables are removed. As a percentage, partial eta-squared runs from 0.00 to 1.00 and is the most widely accepted means of judging the effect sizes of the present analysis. Effect size conventions are that ≤ 0.05 indicates a small effect size, 0.06 to 0.13 indicates a medium effect size and ≥ 0.14 indicates a large effect size. To illustrate the difference between these levels, the statistician Jacob Cohen described a small effect size as the average difference in heights between 15- and 16-year-old women – a difference so small that the age of any given women would be almost impossible to ascertain based solely on their height. In contrast, a large effect size would be 'grossly perceptible' even to the naked eye, such as the average difference in heights between 13- and 18-year-old women. See Cohen, J. (1988). Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences (2nd ed.). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers, pp. 26–27.

influence their views were 'clear and specific' (4.88/6.00 on rating scale); the polarising or extremist messages they were exposed to were only 'somewhat convincing' (3.74/6.00 on rating scale); and the counter-messages promoted by Shared Endeavour Fund projects were 'convincing' (4.80/6.00 on rating scale). This equates to a difference of 22% between the desirable (items A and C) and undesirable (item B) attributes in the survey measure.

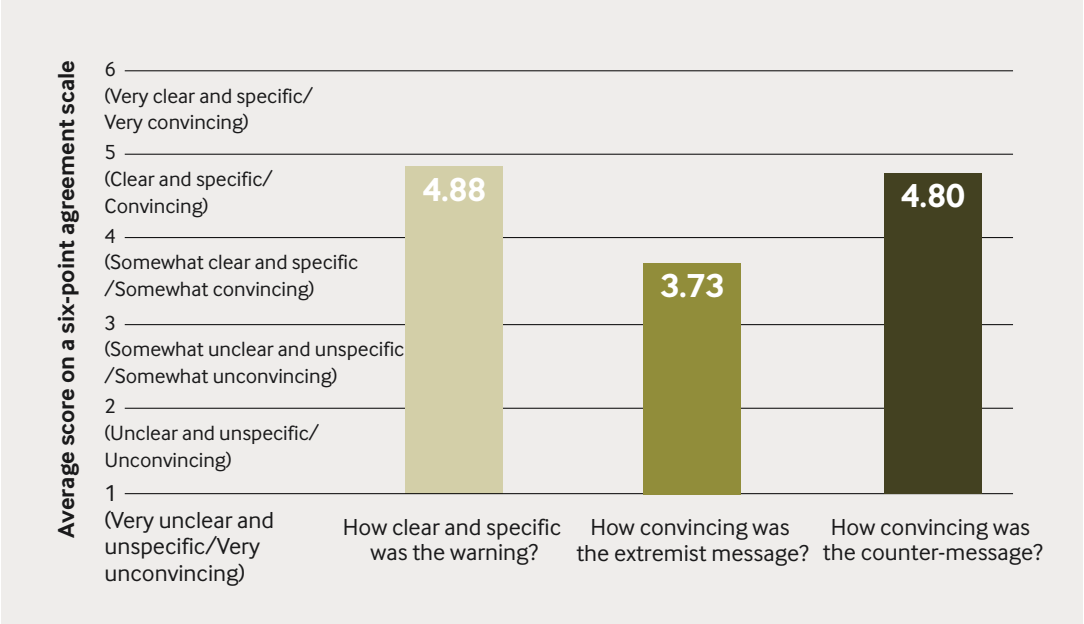


Figure 4: Inoculation against extremist messaging of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries after project activities (n = 1,882; F [1, 1,881] = 959.06; $p < .01$)

Digital Literacy

Online disinformation has increasingly been used as a recruitment tool by extremist groups and a weapon to target and harass individuals, communities and organisations.[28] Given this online ecosystem, it has become ever more important to foster digital literacy to enable individuals, particularly young people, to manage the risks that they face online and better recognise false or misleading information.

For the Shared Endeavour Fund evaluation, beneficiaries' intention to develop responsible habits when assessing the veracity of information on social media was measured using a four-item scale. Example items in the survey instrument include: 'I first read online articles before liking, commenting on or sharing them' and 'If I am not sure whether statements made in an online post are true, I try to verify them, for example, by searching the internet'. Beneficiaries' responses to the survey scale were averaged and scaled to create a composite score of their digital literacy, with a score of 0.00 indicating very poor digital literacy and a score of 1.00 indicating the maximum level of digital literacy possible. The instrument was administered by five grantees and completed by 1,083 beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries' digital literacy rose by 25% (+/–4.6%) between their pre- and post-survey responses climbing from 0.55 to 0.80. This represents a statistically significant improvement in this outcome.

Table 12: Digital literacy of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 1,083; F [1, 1,802] = 828.70; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.55	0.80	+25%	+/–4.6%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .43$)

CASE STUDY:

ConnectFutures

Fake News, Extremism and Truth: Targeted PRU Programme

OVERVIEW

ConnectFutures's project works with underserviced young people in Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) to deliver an intensive programme of mentoring and workshops designed to develop their awareness of and resilience to mis/disinformation. Young people hear from skilled youth facilitators with lived experience of the issues they discuss to better understand how online spaces can be used to manipulate and exploit others. By the end of the project, young people are not only more resistant to these harms but also are imparted with a sense of responsibility for reporting hate online.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- **16** school workshops (4 courses, 4 sessions each)
- **6** contact hours per beneficiary

THEMES

FAR-RIGHT EXTREMISM

ISLAMIST EXTREMISM

DIGITAL LITERACY

CONSPIRACY THEORIES

BENEFICIARIES

- **231** PRU/AP school students
- **4** schools
- **4** London boroughs



PROJECT RESULTS

20% increase in beneficiaries' awareness of how disinformation can be used to mislead and manipulate others, and how to prevent it

18% increase in beneficiaries' digital literacy

13% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to report hate speech online

TESTIMONIAL

The youth group at one PRU had significant learning needs (autism and non-verbal specifically). The facilitator was initially worried that this meant the beneficiaries would struggle to engage. He quickly learnt that they were spending a lot of time online and as such, they were especially vulnerable to the issues targeted by the project. Over the four weeks, the facilitator watched the group memorise the messages on grooming, repeating the stages back to him (even those who did not speak often). The facilitator and their teachers said that the beneficiaries were able to repeat the processes of reporting hate online and that they had each selected trusted role models by the end of the project.



TIER 2

CASE STUDY:

Exit Hate UK
Peace Advocates

OVERVIEW

Peace Advocates works with community members and professionals to develop a cadre of local actors who live or work in areas targeted by the far-right. Beneficiaries receive training to increase their understanding of far-right extremism and how far-right narratives are used to radicalise and recruit. The project consists of workshops led by facilitators with lived experience of far-right extremism, including former members of far-right groups and family members of radicalised individuals. By the end of the project, beneficiaries are empowered to safely challenge hateful ideologies in their local communities by listening, raising awareness, offering alternatives to extremist narratives and signposting further help and support.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- **36** public workshops
- **2** contact hours per beneficiary

THEMES

FAR-RIGHT EXTREMISM | RACISM | ANTI-MINORITY HATE | ANTI-MUSLIM HATE | CONSPIRACY THEORIES | ANTISEMITISM | RADICALISATION

BENEFICIARIES

- **558** general public
- **505** young people in out-of-school settings
- **159** teachers
- **13** London boroughs



PROJECT RESULTS

29% increase in beneficiaries' awareness of how people are radicalised by the far-right and how to prevent it

10% increase in beneficiaries' sense of community engagement and responsibility

19% increase in beneficiaries' intention and ability to report hate incidents and hate crimes

Substantially increased resistance to extremist messaging. Beneficiaries reported that the warnings they received that others may try to negatively influence their views were 'clear and specific' (5.45/6.00 on a rating scale); the polarising and extremist messages they were exposed to were only 'somewhat unconvincing' (3.50/6.00); and the counter-messages promoted by the project were 'convincing' (5.39/6.00)

TESTIMONIAL

'[The project] opened up a lot of possible issues that could be present in the young clients I engage with as I work with care leavers, mentoring them to get into education, training and employment. It's really crucial to identify the ideological narratives to which they may be susceptible and find additional support for countering these. I know I can rely on Exit Hate UK if I have any concerns. In particular, I found the signs and behaviour changes really important as this is something that I am aware of now and can connect with Exit Hate UK directly if concerns arise.'
– Beneficiary

TIER 2

CASE STUDY:

Maccabi GB

Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination

OVERVIEW

Stand Up! is an interfaith, educational project designed to support young people to learn about and act against discrimination, racism, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate. The project brings together dynamic facilitators from Jewish and Muslim backgrounds to model a partnership of collaboration, demonstrating how groups often perceived as oppositional can work together successfully. Through debunking myths and challenging stereotypes about the Jewish and Muslim communities, young people's critical thinking skills are developed. This enables them to identify and counter discrimination safely and responsibly. The content for each Stand Up! workshop is tailored to the specific local area through collaborations with leading counter-hate organisations like Tell MAMA and Community Security Trust (CST).

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Students:

- **514** school workshops
- **2** contact hours per student

Frontline practitioners:

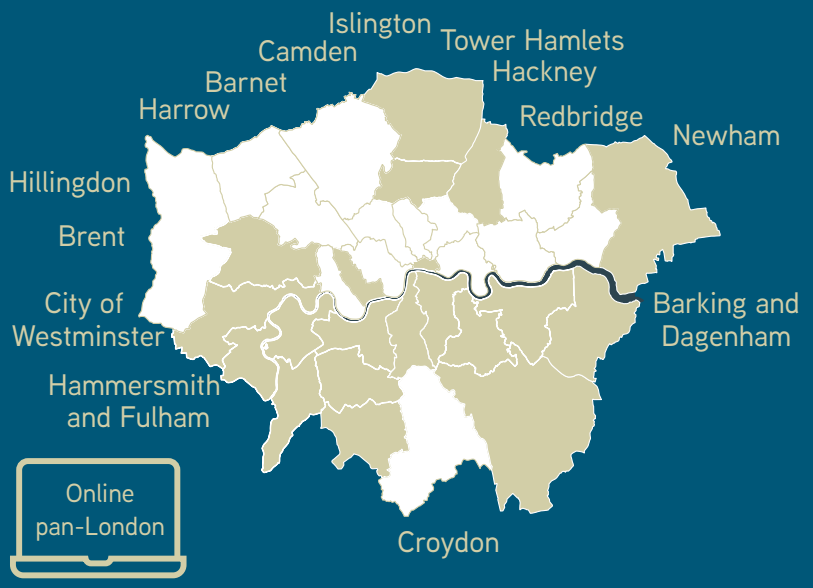
- **4** frontline practitioner training workshops
- **2** contact hours per practitioner

THEMES

RACISM | ANTI-MINORITY HATE | ANTISEMITISM | ANTI-MUSLIM HATE | CONSPIRACY THEORIES | DIGITAL LITERACY

BENEFICIARIES

- **9,981** secondary and further education students
- **49** frontline practitioners (teachers, councillors and CSOs)
- **41** schools
- **14** London boroughs



PROJECT RESULTS

15% increase in beneficiaries' awareness of how antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate impact communities, and how to prevent them

15% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to challenge prejudiced and hateful views

13% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to report hate incidents and hate crimes

9% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to report hate speech online

Substantially increased resistance to extremist messaging. Beneficiaries reported that the warnings they received that others may try to negatively influence their views were 'clear and specific' (4.96/6.00 on a rating scale); the polarising and extremist messages they were exposed to were 'somewhat convincing' (3.66/6.00); and the counter-messages promoted by the project were 'convincing' (4.50/6.00)

TESTIMONIAL

A school was referred by CST following several incidents where Jewish teachers had been targeted by other members of staff. Staff at the school reported encountering antisemitism but also other forms of discrimination. A Jewish teacher emailed the team after the project to express their gratitude: 'Thank you once again for such a powerful, thought-provoking session. To know that someone is listening and then acting to change people's views so we can all live together in a harmonious society is so heart-warming. The struggle that communities are facing is so real and needs to be shared.'

Priority Theme Two: Build Psychosocial Resilience

Strengthen psychosocial factors that promote resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment among vulnerable individuals and groups

Key Findings

- Capacity to cope with stress in an adaptive resilient manner increased from 0.62 to 0.77 over the course of the projects, a difference of 15%.
- Beneficiaries' sense of meaning and purpose in life grew by 14%, rising from 0.58 to 0.72.
- Self-esteem increased from 0.69 to 0.78, a difference of 9%.
- Beneficiaries' sense of belonging in their communities grew by 15%, rising from 0.59 to 0.74.
- Beneficiaries' tendency to consider the viewpoints of others grew by 23%, rising from 0.58 to 0.81.
- Tolerance for difference and diversity increased from 0.59 to 0.76, a difference of 17%.

Priority Theme Two focused on supporting secondary prevention activities in local communities and required projects to build the psychosocial resilience of Londoners vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment. To assess progress against this theme, the evaluation measured six outcomes that have been empirically shown to serve as protective factors against supporting hateful or extremist ideologies.[29] These included developing resilient coping skills; a sense of meaning and purpose in life; self-esteem; a sense of belonging with mainstream social relations; a tendency to consider the viewpoints of others; and tolerance of difference. Personality traits tend to be relatively stable over a person's lifetime and, as such, they are inherently more difficult to affect than the other characteristics assessed by the evaluation.[30] Consequently, the protective factors evaluated under this theme were not expected to improve to a similar order of magnitude as the knowledge- and behaviour-based outcomes assessed under the other priority themes. Psychosocial resilience outcomes were evaluated in 11 projects from the Call Three portfolio.

Capacity to Cope with Stressful Situations

The capacity to cope with stress in an adaptive, resilient manner is an attribute associated with a variety of positive psychological and physical outcomes.[31] In P/CVE contexts, it represents a protective factor against the link between frustration and ideological or hate-based aggression.[32]

For the Shared Endeavour Fund evaluation, a four-item measure, the Brief Resilient Coping Scale (BRCS), was used to assess beneficiaries' capacity to cope with stress in an adaptive, resilient manner. Example items in the survey instrument include: 'Regardless of what happens to me, I believe I can control my reaction to it' and 'I believe I can grow in positive ways by dealing with difficult situations'. For each item statement, respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on a six-point scale, ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'. Beneficiaries' responses across the survey instrument were averaged and scaled to create a composite score of their capacity to cope with stress in an adaptive, resilient manner. A score of 0.00 indicates very poor

resilient coping while a score of 1.00 indicates the maximum level of resilient coping possible. BRCS was administered by three grantees and completed by 245 beneficiaries.

The evaluation revealed that beneficiaries experienced a statistically significant improvement in their resilient coping. Their scores increased from 0.62 to 0.77 over the course of the projects, a difference of 15% (+/–5.4%).

Table 13: Resilient coping of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 245; F [1, 244] = 193.64; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.62	0.77	+15%	+/–5.4%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .44$)

Sense of Meaning in Life

More than two decades of research have found a strong and consistent link between a threatened sense of purpose and an individual's willingness to aggress against out-group members, such as those of different ethnicities or religions.[33] Accordingly, a sense of meaning and purpose can be a protective factor against engaging in such hostilities and has been found to promote prosocial behaviours.[34]

The Meaning in Life Questionnaire (MLQ) was used to assess respondents' sense of meaning and purpose; it was adapted by the evaluators to consist of two item statements: 'My life has a clear sense of purpose' and 'I have a good sense of what makes my life meaningful'. Beneficiaries' responses to the survey instrument were averaged and scaled to create a composite score of their sense of meaning and purpose in life, with a score of 0.00 indicating a very poor sense of meaning and purpose and a score of 1.00 indicating a very strong sense of meaning and purpose. The MLQ was administered by four grantees and completed by 528 beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries' sense of meaning and purpose rose by 14% (+/–4.1%) between their pre- and post-survey responses, climbing from 0.58 to 0.72, a statistically significant improvement in this outcome.

Table 14: Sense of meaning in life of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 528; F [1, 527] = 338.86; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.58	0.72	+14%	+/–4.1%	Large ($\eta^2_p = .39$)

Self-Esteem

As with a sense of meaning, decades of research have found that self-esteem is an important protective factor in an individual's resilience to perceived threats against their group-based identities and thus their willingness to aggress against out-group members.[35]

Beneficiaries' self-respect and confidence in their own worth and abilities was assessed using the Self-Esteem Subscale, a four-item measure adapted by the evaluators. Example items from the survey instrument include: 'I feel good about myself' and 'My self-esteem is high'. Beneficiaries' responses across the measure were averaged and scaled to create a composite score of their self-esteem, with a score of 0.00 indicating very poor self-esteem and a score of 1.00 indicating very high self-esteem. The Self-Esteem Subscale was administered by two grantees and completed by 211 beneficiaries.

The evaluation found a statistically significant improvement in beneficiaries' self-esteem. Attitudes in this area increased from 0.69 to 0.78 over the course of the projects, a difference of 9% (+/–4.4%). The more modest improvement in this outcome, relative to the other protective factors investigated by the evaluation, is largely explained by the celling effect observed in the responses to this survey instrument. As the average pre-scores for this measure were 0.69, there was less room for improvement, which indicated that most beneficiaries reached by the projects already possessed relatively high levels of self-esteem before they were engaged.

Table 15: Self-esteem of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 211; F [1, 210] = 117.37; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.69	0.78	+9%	+/–4.4%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .36$)

Sense of Belonging

Years of experimental research have provided evidence for the causal relationship between social exclusion and radicalism. Social exclusion has been shown to (a) increase individuals' willingness to fight and die for a cause; (b) promote individuals' approval of extreme (including violent) political parties and actions; and (c) push individuals' willingness to engage in illegal and violent action for a political cause.[36]

For the Shared Endeavour Fund evaluation, the General Belongingness Scale (GBS) was employed to investigate respondents' sense of belonging in their community as well as their motivation to be accepted by others and avoid social exclusion. Example items in the survey instrument include: 'I feel accepted by others' and 'I have a sense of belonging'. Beneficiaries' responses across the survey instrument were averaged and scaled to create a composite score for their sense of belonging. A score of 0.00 indicates a very low sense of belonging while a score of 1.00 indicates a very high sense of belonging. The GBS was adapted by the evaluators to form a three-item measure and administered by five grantees to 561 beneficiaries.

The evaluation revealed that beneficiaries experienced a statistically significant improvement in their sense of belonging. Their scores increased from 0.59 to 0.74 over the course of the projects, a difference of 15% (+/–3.4%).

Table 16: Sense of belonging of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 561; F [1, 560] = 546.20; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.59	0.74	+15%	+/–3.4%	Large ($\eta^2_p = .49$)

Perspective-Taking

The tendency to consider the viewpoints of others has been associated with empathy and a reduced likelihood of aggression.[37] Moreover, in so far as perspective-taking is associated with empathy, higher self-reports of empathy are correlated with less positive attitudes toward ideological violence.[38]

The Perspective-Taking Scale was used to measure beneficiaries' tendency to consider the viewpoints of others. Example items from the survey instrument include: 'When I am upset at someone, I usually try to put myself in their shoes for a while' and 'Before criticising somebody, I try to imagine how I would feel if I were in their place'. Beneficiaries' responses to the survey scale were averaged and scaled to create a composite score for their tendency to consider the viewpoints of others, with a score of 0.00 indicating very poor perspective-taking and a score of 1.00 indicating a very high level of perspective-taking. The Perspective-Taking Scale was adapted by the evaluators to consist of three item statements and administered by five grantees to 739 beneficiaries.

The evaluation revealed that beneficiaries experienced a statistically significant improvement in their tendency to consider the perspectives and viewpoints of others. Their scores increased from 0.58 to 0.81 over the course of the projects, a difference of 23% (+/–4.0%).

Table 17: Perspective-taking of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 739; F [1, 738] = 971.15; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.58	0.81	+23%	+/–4.0 %	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .57$)

Tolerance for Others

Prior research on tolerance has demonstrated that an appreciation of difference and diversity is correlated with reductions in prejudice and, by extension, extremism. Under this theoretical framework, tolerance is understood as possessing three basic dimensions: acceptance, respect and appreciation for difference. [39]

An eight-item measure, the Tolerance of Difference scale was used to investigate beneficiaries' attitudes towards difference and diversity. Example items from the survey instrument include: 'It is okay for people to live as they wish as long as they do not harm other people' and 'I respect other people's opinions even when I do not agree'. Beneficiaries' responses across the survey instrument were averaged and scaled to create a composite tolerance score. A score of 0.00 indicates very poor tolerance of difference while a score of 1.00 indicates a very high level of

tolerance. The Tolerance of Difference scale was administered by eight grantees and completed by 1,570 beneficiaries.

The evaluation revealed that beneficiaries experienced a statistically significant improvement in their tolerance of others. Their scores increased from 0.59 to 0.76 over the course of the projects, a difference of 17% (+/–2.9%).

Table 18: Tolerance of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 1,570; F [1, 1569] = 910.06; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.59	0.76	+17%	+/–2.9%	Large ($\eta^2_p = .37$)



CASE STUDY:

Future M.O.L.D.S Communities
Sports For Us

OVERVIEW

Sports For Us intersperses football and boxing sessions for young people with workshops and one-to-one interventions that address intolerance and build protective factors associated with resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment. The project brings together young people from across Barking and Dagenham to engage in sports sessions and learn about each other's similarities and differences. The workshops champion the importance of equality and diversity and actively promote cohesion and self-empowerment.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- **10** workshops
- **20** football sessions
- **20** boxing sessions
- **37** contact hours per beneficiary

THEMES

ANTI-MUSLIM HATE | ANTI-MINORITY HATE | RACISM | MISOGYNY

BENEFICIARIES

- **89** young people in out-of-school settings
- **1** London borough



PROJECT RESULTS

36% increase in beneficiaries' awareness of how prejudice and intolerance can lead to extremism, and how to prevent it

25% increase in beneficiaries' capacity to cope with stress in an adaptive, resilient manner

16% increase in beneficiaries' sense of meaning and purpose in life

20% increase in beneficiaries' self-esteem

20% increase in beneficiaries' sense of belonging

29% increase in beneficiaries' tendency to consider the perspectives of others

23% increase in beneficiaries' tolerance of difference and diversity

TESTIMONIAL

B was a 17-year-old who had recently moved to Barking and Dagenham. They attended all the football and boxing sessions and all the workshops. They were referred by a family member due to their intolerant views and increasingly aggressive behaviour. Initially, B was reluctant to engage in anything except the football but over time, they developed a good relationship with their youth worker and their behaviour started to change dramatically. They began working with the younger boys on the project and acted as the sports coach's assistant. B also became more curious about the objectives of the project. They read through the funding application and provided an engaging peer-to-peer learning session on bullying, which was received positively by the other beneficiaries.



TIER 2

CASE STUDY:

Integrity UK
Beyond Dialogue

OVERVIEW

Beyond Dialogue is centred on Muslim youth in London who feel a sense of disenfranchisement with and marginalisation from mainstream society. The project aims to build the resilience of young Muslims that may be vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment by bringing them together to discuss their place in society and have an open and honest dialogue about any grievances they may hold. Integrity UK brings together and builds the capacity of a group of trusted and experienced mentors proficient in youth work, mental health and religious literacy to guide mentees and provide them with a safe space to express themselves and learn about others.

THEMES

- ISLAMIST EXTREMISM
- ANTI-MINORITY HATE
- ANTISEMITISM
- RADICALISATION

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Mentors:

- **5** mentor training workshops
- **3** peer-to-peer training sessions
- **12** contact hours per mentor

Mentees:

- **33** group discussions
- **24** mentoring intervention sessions
- **8** podcast sessions
- **1** personal and career development workshop
- **9** contact hours per beneficiary

BENEFICIARIES

- **10** mentors (youth workers, educators and religious and community leaders)
- **206** young people and adults
- **7** London boroughs



PROJECT RESULTS

Mentors:

27% increase in beneficiaries' capacity to support young people vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment

100% of beneficiaries agreed that the training was conducted effectively (average score of 5.30/6.00 on a rating scale)

Mentees:

27% increase in beneficiaries' sense of meaning and purpose in life

23% increase in beneficiaries' sense of belonging

32% increase in beneficiaries' tendency to consider the perspectives of others

TESTIMONIAL

B is a young person who was very shy and reserved in the initial phases of the project. After attending the weekly sessions of the project, their confidence and self-esteem started to grow to the point where they felt comfortable participating in a community talent show. The podcasting element of the project played a major role in this change because it gave B and other beneficiaries a platform to express themselves where they felt they were recognised and heard. The podcasting sessions also boosted B's communication, interpersonal and media skills to a level where they and others are ready to start posting their podcast recordings online for the world to hear their thoughts and opinions.sessions also boosted B's communication, interpersonal and media skills to a level where they and others are ready to start posting their podcast recordings online for the world to hear their thoughts and opinions.

Priority Theme Three: Promote Prosocial Behaviours

Empower Londoners to safely and effectively challenge intolerant, hateful and extremist attitudes and behaviours.

Key Findings

- Beneficiaries' sense of engagement with, and responsibility towards, their communities grew by 17% over the course of the projects, rising from 0.58 to 0.75.
- Beneficiaries' intention to report hate speech encountered on social media increased from 0.61 to 0.85, a difference of 24%.
- Beneficiaries' intention to report hate crimes and hate incidents witnessed offline grew by 17%, rising from 0.60 to 0.77.
- Beneficiaries' ability and intention to challenge prejudiced and hateful views increased from 0.57 to 0.75, a difference of 18%.
- Beneficiaries' ability and intention to conduct bystander interventions grew by 21%, rising from 0.65 to 0.86.

Priority Theme Three centred on encouraging Londoners to adopt prosocial behaviours that challenge intolerance, hate and extremism in their communities. To assess progress against this theme, the evaluation measured five prosocial behaviours that beneficiaries were encouraged to enact in their daily lives. These included: active civic and community engagement; reporting hate speech online; reporting hate incidents and crimes offline; challenging hateful views; and conducting bystander interventions. These outcomes were evaluated in 14 projects from the Call Three portfolio.

Community and Civic Engagement

Six Shared Endeavour Fund grantees implemented projects intended to promote civic engagement and a sense of responsibility toward one's community. The Civic Engagement Scale (CES) is a five-item measure, assessing respondents' sense of responsibility toward (and commitment to serve) their community. For each item statement, respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on a six-point scale, ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'. Example items from the survey instrument include: 'I am committed to serve in my community' and 'I believe that all citizens have a responsibility to their community'. Beneficiaries' responses to the survey scale were averaged and scaled to create a composite score for their sense of community engagement and responsibility, with a score of 0.00 indicating very low community engagement and a score of 1.00 indicating the maximum level of community engagement and responsibility possible. The CES was adapted by the evaluators for the Shared Endeavour Fund and administered by six grantees to 1,420 beneficiaries.

The evaluation revealed that beneficiaries experienced a statistically significant improvement in their sense of community and civic engagement and responsibility. Their scores increased from 0.58 to 0.75 over the course of the projects, a difference of 17% (+/–3.4%).

Table 19: Community and civic engagement of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 1,420; F [1, 1419] = 652.41; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.58	0.75	+17%	+/–3.4%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .31$)

Reporting Hate Online and Offline

Encouraging Londoners to report hate speech, incidents and crimes that they might encounter in their daily lives was another important outcome of the Shared Endeavour Fund and its constituent projects. Under British law, hate incidents, including incidents that rise to the level of a criminal offence, are acts that are motivated by hostility or prejudice towards individuals or groups based on disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity among others. In the UK, hate incidents fall into three categories – physical assault, verbal abuse and incitement to hatred – and can occur in online and offline spaces.[40] To assess beneficiaries' intention to report hate incidents, two separate four-item measures were developed by the evaluators, drawing on Ajzen's work on planned behaviours. Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour states that the intention to perform a given behaviour is influenced by three factors: (a) social norms; (b) one's attitudes (i.e. in favour or against performing the behaviour); and (c) one's sense of self-efficacy about executing the behaviour.[41]

The first of these bespoke measures explored beneficiaries' intention to flag/report hate speech on social media. Example items in the survey instrument include: 'I feel able to report/flag hate speech I encounter on social media,' and 'I want to report/flag hate speech I encounter on social media'. Beneficiaries' responses to the survey scale were averaged and scaled to create a composite score of their intention to report hate speech on social media, with a score of 0.00 indicating no intention to report hate speech and a score of 1.00 indicating a very strong intention to report hate speech. The survey instrument was administered by five grantees and completed by 1,150 beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries' intention to report hate speech they encountered on social media rose by 24% (+/–4.5%) between their pre- and post-survey responses, climbing from 0.61 to 0.85. This represents a statistically significant improvement in this outcome.

Table 20: Intention of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries to report hate speech encountered on social media before and after project activities (n = 1,150; F [1, 1,149] = 783.36; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.61	0.85	+24%	+/–4.5%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .41$)

The second measure assessed beneficiaries' intention to report hate incidents and crimes they witness offline. Example items from this survey instrument include: 'I am aware of how to report hate crimes and hate incidents to the police and/or other support services' and 'I want to report hate crimes and hate incidents that I witness to the police and/or other support services'. It was also averaged and scaled to create a composite score running from 0.00 to 1.00. The survey instrument was administered by five grantees and completed by 1,479 beneficiaries.

The evaluation also found a statistically significant improvement in beneficiaries' intention to report hate incidents and crimes they witness offline. Their scores increased from 0.60 to 0.77 over the course of the projects, a difference of 17% (+/–3.3%).

Table 21: Intention to report hate crimes and hate incidents of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 1,479; F [1, 1,478] = 707.77; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.60	0.77	+17%	+/–3.3%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .32$)

Challenging Hateful Views

The challenging hateful views measure was a four-item scale also based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour. It was developed by the evaluators during Call One of the Shared Endeavour Fund. This measure investigated respondents' intention (i.e. their confidence, motivation and ability) to challenge a close friend if they were to express a prejudiced or hateful view. Example items from the survey instrument include: 'If a friend expressed a prejudiced or hateful view, I would feel confident challenging them about it' and 'If a friend expressed a prejudiced or hateful view, I would know where to seek additional help for them'. Beneficiaries' responses to the survey scale were averaged and scaled to create a composite score of their intention to challenge prejudiced and hateful views, with a score of 0.00 indicating no intention and a score of 1.00 indicating a very strong intention. The instrument was administered by six grantees and completed by 1,742 beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries' intention to challenge prejudiced and hateful views rose by 18% (+/–3.2%) between their pre- and post-survey responses, climbing from 0.57 to 0.75, a statistically significant improvement in this outcome.

Table 22: Intention to challenge hateful views of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries before and after project activities (n = 1,742; F [1, 1,741] = 847.84; $p < .01$)

Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
0.57	0.75	+18%	+/–3.2%	Very large ($\eta^2_p = .33$)

Bystander Interventions

Encouraging the public to engage in bystander interventions is a common outcome of many projects designed to address hate and extremism. Good practice in this area involves training individuals to conduct safe, victim-centric and non-escalatory interventions when encountering incidents of identity-based harassment. Darley and Latané's model for bystander interventions is the most well-known and accepted theory for predicting individuals' intention to intervene in emergencies and as such, it is frequently used in contexts related to preventing violent extremism.[42] Their model conceptualises five steps (and implicit barriers) that individuals mentally process prior to intervening in emergency situations. These steps are: (a) notice the event; (b) interpret the event as an emergency; (c) assume responsibility for providing help; (d) know

appropriate forms of assistance; and (e) implement a decision to intervene. Darley and Latané´s theory is particularly useful because it affords an opportunity to recognise the relative strengths and weaknesses in the chain of events that links one's awareness of an emergency to the decision of whether or not to intervene.

To assess beneficiaries' intention to engage in bystander interventions, a bespoke, 15-item survey instrument was developed by the evaluators, drawing on Darley and Latané's model of bystander interventions. The measure was comprised of five separate three-item subscales focused on each stage of the intervention process. Beneficiaries' responses to each subscale, as well as the overall survey instrument, were averaged and scaled to create a set of composite scores running from 0.00 to 1.00. The measure was administered by two grantees and completed by 788 beneficiaries. Example items from the subscales include:

a. **Notice the event**: 'People in my city have been the targets of hate incidents.'
b. **Interpret as emergency**: 'When someone is the target of a hate incident, they need help.'
c. **Accept responsibility**: 'I think it is up to me to respond appropriately to hate incidents that I witness.'
d. **Know how to intervene**: 'I have the skills to respond in a way that helps someone who is experiencing a hate incident.'
e. **Intention to intervene**: 'If I saw someone experiencing a hate incident, I would try to help them.'

The evaluation revealed that beneficiaries experienced a statistically significant improvement in their intention to engage in bystander interventions. For the full survey instrument, their scores increased from 0.65 to 0.86 over the course of the projects, a difference of 21% (+/–3.3%). Table 23 summarises the changes in this outcome overall and for each of the constituent subscales.

Although each subscale demonstrated a statistically significant improvement, the weakest link in the five-step chain to performing bystander interventions was the first: beneficiaries' recognition of hate incidents (i.e. notice the event). That step in the bystander intervention process rose by only 8% (+/–2.8%), while the improvements observed in the subsequent stages were between two and four times this size. Grantees working on bystander intervention would therefore be well-advised to concentrate more of their programming on improving beneficiaries' ability to recognise hate incidents.

Table 23: Intention of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries to conduct bystander interventions before and after project activities (n = 788; F [1, 787] = 1012.52; $p < .01$)

Survey instrument	Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
Bystander intervention scale	**0.65**	**0.86**	**+21%**	**+/–3.3%**	**Very large (η^2_p = .56)**
Notice the event	0.69	0.77	+8%	+/–2.8%	Large (η^2_p = .23)
Interpret as emergency	0.79	0.93	+14%	+/–4.0%	Very large (η^2_p = .30)
Accept responsibility	0.64	0.87	+23%	+/–4.2%	Very large (η^2_p = .50)
Know how to intervene	0.53	0.84	+31%	+/–4.4%	Very large (η^2_p = .62)
Intention to intervene	0.62	0.87	+25%	+/–4.8%	Very large (η^2_p = .49)

TIER 2

CASE STUDY:

Chelsea F.C. Foundation
Standing Together

OVERVIEW

Standing Together uses the power of sport and the Chelsea F.C. brand to tackle discrimination, intolerance and hate, ensuring participants reach their full potential and find a sense of belonging and allyship in their communities. The project works with secondary school students aged 11–14 and delivers assemblies and online workshops for schools while supporting teachers to facilitate their own programme of discussions with their classes. These activities are followed by a series of in-depth campaigning workshops and a full-day event at Chelsea's Stamford Bridge stadium, where young people hear from experts at a range of organisations such as the Metropolitan Police, Kick It Out, Hope Not Hate, Exit Hate UK and Groundswell Project.

THEMES

RACISM | ANTI-MINORITY HATE | ANTISEMITISM | RADICALISATION | ANTI-MUSLIM HATE

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Students:

- **9** assemblies
- **2** immersive stadium events
- **9** online education modules
- **27** campaign building workshops (9 courses, 3 sessions each)
- **9** campaign presentation assemblies
- **2** campaign presentation stadium events
- **14** contact hours per student

Young people in out-of-school settings:

- **5** community-based workshops
- **4** contact hours per young person

BENEFICIARIES

- **270** secondary education students
- **110** young people in out-of-school settings
- **9** schools
- **6** London boroughs



PROJECT RESULTS

45% increase in beneficiaries' awareness of how prejudice and intolerance can lead to extremism, and how to prevent it

32% increase in beneficiaries' tolerance of difference and diversity

33% increase in beneficiaries' sense of community engagement and responsibility

37% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to challenge prejudiced and hateful views

TESTIMONIAL

B attends a school in Wandsworth. They were referred to the project by their school as they demonstrated various risk factors that concerned staff. Standing Together presented B with opportunities to learn and work with peers to tackle hate and become a positive advocate for a tolerant society.

After the project, B's teacher said that B increased their understanding of how and why people are discriminated against, and they have been able to use this knowledge to improve their own peer interactions.

B said, 'the Standing Together project was excellent, it opened my eyes to the mistreatment people face. After I learnt about the issues, I created a campaign for positive change. This has really helped me build key skills for the future.'

TIER 2

CASE STUDY:

Protection Approaches
London's Active Upstanders

OVERVIEW

Protection Approaches and the British East and Southeast Asian Network (besea.n) run innovative active bystander and allyship training, designed to empower beneficiaries to respond effectively when encountering prejudice, harassment and/or hate. The project consists of a 3-hour interactive training, delivered online or in-person, that guides beneficiaries through a series of discussions to explore how they can play a role in tackling identity-based harms in their community, school or place of work. The workshop content covers individual responsibility in preventing harm; methods for supporting victims and responding to incidents; and proactive prevention for dismantling the root causes of prejudice and hate.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- **42** public workshops
- **15** school workshops
- **3** contact hours per beneficiary

THEMES

MISOGYNY | RACISM | ANTI-MINORITY HATE | ANTI-MUSLIM HATE | CONSPIRACY THEORIES | ANTISEMITISM | DIGITAL LITERACY

BENEFICIARIES

- **606** general public
- **660** secondary education students
- **5** schools



Online
pan-London

PROJECT RESULTS

General public:

11% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to conduct bystander interventions

Student:

13% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to conduct bystander interventions

TESTIMONIAL

B is a teacher at a school based in East London. After joining one of the online workshops, they got in touch with Protection Approaches saying that the session was 'an eye opener' and should be attended by everyone. B said that in the past they would 'challenge' a perpetrator, but this would normally just result in a heated argument that achieved very little. B asked Protection Approaches to deliver the workshop to their whole school team, which received very positive feedback. Since then, B has signed up for Protection Approaches's train-the-trainer sessions and is now equipped to deliver a short version of the active bystander training, which they are currently implementing in his school.

CASE STUDY:

Tomorrow's Leaders
Future Leaders Programme East and Future Leaders Programme West

OVERVIEW

The dual Future Leaders Programmes by Tomorrow's Leaders deliver awareness-raising and capacity-building content to young people in East and West London about different types of hate and intolerance, empowering them to challenge these issues in their local communities. The projects prioritise engaging with two cohorts of young people: those who have demonstrated a commitment to social activism; and those who may not have previously been involved with social causes, but present with potential risk factors. Vulnerable beneficiaries include those referred by their schools, social workers and the government's Channel programme. Over the course of six months, Future Leaders Programme East and West work with young people through weekly sessions to build their confidence, skills and knowledge so that they can become active upstanders. Young people are also supported to launch their own social action projects in their schools and communities to promote cohesion and advocate for equality and diversity, helping create a safer London for all.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

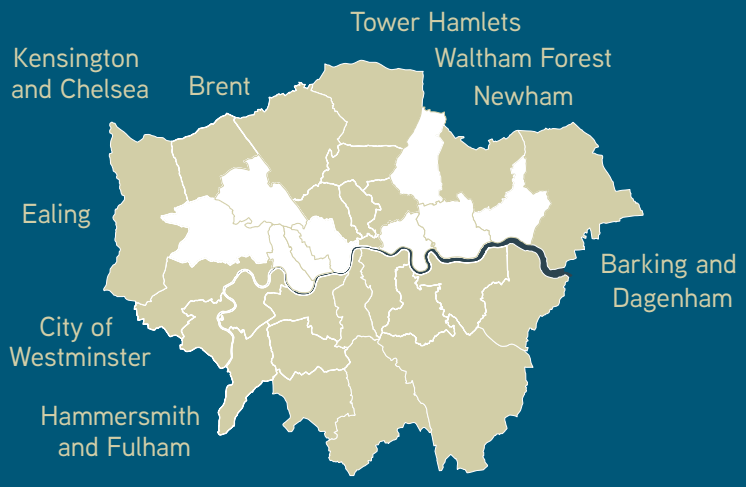
- **44** workshops
- **22** enrichment day outings
- **91** contact hours per beneficiary

THEMES

FAR-RIGHT EXTREMISM | ISLAMIST EXTREMISM | RACISM | ANTISEMITISM | MISOGYNY | ANTI-MINORITY HATE | ANTI-MUSLIM HATE | DIGITAL LITERACY | RADICALISATION

BENEFICIARIES

- **300** young people in out-of-school settings
- **9** London boroughs



PROJECT RESULTS

38% increase in beneficiaries' awareness of how prejudice and intolerance can lead to extremism, and how to prevent it

25% increase in beneficiaries' tendency to consider the perspectives of others

30% increase in beneficiaries' tolerance for difference and diversity

37% increase in beneficiaries' sense of community engagement and responsibility

45% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to challenge prejudiced and hateful views

35% increase in beneficiaries' ability and intention to conduct bystander interventions

TESTIMONIAL

B is a young Muslim man who was arrested by SO15 and found to be in possession of a large collection of hateful material. Channel arranged for him to have access to a comprehensive support package and included within this, B was also referred to the Future Leaders Programme. Over the course of a few months, he began to reconsider his intolerant views and build his self-esteem and confidence. B is also autistic so the programme used specialised staff and parent meetings to ensure he felt supported and could engage with the project. B's end-of-project survey confirmed that he had begun to change his views, with his responses showing considerably more tolerance for others. This change was also apparent in the workshops as B made friends with a much wider group of students, including non-Muslims and young women, and was treating everyone with respect and accepting their views as valid. B has now asked to come back next year to support future project beneficiaries.

Priority Theme Four: Strengthen Prevention Capabilities

Support frontline practitioners in education, social services, civil society and communities to prevent and counter intolerance, hate, extremism and radicalisation in local schools and communities.

Key Findings

- Beneficiaries' capacity and intention to deliver prevention activities in their local schools and communities grew by 15% (+/–5.6%) over the course of the projects, rising from 0.70 to 0.85.

Priority Theme Four centred on training, equipping, motivating and otherwise supporting frontline practitioners to carry out activities that challenge and prevent intolerance, hate, extremism and radicalisation. Organisations that contributed to this theme primarily adopted a train-the-trainer model for their projects, focused on supporting teachers, community leaders and other frontline practitioners to work with a third group of ultimate beneficiaries. These additional beneficiary cohorts were also assessed as part of the evaluation and their results are included in the findings outlined under the previous priority themes. The remaining projects that contributed to this theme did so only as a supplement to their primary activities working directly with young people. Capacity development was evaluated in five projects from the Call Three portfolio.

Prevention Capacity Development

As the primary aim of projects contributing to this theme was to support frontline practitioners to carry out prevention activities, the evaluation focused on assessing their capabilities and likelihood of implementing any practices they were taught. The approach is loosely based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour that states a given activity is more likely to be performed if (a) beneficiaries believe that such actions are relatively normal; (b) they feel they have the capacity to execute the actions successfully; and (c) they report a positive intention towards performing the activity. Beneficiaries' capacity to deliver prevention activities was therefore divided into two main areas: (1) competency and knowledge, and (2) norms and intent. Given the extensive focus on delivering multi-session training curricula under this priority theme, a third process-oriented component was also assessed regarding (3) the quality of the training received by beneficiaries.

To evaluate beneficiaries' capacity to carry out prevention activities, a nine-item survey instrument was employed by the evaluators, adapted from the Northwestern Neveda Regional Professional Development Program. This measure comprised three separate three-item subscales. For each item statement in the subscales, respondents were asked to indicate their agreement on a six-point scale, ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'. Beneficiaries' responses to each subscale and the overall capacity-building assessment were averaged and scaled to create a set of composite scores running from 0.00 to 1.00. The capacity-building assessment was administered by five grantees and completed by 184 beneficiaries. Example items from the subscales include:

a. **Competency and knowledge gain:** 'I know how to prevent [insert name of problem] through my [insert name of profession].'

b. **Norms and intent:** 'I believe it is normal for [insert name of profession] to have discussions about increasing [insert name of solution] and reducing [insert name of problem] with young people' and 'I intend to prevent [name of problem] through my [insert name of profession].'
c. **Skill of instruction:** 'The training presenter/facilitator modelled effective teaching strategies.'

Beneficiaries' capacity to engage in prevention activities rose by 15% (+/–5.6%) between their pre- and post-survey responses, climbing from 0.70 to 0.85, a statistically significant improvement in this outcome. Table 24 summarises the changes in this outcome overall and for each of the constituent subscales.

While the evaluation found a 21% (+/–7.9%) increase in beneficiaries' competency and knowledge, a celling effect was observed in the norms and intent subscale. The average pre-score for this measure started at 0.81, leaving limited room for improvement and indicating that the frontline practitioners reached were already strongly committed to carrying out the prevention activities on which they were being trained. However, given that most beneficiaries reached under this outcome were aware that they would need to implement their own prevention activities as a condition of project participation and had volunteered for this process, this level of motivation and commitment was to be expected.

Table 24: Capacity of Shared Endeavour Fund beneficiaries to deliver prevention initiatives before and after project activities (n = 184; F [1, 183] = 186.61; $p < .01$)

Survey instrument	Pre-score	Post-score	Percentage difference	Margin of error (99% CI)	Effect size
Capacity-building assessment	**0.70**	**0.85**	**15%**	**+/–5.6%**	**Very large (η^2_p = .51)**
Competency and knowledge	0.60	0.81	21%	+/–7.9%	Very large (η^2_p = .53)
Norms and intent	0.81	0.89	8%	+/–5.8%	Large (η^2_p = .22)

The capacity-building assessment also includes a subscale on skill of instruction. This measure consists of three item statements and affords beneficiaries an opportunity to rate the quality of their training experiences. For this subscale beneficiaries are only asked to provide their views on the item statements at one timepoint, after the project activities are completed.

The evaluation found that, on average, beneficiaries 'agree[d]' (5.11/6.00 on a rating scale)[xv] that the training they received provided them with opportunities for interaction and reflection; the training facilitator modelled effective teaching strategies; and the training facilitator efficiently managed time and pacing of activities.

xv n = 184; mean = 5.11 (+/–0.21); SD = 1.09.

TIER 2

CASE STUDY:

Manorfield Charitable Foundation
Building Resilience to Extremism through Enquiry (BREE)

OVERVIEW

Building Resilience to Extremism through Enquiry (BREE) combines the dialogue and enquiry methodology of Philosophy for Children (P4C) with Manorfield's unique teaching and learning resources. The project provides training and ongoing support for classroom implementation to teachers as they work with children aged 9–11 to think critically and independently about intolerance, hate and extremism. Over an intensive 14-week course, BREE supports teachers and students to create safe spaces in which they can explore challenging issues related to extremism and radicalisation, developing beneficiaries' understanding of these harms and improving their critical-thinking skills.

THEMES

- FAR-RIGHT EXTREMISM
- ISLAMIST EXTREMISM
- ANTI-MINORITY HATE
- ANTI-MUSLIM HATE
- RADICALISATION
- RACISM

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Teachers:

- **5** teacher training workshops
- **3** lesson development sessions
- **21** teacher coaching sessions
- **22** contact hours per teacher

Students:

- **329** student lessons

  (47 classes, 8 lessons each)
- **8** contact hours per student

BENEFICIARIES

- **43** teachers
- **715** primary education students
- **441** secondary and further education students
- **21** schools
- **6** London boroughs



PROJECT RESULTS

Teachers:

20% increase in beneficiaries' capacity to support their students in understanding the impact of intolerance, hate and extremism on themselves and others

100% of beneficiaries agreed that the training was conducted effectively (average score of 5.60/6.00 on a rating scale)'

*Students:**

73% of beneficiaries improved their understanding of why some people become involved in extremism and terrorism

62% of beneficiaries reported feeling more confident discussing extremism and terrorism with teachers, parents and friends

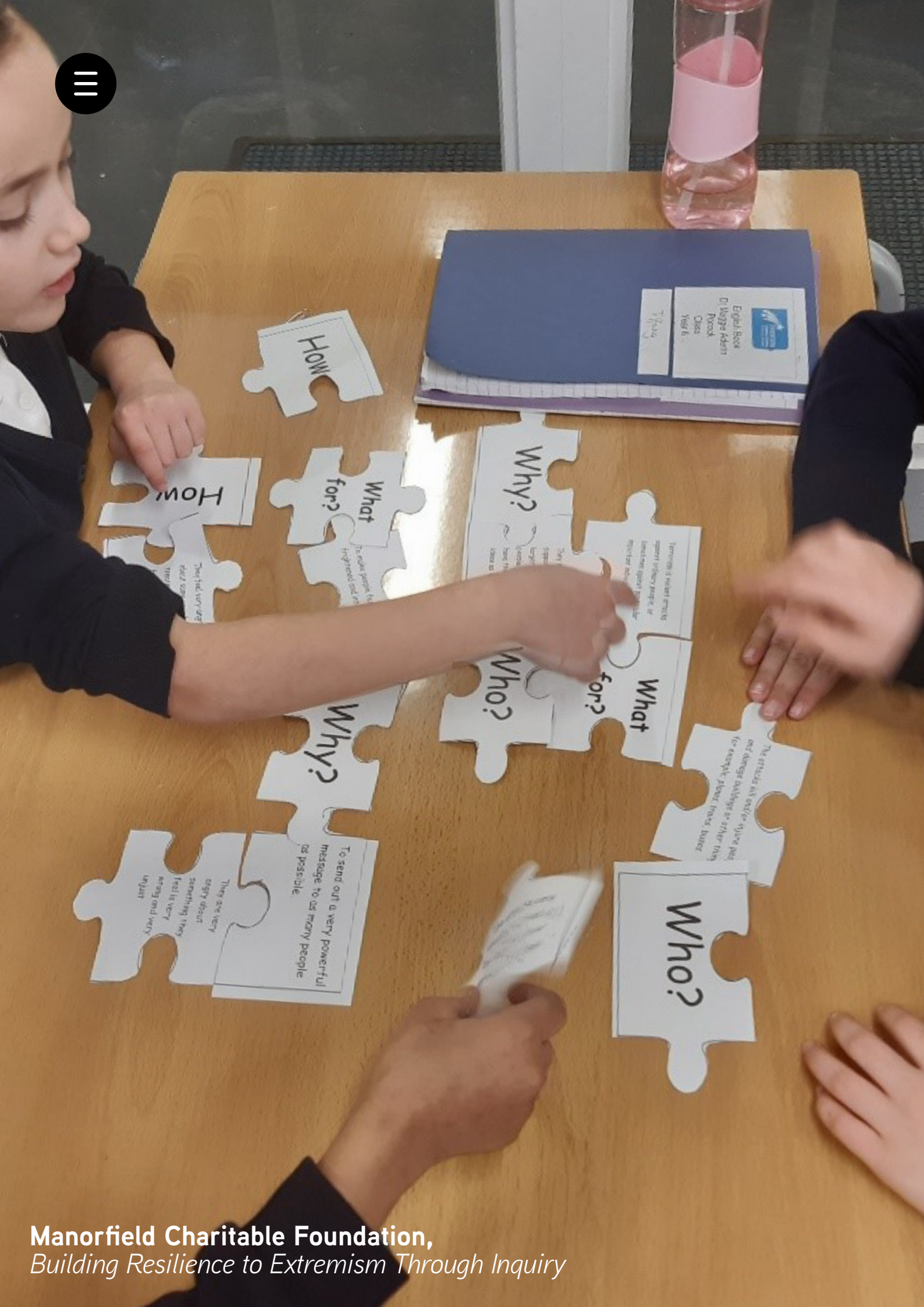
52% of beneficiaries reported feeling more confident that they would recognise hateful or extremist views were they to encounter them

55% of beneficiaries reported feeling more confident challenging hateful or extremist views were they to encounter them

TESTIMONIAL

'Thanks to the Philosophy for Children (P4C) training, our teachers were able to lead discussions on big questions that left their classes deep in thought. Even our more behaviourally challenging students thrived during these sessions, often providing the most insightful responses. This project was truly beneficial to all the children at our school as it prompted them to question their understanding of how they view other people and each other, as well as deepening their knowledge of extremism, terrorism and the radicalisation process. For some of our students, it even instilled the ability to have discussions about themes central to their lives.'
– School Headteacher

**The Common Measures survey instruments were not applied to this beneficiary cohort as they largely fell under the required age threshold to engage with these tools.*



Manorfield Charitable Foundation,
Building Resilience to Extremism Through Inquiry

4. Evaluation Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Project Fidelity

Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund saw continued improvements in the quality of grantee's project implementation from the first and second phases of the funding scheme. Compared with Call Two, grantees provided slightly stronger justifications for their beneficiary selection, were marginally more likely to meet or exceed their reach targets and submitted a far larger quantity of survey responses to evidence their results.

Project Reach

Under Call Three, 41% of supported projects met their reach targets, with a further 41% exceeding them, often by a wide margin. This left only 18%, or four projects, that failed to achieve their reach targets. This represents a sustained, if small, improvement on previous phases of the Fund. Under Call One, 61% of projects meet or surpassed their reach targets, climbing to 79% for Call Two and finally, 82% for Call Three. The sizeable jump between the first and second rounds of the Fund is largely explained by the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, improving results in this area also speaks to the increasing capacity of Shared Endeavour Fund grantees, many of whom have received repeat funding, to manage and deliver their projects effectively.

At 31,267 direct beneficiaries, the overall reach of the Call Three project portfolio was slightly lower than Call Two (33,132), but higher than Call One (28,201). This decline reflects a planned shift towards encouraging more high-intensity programming in the Fund, focused on building psychosocial resilience and accessing more vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities.

Beneficiary Targeting and Selection

The evaluation found that 64% of grantees adopted 'strong selection procedures' for recruiting beneficiaries to their projects, with a further 27% receiving a 'moderate' rating in this area. This is consistent with the findings from the Call Two evaluation where an almost identical breakdown of beneficiary selection ratings was observed and a significant improvement on Call One in which only 45% of grantees were awarded a strong rating. Where projects were assessed as having weak or moderate selection procedures, the reasoning was largely comparable across each funding round: an insufficiently robust approach to beneficiary targeting based on overly general research or assumptions.

Data Collection

The evaluation showed that 48% of grantees followed the sampling and data collection procedures set forth for the Fund exactly as planned, with one issue found in 29% of projects and two or

more issues found in a further 24%.[xvi] While at least one sampling or data collection issue was discovered in about half of the projects, these problems were for the most part relatively trivial and did not affect the reliability or validity of the evaluation. The issues generally involved grantees missing sample size requirements in smaller secondary beneficiary populations or submitting donor reports after the deadline. Ultimately, a sufficient volume of survey responses was collected to afford 100% statistical power for both the project- and portfolio-level analyses. In other words, the sample sizes were sufficient to detect changes between the pre- and post-surveys with near certainty that the results could not have been obtained by chance. Consequently, it would be fair to conclude that grantees' level of cooperation with the data collection processes was generally very good.

While the evaluation approach for assessing the quality of data collection has been extensively refined over the last three calls of the Shared Endeavour Fund, precluding a direct comparison of the results, some general conclusions can be drawn. Under Call Three, grantees collected 4,455 valid survey responses, with an average margin of error of +/–4.34%, compared with only 2,935 responses in Call Two, with an average margin of error of +/–5.51%. This represents a substantial improvement between the two rounds of funding and indicates a growing capacity and comfort with implementing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems among the grantees. Furthermore, the strength of the evidence gathered for Call Three continues to demonstrate the value of supplying grantees with off-the-shelf, peer-reviewed data collection tools and ongoing one-to-one support from the evaluation team throughout the performance period. This approach has served to mitigate both the limited M&E expertise of many of the grantees and enabled robust data collection aggregable at the portfolio-level.

Project Effectiveness

The centrepiece of the evaluation was an assessment of the collective contribution of projects to the priority themes of the Shared Endeavour Fund. All of the outcomes assessed by the evaluation improved over the lifespan of the grants, with the majority of beneficiaries reporting very large effects on their knowledge, attitudes and behaviours. On average, beneficiaries experienced a 21% improvement in the knowledge- and behaviour-based outcomes assessed by the evaluation (awareness, digital literacy, reporting intention, prevention capacity, etc.).[xvii] For the attitudinal outcomes investigated by the evaluation, Shared Endeavour Fund projects enabled a 17% improvement in protective factors associated with psychosocial resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment (sense of belonging, sense of purpose, perspective-taking, tolerance of difference, etc.).[xviii] The more limited change identified in beneficiaries' attitudes could be expected as these outcomes are concerned with personality traits, which tend to be relatively stable over a person's lifetime and thus are comparatively difficult to affect.[43]

The findings of the evaluation demonstrate that the Shared Endeavour Fund was successful in its aim to support CSOs to build Londoners' resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment as well as reduce intolerance, hate and extremism in the capital.

xvi These figures do not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.
xvii Average percentage difference weighted by the proportion of respondents who completed each constituent survey instrument.
xviii On a six-point rating scale, such as those used in the evaluation, a change of 20% equates to a difference of precisely one full point on the scale, for example, 'strongly disagree' (1.00/6.00) to 'disagree' (2.00/6.00). Where changes of less than 20% are observed, such changes might still equate to a shift from one point on the scale to another, depending on the average pre- and post-scores for that survey instrument; for example, an improvement of 15% could correspond to an average change from 1.25/6.00 ('strongly disagree') to 2.00/6.00 ('disagree').

Portfolio Outcomes

Priority Theme One: Raise Awareness

Londoners substantially improved their ability to recognise and manage the risks they encounter on- and offline, increasing their understanding of intolerance, hate, extremism and terrorism and the impacts of these on communities. Over the course of the projects, beneficiaries increased their awareness by 24% and their reported habits when assessing the veracity of information on social media (i.e. digital literacy) by 25%. They also significantly improved their resistance to extremist messaging, reporting that the warnings that others may try to negatively influence their views were 'clear and specific' (4.88/6.00 on a rating scale); the polarising or extremist messages they were exposed to were only 'somewhat convincing' (3.74/6.00); and the counter-messages promoted by Shared Endeavour Fund projects were 'convincing' (4.80/6.00).

Priority Theme Two: Build Psychosocial Resilience

Individuals and groups identified as potentially vulnerable to radicalisation and extremist recruitment successfully developed a range of psychosocial protective factors associated with resilience. Targeted beneficiaries increased their capacity to cope with stress in an adaptive, resilient manner by 15%; their sense of meaning and purpose in life by 14%; their self-esteem by 9%; their sense of belonging by 15%; their tendency to consider the perspectives of others by 23%; and their tolerance for difference and diversity by 17%.

Priority Theme Three: Promote Prosocial Behaviours

By the end of Call Three, the evaluation found that Londoners were far more likely to adopt prosocial behaviours that safely and effectively challenge intolerant, hateful and extremist attitudes and behaviours. Over the course of the projects, beneficiaries increased their ability and intention to report hate speech on social media by 24%; report hate crimes and hate incidents by 17%; challenge prejudiced and hateful views by 18%; and conduct bystander interventions by 21%. Beneficiaries also increased their sense of community and civic engagement and responsibility by 17%.

Priority Theme Three: Strengthen Prevention Capabilities

Shared Endeavour Fund projects successfully trained, equipped or otherwise supported frontline practitioners in education, social services, civil society and communities to carry out prevention activities that challenge intolerance, hate, extremism and radicalisation. On average, targeted beneficiaries increased their capacity and commitment to deliver prevention activities in local schools and communities by 15% over the course of the projects. The ultimate results of their activities were also positive and are included in the aggregated findings for the other priority themes.

Absence of Negative or Unintended Outcomes

The findings from the evaluation demonstrate that not only did grantees robustly advance the aims of the Shared Endeavour Fund, but also that the scheme conformed with the principles of a 'do no harm' approach for addressing intolerance, hate and extremism. All of the outcomes investigated by the evaluation showed positive growth with no unintended or negative consequences identified in the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours assessed by the Common Measures.[44]

Reliability of the Common Measures

All but one subscale of the survey instruments employed in the evaluation demonstrated acceptable measurement reliability with the sample of survey responses collected ($\alpha \geq 0.70$).[xix] This indicates that the items comprising each scale had sufficient internal consistency and were therefore reliably measuring coherent constructs (e.g. awareness, tolerance or intention to report hate speech online).

As mentioned, one subscale from the capacity-building assessment (focused on measuring frontline practitioners' norms and intent associated with delivering prevention activities) missed the conventionally accepted threshold for reliability by 0.7%. Nevertheless, given the fractional distance from an acceptable level of reliability in this subscale and the sufficient reliability of the overall capacity-building assessment ($\alpha = 0.74$), the evaluators have chosen to retain the use of this survey instrument in the evaluation.

4.2 Recommendations

The following list of recommendations has been formulated from the findings of this evaluation. These recommendations are primarily aimed at MOPAC but may also be of value to other prevention funding schemes focused on addressing intolerance, hate and extremism. Due to the overlapping timelines between funding calls, these recommendations are intended to be relevant for the next two rounds of the Shared Endeavour Fund (i.e. Call Four and Call Five).

Fund Design and Management

1. Advertise the Shared Endeavour Fund more broadly while allowing organisations to submit multiple project proposals to expand the number of applications received.

Most grants awarded under Call Three (91%) were for successive phases of projects that had previously received support from the Shared Endeavour Fund. This has repeatedly been the case over the three rounds of the Fund due to the relatively limited number of organisations in London that view their work as relevant to the field of P/CVE or broader efforts to tackle intolerance, hate and extremism. Alongside advertising the Fund to a wider range of potential applicants, allowing existing grantees to submit multiple project applications would provide fund managers with a greater variety of project proposals to consider. The advantage of this approach is that it would let organisations develop and secure funding for new project ideas without forcing them to terminate their existing successful initiatives. Furthermore, by supporting CSOs to develop additional projects in this space, the Shared Endeavour Fund could continue to encourage British civil society to take a greater role in addressing intolerance, hate and extremism at the local level.

2. Consider introducing an additional funding tier for applicants that have demonstrated a proven track record of success, particularly those that can bring matched funding for their activities.

xix Cronbach's alpha (α) is a standard measure of reliability and internal consistency for survey instruments comprised of multiple items (i.e. question statements). It ranges from 0.00 to 1.00, with a value equal or greater than $\alpha = 0.70$ indicative of acceptable reliability.

Introducing a new funding tier would allow the Shared Endeavour Fund to increase the scope and/or depth of its most successful projects, ensuring that more Londoners have access to these programmes. This funding tier could be limited to only those initiatives that have established a proven track record of impact with their beneficiaries, either as part of the Shared Endeavour Fund or in the field more generally. The new tier could increase the upper limit for Shared Endeavour Fund grants (currently £45,000 in at least three London boroughs) to up to £75,000 or £100,000 for pan-London activities. To reduce the financial burden on the Fund, MOPAC could require organisations seeking to apply for this new tier of grants or wanting to submit multiple project applications to secure matched funding for their activities. This would also incentivise organisations to diversify their funding streams, thus strengthening their long-term sustainability.

3. Publicly promote the work of outstanding projects while providing additional support to strengthen the impact of comparatively weaker performers.

All of the projects supported under Call Three had a positive impact on their beneficiaries and advanced the outcomes of the Shared Endeavour Fund. Nevertheless, further steps could be taken to strengthen the impact of Shared Endeavour Fund projects while improving wider civil society efforts to address intolerance, hate and extremism. By using their existing communication channels, MOPAC could highlight the work of outstanding projects from the Fund. The added publicity from these promotions would raise awareness of successful prevention approaches; inspire new community programming in this area; and assist selected organisations in building their profiles, thus aiding them to secure additional funding and expand the scope of their activities.

Meanwhile, those projects that performed well but did not reach the same level of success as the outstanding performers from the portfolio could be offered additional support to strengthen their activities and results. This support could include providing grantees with information on emerging trends in intolerance, hate and extremism in London; facilitating connections between grantees to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange; and targeted technical assistance from fund managers and evaluators on topics such as beneficiary selection and recruitment, as well as good practices in project design, management and reporting. MOPAC already offers much of this support on an ad hoc basis as part of the Shared Endeavour Fund. However, formalising these services would likely increase uptake and ensure more sustained capacity development among grantees.

Finally, the weakest initiatives in the portfolio should be phased out to make room for new project ideas and organisations.

Project Selection

4. For future rounds of the Fund, privilege project applications that focus on building psychosocial resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment among vulnerable individuals and groups.

Under Call Three, the majority of project applications and grants went to primary prevention initiatives focused on awareness-raising (59%) or promoting prosocial behaviours (55%), often

in combination. A smaller proportion of projects were focused on building psychosocial resilience (32%). This replicated the pattern of applications and grants observed in the previous funding rounds. The high programming intensity required for effectively building psychosocial resilience also meant that secondary prevention initiatives tended to have significantly lower reach compared to those projects contributing to the other priority themes. While raising awareness and promoting prosocial behaviours are important prevention priorities for London, privileging psychosocial resilience building projects would increase the number of individuals reached by these initiatives and improve the Fund's impact on those arguably most at risk of radicalisation and extremist recruitment.

Previous rounds of the Shared Endeavour Fund have attempted to privilege funding for psychosocial resilience-building. However, achieving this aim has proven quite challenging due to the limited number of applications under this theme and the difficulty of accessing vulnerable individuals and groups. To help address this issue, MOPAC should publicly advertise that the Fund will privilege applications focused on psychosocial resilience-building. Where possible, fund managers would also be advised to reach out to organisations with which they have existing relationships to encourage them to develop new project proposals in this area.

5. Require applying organisations to adopt more rigorous procedures for beneficiary targeting and selection to ensure that funded projects reach those Londoners most in need of them.

The quality of grantees' beneficiary selection procedures was almost identical between Calls Two and Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund, with the majority of projects awarded strong (64%) or moderate (27%) ratings in this area. Nevertheless, beneficiary targeting could be appreciably improved by future waves of Shared Endeavour Fund grantees, notably at the stage where applications are vetted by MOPAC and, where applicable, revised. Further refining the project application and reporting processes to explicitly emphasise the Fund's expectations in this area would encourage potential grantees to consider in greater detail how they select beneficiaries. In addition, MOPAC could also offer a training session on this topic as part of future launch events. Ultimately, strengthening grantees' beneficiary-selection procedures would ensure that those Londoners most in need of the programming offered by the Fund receive it. It would also improve the overall results of the projects, as individuals with an established need would be more likely to benefit from the services and programming on offer.

6. For future funding calls, privilege project applications that target individuals aged 18–25 to further expand the range of age groups serviced by the Shared Endeavour Fund.

Children and younger teenagers (i.e. those under 18) represent a common target audience for P/CVE programmes because of their increased vulnerability to the risks posed by hate and extremism; the social premium placed on youth safeguarding; and the relative ease of reaching children and younger teenagers compared with older cohorts that cannot be accessed through schools-based delivery. However, young people aged 18–25 also share many of the same vulnerabilities. Contemporary research on developmental psychology has shown that the brain's executive functioning and self-regulatory processes are not fully developed until individuals are in their early

to mid-twenties, leaving them similarly susceptible to radicalisation and extremist recruitment.[45] Patterns in Prevent referrals reflect this finding. As the Prevent statistics for 2021–2022 show, although children and younger teenagers under the age of 15 accounted for 29% of referrals during this period, young people aged 15–20 accounted for 30% and those aged 21–30 a further 16%.[46]

While these findings support the position that projects targeting children and younger teenagers should remain the primary recipients of Shared Endeavour Fund grants, it also highlights the need to expand prevention programming to encompass older age groups, particularly young adults aged 18–25. To address this concern, a key recommendation of the Call Two evaluation was to extend the age range of project beneficiaries to reach more individuals over 16. Under Call Two, the average age of survey respondents was 15 years old, with 50% of respondents aged 12–15. Call Three was successful in extending the age range of the project portfolio, increasing the average age of survey respondents from 15 years old to 18 years old, with 50% of all respondents aged 13–17. The contingent of survey respondents aged 19–29 also rose from 5.5% to 7% between the two funding rounds. While reaching older cohorts can pose significant challenges, the Shared Endeavour Fund, where possible, should aim to continue supporting this transition by funding more projects aimed at young people aged 18–25. Supporting projects targeting further and higher education settings would mitigate some of the access issues associated with reaching older age groups that must volunteer to take part in project activities, thereby increasing the proportion of young adults serviced by the Fund.

Evaluation Procedures

7. Revise and expand the suite of survey instruments (Common Measures) where necessary to ensure that they remain responsive to new project ideas and audiences.

The current suite of Common Measures consists of 15 survey instruments measuring a range of knowledge-, attitude- and behaviour-based outcomes that relate to preventing hate and extremism. Two areas of future expansion that would support the evaluation of the Fund are a survey instrument designed specifically for primary school students and a revised awareness-raising measure.

Under Call Three, 14% of the project portfolio included activities targeting primary school students, both as direct beneficiaries and through teacher-training initiatives. The current suite of survey instruments does not cater for this age group as the language and concepts assessed were deemed too complex for children under 12. Developing a specific tool for these ages would allow the evaluation to capture all of the projects supported by the Shared Endeavour Fund.

Similarly, while the current awareness-raising measure has proven itself to be both valid and reliable for measuring its intended outcome, the focus of the instrument could be refined to better reflect the aims of supported projects. Any future version of the scale should be limited to solely measuring respondents' knowledge and problem recognition, while removing any item statements related to behaviour change. This would more accurately reflect the exclusively awareness-based

aims of Priority Theme One and deconflict the instrument with other measures focused more explicitly on prosocial behaviours.

8. Proactively circulate learnings from the Shared Endeavour Fund model and evaluation approach to other actors (particularly local governments) who are interested in developing prevention funding schemes to address intolerance, hate and extremism.

The last decade has seen an exponential growth in the adoption and implementation of P/CVE policies and programmes. However, studies have shown that 'these efforts are often based on untested programmes and assumptions, and are rarely evaluated.'[47] In part, this is because there exist few standardised methods or tools for assessing the impact of P/CVE interventions.[48] This poses a challenge for developing and evaluating prevention funding schemes that seek to adopt results-based management approaches while still supporting grassroots implementers. Many of these organisations lack the M&E expertise necessary to provide sufficient evidence of impact to facilitate a results-based management approach. The development and curation of a suite of peer-reviewed and otherwise validated survey instruments mitigates these issues while also enabling robust data collection that is aggregable, comparable and replicable at the portfolio-level. Spreading the lessons learnt from the Shared Endeavour Fund model and evaluation approach, as well as the accompanying survey instruments, to existing counterparts and other actors planning to launch their own prevention funding schemes would help to overcome these challenges and could facilitate equivalent comparisons of P/CVE outcomes across localities.



Faith Associates CIC, *Digital Safety and Citizenship Programme*

Annex A: Evaluation Methodolgy

A.1 Purpose and Scope of the Evaluation

In April 2022, Strong Cities was commissioned to conduct an independent evaluation of Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund, with a primary focus on assessing the contribution of supported projects to the scheme's priority themes. As part of the evaluation, Strong Cities was also contracted to update the Fund's Theory of Change, provide grantees with data collection tools and support MOPAC and Groundwork London in refining the management and reporting processes for the funding scheme.

The purpose of the evaluation was threefold: to ensure the accountability and transparency of the Shared Endeavour Fund by independently assessing its impact on intolerance, hate and extremism in London; to draw out learning and recommendations that could be applied to future iterations of the Fund; and to inform grant decision-making for Calls Four.

This evaluation is primarily intended to service the needs of MOPAC and the Shared Endeavour Fund; however, it may also be of value to other actors implementing prevention funding schemes. The evaluation findings will also support grantees funded under Calls Three and Four of the Shared Endeavour Fund, as well as other CSOs implementing similar prevention programmes.

A.2 Evaluation Framework

As with the previous phases, Strong Cities' evaluation of the Shared Endeavour Fund had four objectives set by MOPAC at the outset of Call Three:

- Assess the outcomes of the Shared Endeavour Fund and the extent to which supported projects contributed to its priority themes.
- Determine if Shared Endeavour Fund grantees implemented their projects as planned.
- Showcase the work of outstanding Shared Endeavour Fund projects.
- Generate learning and recommendations to inform grant-making decisions and improve future iterations of the Fund.

To meet these objectives, the evaluators developed seven evaluation questions organised under two broad themes: project fidelity and project effectiveness (Table 25).

Table 25: Evaluation framework for Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund

Theme	Evaluation questions
Project fidelity	• Did the projects reach the number of beneficiaries outlined in their applications? • Were the beneficiaries selected by grantees clearly defined, justified and appropriate for the aims of the Fund? • Were the Fund's data collection tools administered as planned to the required number of beneficiaries?
Project effectiveness	• To what extent did supported projects raise Londoners' awareness of intolerance, hate and extremism? • To what extent did supported projects build the psychosocial resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups? • To what extent did supported projects encourage Londoners to adopt prosocial behaviours? • To what extent did supported projects strengthen the prevention capabilities of frontline practitioners?

A.3 Evaluation Approach and Methods

Underpinned by the Shared Endeavour Fund Theory of Change (see Annex B), the evaluation adopted a mixed methods approach (qualitative and quantitative) to assess the fidelity and effectiveness of supported projects. This approach was also designed to provide sufficient information to develop a set of illustrative project case studies from the portfolio.

Project Fidelity

To assess the fidelity of Shared Endeavour Fund projects (i.e. the quality of implementation and consistency with planned outputs), fidelity was divided into three domains. Grantees' results in these domains were identified through a document review of their project applications and reporting.

Domain 1: Project Reach

The reach (i.e. number of participating beneficiaries) of individual Shared Endeavour Fund projects was assessed objectively by comparing the figures outlined in a grantee's project application with the actual number of beneficiaries engaged. Project reach was rated on a three-point bipolar scale with the following options: 'More than planned', 'As planned' and 'Fewer than planned'. To score grantees' results under this domain, projects were assigned an 'As planned' rating if their reach figures were within 10% of their projections. Initiatives that reached a number of individuals outside of this threshold were ascribed either a lower or higher rating accordingly.

Domain 2: Beneficiary Targeting and Selection

The second domain was assessed independently by two evaluators through a review of grantees' project proposals and reporting. Beneficiary targeting and selection was evaluated according to three criteria and rated using a three-point bipolar scale ('strong', 'moderate', 'weak').

- Did grantees reach the beneficiary groups outlined in their applications?
- Did grantees demonstrate an evidence-based approach to beneficiary selection (i.e. with respect to the vulnerability and/or needs of the beneficiaries)?
- Were the beneficiaries reached appropriate for the aims of the project and the Fund?

Grantees were assigned a rating on the scale based on the number of criteria met by their project. A strong rating was awarded to projects that met all three criteria, a moderate rating to projects meeting two criteria and a weak rating to projects meeting one or no criteria.

Once independently graded by the evaluators, the two sets of ratings were then subjected to a reliability analysis, which demonstrated that the average level of agreement between the evaluators was high (ICC = .88; $p < .01$).[xx] This indicates that if other evaluators were to apply the rating rubric, they would likely reach the same substantive conclusions based on the available evidence.

Domain 3: Data Collection

The quality of grantees' sampling and data collection procedures was assessed according to two criteria and rated on a three-point unipolar scale ('No sampling or data collection issues identified', 'One issue identified' or 'Two or more issues identified'). To assess results under this domain, evaluators reviewed grantees reporting and survey datasets.

- Were the surveys administered to the required number of beneficiaries?
- Were the data collection tools implemented as instructed?

For the first criterion, projects were evaluated on whether they collected a sufficiently large sample of survey responses from their beneficiaries to meet the requirements stipulated at the outset of the performance period. The sample size required for each grantee was tailored to fit the reach targets outlined in their project application and designed to be large enough to measure results within a +/–5.0% margin of error.[xxi] This margin was chosen to balance feasibility of data collection with the need to ensure a suitably large sample of responses to robustly assess change at the portfolio and project levels.

For the second criterion, grantees' survey response datasets were assessed to identify any inconsistencies with the data collection and recording procedures established for the Shared Endeavour Fund. These inconsistencies could include late submission of project reports or exclusion of agreed survey questions. Where inconsistencies were found, grantees were demoted one rating level on the scale for this domain.

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xx Interclass correlation coefficient (ICC) ranges from 0.00 to 1.00. By convention, an interclass correlation of less than 0.50 indicates poor agreement, 0.50–0.75 moderate agreement, 0.75–0.90 good agreement and over 0.90 excellent agreement.

xxi Margin of error (or confidence interval) is a statistical measurement that indicates how many percentage points a figure drawn from a sample of respondents may differ from the population from which it is drawn (in the present case, all the beneficiaries of a given Shared Endeavour Fund project). Margins of error are expressed as a range above and below a midpoint figure. For example, a mean of 50% in a sample of respondents with a margin of error of +/–5.00% would indicate that the actual mean among all of a project's beneficiaries could be any value between 45% and 55%.

Project Effectiveness

The centrepiece of the evaluation was an assessment of the collective contribution of the projects to the four priority themes of the Shared Endeavour Fund. Contribution was measured using a set of 15 self-report survey instruments (referred to as the Common Measures), each of which was aligned with one of the scheme's priority themes.

As the programming of Shared Endeavour Fund grantees differed, not all 15 of the Common Measures were relevant to each project. The survey instruments were therefore allocated based on their alignment with the aims and content of the individual projects. The distribution of the instruments was conducted through a consensus process, with the measures initially selected by the evaluators, then reviewed and approved by MOPAC and finally confirmed by the grantees.

Research Design

The Common Measures were administered using a retrospective pre–post research design. In traditional pre–post designs, respondents answer questions before taking part in an activity or project and then answer the same questions again after their engagement ends. Conversely, in retrospective pre–post designs, both the before and after information is collected at the same time once the activity or project is completed.

The advantages of retrospective pre–post research designs are threefold. First, they only require one survey to capture pre- and post-data, reducing the collection burden on both grantees and their beneficiaries. Second, the findings from any statistical analysis tend to be more robust when performed using repeated-measures (within-group) analysis; they are exponentially more powerful in their ability to detect significant effects than between-group research designs. Third, retrospective designs mitigate response shift bias; this is the extent to which respondents' pre–post responses differ because their understanding of the question and/or themselves changes over the course of an intervention.[49]

All of the grantees were required to administer the survey to a pre-determined number of their beneficiaries. This data was then aggregated at the portfolio-level to assess the impact of the Shared Endeavour Fund. In total, 4,455 valid survey responses were collected from across the Shared Endeavour Fund portfolio.

Survey Instruments

Individual survey instruments were distributed to the Call Three grantees at the beginning of the performance period. Projects targeting children under the age of 12 were excluded from this process as the language and concepts investigated in the Common Measures were deemed too complex for this age group. In total, the youth cohorts of three projects were excluded from the evaluation for this reason. However, two of these projects also contained a teacher-training component that was assessed.

The survey instruments were designed to be as short as possible while still measuring all of the outcomes listed in grantees' project applications. For each question, respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement on a six-point Likert-type scale, running from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree', without a neutral option. Respondents were also asked to provide their views

regarding two points in time: before and after their experience with a given project. However, for the survey measure on message inoculation and the capacity assessment subscale related to skill of instruction, respondents could only logically be asked to report their experiences following engagement with the projects.

Common Measures Survey Scales

Priority Theme One: Raise Awareness

- **Awareness** is a bespoke, four-item measure developed for the evaluation based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour.[50] It assesses respondents' awareness, motivation and ability (i.e. sense of self-efficacy) to challenge the social problems addressed by a given project and was tailored to fit the aims and content of each initiative. It was administered by 13 grantees and completed by 3,155 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated good measurement reliability (α = .87).[xxii]
- **Message inoculation** is a bespoke, three-item measure developed for the evaluation based on inoculation theory.[51] It assesses the three components of attitudinal inoculation and effective counter-messaging, and it was tailored to fit the aims and content of each initiative. The measure consists of three components: a) how clear and specific was a given warning that one might be exposed to an extremist message; b) how convincing were the reasons in favour of the extremist message; and c) how convincing were the reasons in favour of the counter-message. It was administered by eight grantees and completed by 1,882 beneficiaries.
- **Digital literacy** is an off-the-shelf, four-item measure that assesses respondents' intention to develop responsible habits when assessing the veracity of information on social media.[52] It was administered by five grantee and completed by 1,083 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated sufficient measurement reliability (α = .70).

Priority Theme Two: Build Psychosocial Resilience

- **Brief Resilient Coping Scale (BRCS)** is an off-the-shelf, four-item measure that assesses respondents' capacity to cope with stress in a highly adaptive, resilient manner.[53] It was administered by three grantees and completed by 245 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated sufficient measurement reliability (α = .78).
- **Meaning in Life Questionnaire (MLQ)** is an off-the-shelf measure adapted by the evaluators to consist of two items that assess respondents' sense of meaning and purpose in life.[54] It was administered by four grantees and completed by 528 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated good measurement reliability (α = .82).
- **Self-Esteem Subscale** is an off-the-shelf measure adapted by the evaluators to consist of four items that assess respondents' self-respect and confidence in their own worth and abilities.[55] It was administered by two grantees and completed by 211 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated good measurement reliability (α = .81).
- **General Belongingness Scale (GBS)** is an off-the-shelf measure adapted by the evaluators to consist of three items that assess respondents' sense of belonging in their community and motivation to be accepted by others and avoid being shunned.[56] It was administered by five grantees to 561 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated sufficient measurement reliability (α = .71).

xxii Cronbach's alpha (α) ranges from 0.00 to 1.00. By convention, a value equal or greater than α = 0.70 is indicative of acceptable reliability, meaning that the items (i.e. question statements) comprising a survey instrument are highly correlated and presumably measure a single, coherent construct (e.g. an attitude or phenomenon).

- **Perspective-Taking Scale** is an off-the-shelf measure adapted by the evaluators to consist of three items that assess respondents' tendency to consider the viewpoints of others.[57] It was administered by five grantees and completed by 739 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated good measurement reliability (α = .81).
- **Tolerance of Difference** is an off-the-shelf, eight-item measure that assesses respondents' acceptance, respect and appreciation for difference and diversity.[58] It was administered by eight grantees and completed by 1,570 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated excellent measurement reliability (α = .93).

Priority Theme Three: Promote Prosocial Behaviours

- **Civic Engagement Scale (CES)** is an off-the-shelf measure adapted by the evaluators to consist of five items that assess respondents' sense of responsibility toward (and commitment to serve) their community.[59] It was administered by six grantees and completed by 1,420 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated excellent measurement reliability (α = .90).
- **Reporting hate: online** is a bespoke, four-item measure developed for the evaluation based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour.[60] It assesses respondents' intention (i.e. their confidence, motivation and ability) to flag/report hate speech on social media. It was administered by five grantees and completed by 1,150 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated sufficient measurement reliability (α = .79).
- **Reporting hate: offline** is a bespoke, four-item measure developed for the evaluation based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour.[61] It assesses respondents' intention to report hate incidents and crimes they witness offline. It was administered by five grantees and completed by 1,479 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated good measurement reliability (α = .88).
- **Challenging hateful views** is a bespoke, four-item measure developed for the evaluation and based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour.[62] It assesses respondents' intention to challenge a close friend or family member if they were to express a prejudiced or hateful view. It was administered by six grantees and completed by 1,742 beneficiaries. The scale demonstrated good measurement reliability (α = .88).
- **Bystander intervention** is a bespoke, 15-item measure developed for the evaluation, based on Darley and Latané's model for bystander interventions.[63] The measure consists of five separate three-item subscales: notice the event; interpret as emergency; accept responsibility; know how to intervene; and intention to intervene. It was administered by two grantees and completed by 788 beneficiaries. The five subscales demonstrated sufficient-to-good measurement reliability: notice the event α = .80; interpret as emergency α = .75; accept responsibility α = .81; know how to intervene α = .88; and intention to intervene α = .82.

Priority Theme Four: Strengthen Prevention Capabilities

- **Capacity-building assessment** is a bespoke, nine-item measure developed for the evaluation, based on a training assessment tool used for the Northwestern Neveda Regional Professional Development Program.[64] The measure consists of three separate three-item subscales: competency and knowledge gain; norms and intent; and skill of instruction. It was administered by five grantees and completed by 184 beneficiaries. The competency and knowledge gain subscale demonstrated sufficient reliability (α = .71) as did the capacity-building assessment overall (α = .74).

However, the norms and intent subscale was found to be slightly unreliable (α = .693), missing the conventionally accepted threshold for reliability by 0.7%. Closer inspection revealed that one item in this subscale – an item focused on the normality of discussing hate and extremism with young people – demonstrated 24% more variance than its counterparts. This variance made sense insofar as the topic is not a 'normal' subject of discussion with young people and thus respondents may not have agreed with it as strongly as the other two items in the subscale. In principle, the marginal reliability of the norms and intent subscale (α = .693) means that one must have less confidence that it is measuring a coherent theme. Regardless, the evaluation team believes it would be a disservice to omit this valuable and informative subscale simply because it was marginally below (.007) the conventionally accepted level of reliability that one would have liked to observe.

Inattentive responding checks

Additionally, the surveys were screened for careless responding using three inattentive responding checks. These items were interspersed throughout the survey and were designed to assess whether beneficiaries considered their responses to the survey questions before answering as opposed to speeding through them carelessly.[65]

The items read as follows:

a. 'I read instructions carefully. To show that you are reading these instructions, please leave this question blank.'
b. 'Please skip this question.'
c. 'This is a control question. Leave this question blank.'

Respondents who failed more than one of the inattentive responding checks were excluded from the analysis. This resulted in the removal of 6.3% of respondents from the dataset, a remarkably low number compared to surveys administered online that have commonly found inattentive responding near 35%.[66] In total, 4,754 survey responses were collected of which 299 were removed. This resulted in a final sample of 4,455 valid responses for the evaluation.

Data Analysis

The evaluation employed a three-stage analysis process to assess the effectiveness of the Shared Endeavour Fund and its projects. The first stage of the analysis process consisted of cleaning the dataset, screening it for inattentive responders, and creating composite index scores for each of the survey instruments at the pre- and post-timepoints. Next, a reliability analysis was performed using Cronbach's alpha to verify the internal consistency of each of the survey scales and ensure that they were measuring coherent constructs (e.g. awareness, digital literacy, tolerance). Finally, the evaluation used a two-level within-group design to analyse the data. The General Liner Model (GLM) analysis of variance (multi-factor ANOVA) was used to compare the pre–post index scores and test them for statistical significance and effect size. The 99% confidence intervals for the difference between the pre–post index scores (i.e. the margin of error) were also calculated and then adjusted for multiple comparisons by applying a Bonferroni correction to protect against alpha-slippage (i.e. the reporting false-positives). All of the confidence intervals were

significant (at the $p < .01$ probability level). As for the confidence intervals related to the mean in the skill of instruction subscale from the capacity-building assessment, this was computed via bootstrapped estimation. Bootstrap resampling was set at 5,000 iterations in accordance with the recommendation of Preacher and Hayes.[67]

Case Studies

A key objective of the evaluation was to showcase outstanding projects supported by the Fund. To achieve this objective, a set of project case studies was developed to illustrate the work of grantees and the findings of the evaluation, some of which are featured in this report. The case studies include a description of a given project, a summary of its activities, beneficiaries and results, and a testimonial from a direct beneficiary highlighting their experience with the project. The case studies are not intended to explain how or why any changes occurred or to facilitate cross-case comparisons. The specific cases included in the evaluation report should also not be seen as representative of the portfolio as a whole.

Nine illustrative case studies were developed for the evaluation. To select the case studies, a purposive best-case sampling approach was adopted, focused on the strongest projects associated with each priority theme. As the 22 projects in the portfolio were not equally distributed across the four priority themes, one case study was included in the report for every 5 projects (rounded upward) contributing to a theme. The resulting case studies are outlined in Table 26.

Table 26: Case studies selected for the Call Three Shared Endeavour Fund evaluation

Priority theme	Projects (#)	Case studies (#)	Cases selected
Raise awareness	13	3	• Connect Futures • Exit Hate UK • Maccabi GB
Build psychosocial resilience	7	2	• Future M.O.L.D.S. Communities • Integrity UK
Promote prosocial behaviours	12	3	• Chelsea FC Foundation • Tomorrow's Leaders • Protection Approaches
Strengthen prevention capabilities	5	1	• Manorfield Charitable Foundation

Data for the case studies were obtained through a document review of grantees' project applications, their donor reporting and a retrospective survey of project beneficiaries. The analysis considered both the outputs of these projects and their effects on the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of Londoners.

A.4 Limitations of the Evaluation Approach

There are limitations inherent in all research designs, and the evaluation approach for Call Three of the Shared Endeavour Fund is no exception. The key limitations identified in this evaluation are displayed in Table 27, along with the actions taken to mitigate them.

Table 27: Limitations and mitigations for the Call Three Shared Endeavour Fund evaluation

Factor	Limitation	Mitigation(s)
Misreporting of project results	Evaluation is based on self-report surveys, which are susceptible to response biases.	The surveys were completed anonymously, which minimised respondents' motivation for acquiescence, social desirability and self-presentation biases. No incentives were offered to respondents, further minimising acquiescence and social desirability biases. The survey included three inattentive responding checks to identify and screen careless responders from the dataset.
Survey sampling approach	Survey data samples obtained by grantees are not truly random; thus, their representativeness cannot be assured.	Presently, there is no mitigation for this issue. Ensuring random selection would require grantees to implement systematic sampling procedures unique to each project.
Assessing long-term impact	Respondents complete the survey immediately following their participation in a project; thus, the longer-term sustainability of project effects is unknown.	Presently, there is no mitigation for this issue. Assessing longer-term effects would require longitudinal data collection (e.g. over months or years) and the present evaluation findings are required more immediately.
Attribution of outcomes	Without a control or comparison group, it is impossible to preclude that observed effects are the result of an unmeasured external factor or a placebo effect, as opposed to the intervention.	Presently, there is no mitigation for this issue. Adopting an experimental design for the evaluation would have required approximately twice as many respondents, half of whom (the comparison group) would be prohibited from participating in the projects. For ethical reasons, it would be improper to waste the time of Londoners by asking them to participate in a comparison project merely to rule out an arguably minor threat to the evaluation's internal validity.



Naz Legacy Foundation, *Diversity Programme*

Annex B: Theory of Change[xxiii]

INPUTS
What goes into the Fund?

CAPABLE GRANTEES
Organisations are funded that operate in good faith and have sufficient:

- Technical and thematic expertise
- Organisational capacity (human, financial, material)
- Connections and partnerships with communities, local councils and authorities, schools, civil society organisations and/or other relevant institutions

APPROPRIATE BENEFICIARIES
Grantee organisations have access to appropriate beneficiaries who are sufficiently incentivised to engage with (and can be effectively serviced by) project activities.

Beneficiary populations may include:

- The public, particularly young Londoners
- Individuals and groups at higher risk of radicalisation and extremist recruitment
- Frontline practitioners in education, social services, civil society and communities

OUTPUTS
What does the Fund produce?

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED
Grantee organisations successfully deliver proposed project activities to planned target audiences that address intolerance, hate and extremism.

Project outputs may include:

- Training programmes, workshops, conferences and other events
- Mentoring, counselling and personal development sessions
- Tools, guides, lesson plans and other resources
- Sports, creative arts or field trip activities
- Media, communications and counter-narrative campaigns
- Technical assistance and support for beneficiary-led prevention activities, social action campaigns and teaching curricula

OUTCOMES
What changes because of the Fund?

1. RAISE AWARENESS
Increase Londoners' awareness of the existence and impact of, as well as counter-narratives to, intolerance, hate, extremism and/or terrorism

Project outcomes may include improving beneficiaries':

- Understanding of intolerance, hate, extremism and terrorism and their impact on individuals and communities
- Knowledge of extremist ideologies, radicalisation pathways and recognition of warning signs
- Resistance to extremist narratives, and support for counter- and alternative-narratives (i.e. message inoculation)
- Ability to recognise and manage the risks encountered online, including mis/disinformation, conspiracy theories and other harmful content (i.e. digital literacy)
- Access to on- and offline support, resources and services related to intolerance, hate, extremism, radicalisation

2. BUILD PSYCHOSOCIAL RESILIENCE
Strengthen psychosocial factors that promote resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment among vulnerable individuals and groups

Project outcomes may include improving beneficiaries':

- Emotional resilience (i.e. resilient coping)
- Self-esteem
- Sense of non-violent purpose and opportunity
- Sense of belonging
- Empathy and perspective-taking
- Tolerance of difference

3. PROMOTE PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOURS
Empower Londoners to safely and effectively challenge intolerant, hateful and extremist attitudes and behaviours.

Project outcomes may include improving beneficiaries':

- Awareness of and intention to use reporting processes, including for hate incidents and crimes, extremist materials and radicalisation concerns
- Ability and intention to conduct bystander interventions and challenge intolerant and hateful attitudes and behaviours
- Sense of self-efficacy, responsibility and intention to engage in prosocial behaviours
- Support for and participation in relevant social and community causes that challenge intolerance, hate and extremism

4. STRENGTHEN PREVENTION CAPABILITIES
Support frontline practitioners in education, social services, civil society and communities to prevent and counter intolerance, hate, extremism and radicalisation in local schools and communities.

Project outcomes may include improving beneficiaries':

- Capacity to design, implement and/or monitor activities addressing intolerance, hate and extremism
- Ability and intention to have difficult conversations about intolerance, hate, extremism and terrorism with young, marginalised or otherwise vulnerable individuals and groups
- Ability to recognise warning signs and safeguard young and vulnerable individuals and groups
- Access to research, tools, guides, lesson plans and other resources for prevention

GOALS
What are the long-term results of the Fund?

COMMUNITY PREVENTION
Civil society organisations in London are empowered to challenge intolerance, hate and extremism, and foster local communities that are more resilient to radicalisation and extremist recruitment

ASSUMPTIONS
What conditions, factors or risks may affect Fund results?

CAUSAL LINK ASSUMPTIONS
- Capable grantees apply for and are awarded Shared Endeavour Fund grants.
- Targeted beneficiaries are relevant to the priorities of the Shared Endeavour Fund and are sufficiently incentivised and able to participate in project activities.
- The scale and duration of supported projects is sufficient for them to achieve a measurable contribution to the priority themes of the Shared Endeavour Fund.

EXTERNAL FACTORS
- Public opinion in London is broadly favourable towards efforts to address intolerance, hate and extremism.
- Required project partners in local authorities and schools are receptive to the needs of the Shared Endeavour Fund and the organisations it supports.

xxiii A full narrative and diagrammatic Theory of Change for the Shared Endeavour Fund is available online. See Hulse, T. and Williams, M. J. (2023). Mayor of London's Shared Endeavour Fund: Theory of Change.



Maccabi GB, *Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination*

Annex C: Shared Endeavour Fund Projects

Arc Theatre Ensemble – London, *Unlimited*				1
Chelsea FC Foundation, *Standing Together* (Case study)				2
ConnectFutures, *Fake News, Extremism and Truth: Targeted PRU Programme* (Case study)		✓	✓	1
Exit Hate UK, *Peace Advocates* (Case study)		✓	✓	2
Faith Associates CIC, *Digital Safety and Citizens Programme*	✓	✓	✓	2
Future M.O.L.D.S Communities, *Sports For Us* (Case study)				1
Groundswell Project, *Communities Countering Hate*			✓	2
Heartstone, *Heartstone Story Circles*	✓		✓	2
Integrity UK, *Beyond Dialogue* (Case study)	✓	✓		2
JAN Trust, *Another Way Forward*			✓	2
Maccabi GB, *Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination* (Case study)		✓	✓	2
Manorfield Charitable Foundation, *Building Resilience to Extremism Through Enquiry* (Case study)	✓		✓	2
Naz Legacy Foundation, *Diversity Programme*	✓	✓	✓	2
Pan Intercultural Arts, *Building Bridges*				1
Protection Approaches, *London's Active Upstanders* (Case study)				2
Salaam Peace, *Positive Routes 2022-2023*				2
Shout Out UK, *Countering the Far-Right through Media Literacy*		✓	✓	2
Solutions Not Sides, *Youth Education Programme*	✓		✓	2
Tomorrow's Leaders, *Future Leaders Programme East* and *Future Leaders Programme West* (Case study)		✓		2
West Ham United Foundation, *Stop the Hate*		✓	✓	2

Raise Awareness
Promote Prosocial Behaviours
Tier One
Build Psychosocial Resilience
Strengthen Prevention Capabilities
Tier Two

Arc Theatre Ensemble – London

Unlimited



Unlimited uses interactive theatre and multi-media workshops to raise awareness and build resilience to intolerance and hate in primary schools across East London. Arc offers practical training to teachers in order to help them prepare students before the delivery of the performance workshops in schools. Unlimited features an original live theatre piece using a fictional World War II story to explore difference, prejudice, empathy and respect. Using age-appropriate language and exercises, the project takes participants on a journey of human behaviour, exploring today's technological era in which bullying, peer pressure, misinformation, propaganda, hate crime and extremism are amplified and accelerated through the internet and wider media. Promoting British values, Unlimited teaches beneficiaries to celebrate unity in diversity, while sensitively exploring and challenging damaging hateful narratives.

Activities:

Student:

27 interactive theatre workshops
2 contact hours per student

Teacher:

3 teacher training workshops
1 contact hour per teacher

Beneficiaries:

2,150 primary education students
130 teachers
14 schools
4 London boroughs

Faith Associates CIC

Digital Safety and Citizens Programme



The Muslim-led Digital Safety and Citizens Programme is designed to empower young Muslims in London with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate the digital world safely and responsibly. By addressing the challenges posed by online harms such as disinformation and radicalisation, Faith Associates aims to equip young Muslims with the tools to protect themselves online and be good digital citizens. The project delivers training workshops in Islamic faith schools, mosques and madrassahs, exposing beneficiaries to 'real life' scenarios in which they can model ideal responses to online harms. A proportion of beneficiaries are provided with further interactive mentoring to become peer leaders in their local schools and communities.

Activities:

Student:

9 school assemblies
48 school workshops (12 courses, 4 sessions each)
12 digital safety ambassador and card game sessions
4 contact hours per student

Educator:

2 educator training workshops
4 contact hours per educator

Beneficiaries:

603 secondary and further education students
44 educators
6 schools and madrassahs
8 London boroughs

Groundswell Project

Communities Countering Hate



Communities Countering Hate is a schools-based workshop designed for young people in secondary and further education that explores the radicalisation process through the lived experience of presenters, alongside video storytelling. This workshop uses short videos in a vlog/TikTok format to tell the story of two characters based on the experiences of two former extremists as they find themselves being led down two separate but intertwining paths to extremism. The workshops are discussion-based, and students delve into the emotions and thought processes of the characters as they slip down the rabbit hole of radicalisation. Communities Countering Hate ultimately explains the push-and-pull factors that lead to radicalisation and supports beneficiaries to avoid travelling down these paths themselves.

Activities:

- **79** school workshops
- **1** contact hour per beneficiary

Beneficiaries:

- **1,150** secondary education students
- **2,000** further education students
- **3** schools
- **4** London boroughs

Heartstone

Heartstone Story Circles



Heartstone provides a practical, innovative and positive environment for 9–12-year-olds to explore the negative impact of prejudice, intolerance and hate. The Story Circles centre on reading the book The Heartstone Odyssey through which students and their teachers safely and sensitively discuss all aspects of intolerance and hate, developing practical methods to address these issues. Heartstone's Story Circles support victims and challenge perpetrators, while helping young people to build confidence, empathy and a sense of community.

Activities:

Teachers:

- **6** story leader workshops
- **14** story leader support sessions
- **9** contact hours per teacher

Students:

- **192** Story Circle sessions (24 Story Circles, 8 sessions each)
- **8** contact hours per primary education student

Beneficiaries:

- **27** teachers
- **810** primary education students
- **22** schools
- **3** London boroughs

JAN Trust

Another Way Forward



Another Way Forward works in schools with students predominantly from marginalised and minority backgrounds. The project consists of interactive workshops in which young people learn about digital and media literacy, how to stay safe online, the radicalisation process and some common extremist narratives encountered on social media.

Activities:
21 school workshops
1 contact hour per beneficiary

Beneficiaries:
2,413 secondary education students
8 schools
5 London boroughs

Naz Legacy Foundation

Diversity Programme



The Diversity Programme delivers workshops in schools raising awareness of intolerant, hateful and extremist ideologies, as well as sessions promoting civic participation. The extremism sessions are led by a former far-right extremist who is now committed to exposing and eradicating extremism alongside an Imam who stopped members of his congregation from retaliating against the terrorist who attacked worshippers in Finsbury Park during Ramadan 2017.

The workshops challenge hateful ideologies through lived experience and theology, increasing the resistance of young people by offering them alternatives to the hateful narratives promoted by extremists. Meanwhile, the civic participation sessions encourage integration and inclusion. The Diversity Programme also deliver several 'diversity days', in which marginalised beneficiaries are taken to various cultural and business institutions to learn about the rich heritage of diverse communities in London and to showcase positive pathways to successful participation in society.

Activities:
10 school workshops (5 courses, 2 sessions each)
5 contact hours per beneficiary
10 diversity day field trips
6 contact hours per beneficiary

Beneficiaries:
430 secondary and further education students (workshops)
376 secondary and further education students (diversity days)
14 schools
12 London boroughs

Pan Intercultural Arts

Building Bridges



Building Bridges uses the arts and psychosocial resilience-building measures to develop reflectivity and critical thinking in cohorts of young adults, supporting them to understand commonalities between communities. Groups of 'immigrant community' and 'host community' youth explore ideas of otherness and division in separate, parallel sessions and then come together to share how they see and communicate these concepts. This intensive conflict-resolution project ultimately builds the capacity of beneficiaries to reject intolerance and hate towards 'out-groups' and become role models for promoting diversity and inclusion in their local communities.

Activities:
32 practical workshops
2 showcase events
23 contact hours per beneficiary

Beneficiaries:
34 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers ('immigrant community')
29 further education students ('host community')
1 school
1 London borough

Salaam Peace

Positive Routes 2022-2023



Positive Routes provides young people from disadvantaged and minority backgrounds access to physical activity sessions like football and fitness, supplemented with workshops and small group mentoring on citizenship and critical thinking to build and enhance their resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment. The project engages local young people in a positive sports and citizenship programme to show that as British citizens, we can be active and positive members of society, who influence positive change in our communities, regardless of faith, background and track record. Salaam Peace employs role models with lived experience of standing against hate and intolerance for beneficiaries to learn from and aspire to emulate. These mentors lead one-to-one mentoring and group-learning sessions where they create safe spaces to explore the difficult situations beneficiaries face daily, such as marginalisation, hatred, intolerance, economic inactivity, domestic violence and radicalisation into extremism and gang culture

Activities:
42 community outreach sessions
22 workshops
44 sports and physical activity sessions
1 residential trip
48 workshop hours per beneficiary
96 sports and physical activity hours per beneficiary

130 young people young people in out-of-school settings
4 London boroughs

Shout Out UK

Countering the Far-Right through Media Literacy



Countering the Far-Right through Media Literacy works with young people in Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) and Alternative Provisions (APs) to deliver digital and media literacy training, build emotional resilience and develop critical-thinking skills, while teaching beneficiaries how to stay protected against extremist ideologies on popular and newly emerging social media platforms. Beneficiaries explore digital literacy and critical thinking through the lens of countering far-right extremism, but this project also inoculates beneficiaries against a host of other online harms.

Activities:
15 school workshops (3 courses, 3 sessions each)
3 contact hours per beneficiary

Beneficiaries:
75 PRU / AP school students
5 schools
3 London boroughs

Solutions Not Sides

Youth Education Programme



The Youth Education Programme is designed to empower young people aged 14–18 to take a solution-focused approach to the Israel–Palestine conflict, based around the values of non-violence, equality for all and the rejection of hate. Through meeting Palestinian and Israeli peace activists, students experience diverse historical narratives, the humanisation of Israelis and Palestinians and witness a role model of dialogue without racism or hate from those directly affected by the conflict. Through the curriculum activities, they learn critical thinking and deepen their knowledge of human rights, security, international relations and conflict resolution. The project also provides training on recognising and tackling antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate for teachers.

Activities:
Student:
44 school workshops
2 contact hours per student

Teacher:
8 teacher training workshops
2 contact hours per teacher

Beneficiaries:
3,174 secondary and further education students
198 teachers
25 schools
15 London boroughs

West Ham United Foundation

Stop the Hate



Led by West Ham United F.C.'s Community Foundation in partnership with the anti-racism organisation Show Racism the Red Card, this project delivers multi-session workshops in secondary schools. Stop the Hate courses consist of an opening assembly led by an ex-professional footballer who speaks of their own experience of racism and prejudice on and off the pitch and encourages others to reject intolerant attitudes. The assemblies are followed up by a series of focused workshops on conscious and unconscious bias, extremism and hate crime. Over the course of the workshops, beneficiaries explore different manifestations of hate and intolerance as well as build their capacity to challenge bigoted opinions.

Stop the Hate also works with a selection of schools to identify students who may be vulnerable to radicalisation. These students receive follow up sessions and one-to-one mentoring to provide them with additional support and bolster their resilience to intolerance, hate and extremism.

Activities:

Core delivery

24 year-group assemblies
286 school workshops (2–5 workshops per course)
5 contact hours per beneficiary

Follow-up activities

25 targeted school workshops
163 mentoring sessions
5 ambassador and youth forum sessions.
3 additional contact hours per beneficiary

Beneficiaries:

2,651 secondary education students
200 students received targeted follow-up activities
10 schools
5 London boroughs

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