



Advancing CVE Research: The Roles of Global and Regional Coordinating Bodies

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ACRONYMS

AQIM	Al-Qaeda In The Islamic Maghreb
CTED	United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization And Reintegration
ECOWARN	Ecowas Early Warning And Response Network
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West Africa
GCERF	Global Community Engagement And Resilience Fund
GCSP	Geneva Center For Security
GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
ICCT	International Centre For Counter-Terrorism – The Hague
ICPVTR	International Centre For Political Violence And Terrorism Research
ICSR	International Centre For The Study Of Radicalisation And Political Violence
ISIL	Islamic State In Iraq And The Levant
ISS	Institute For Security Studies - Africa
JI	Jemaah Islamiya
OSCE	Organization For Security And Co-Operation In Europe
P/CVE	Preventing And Countering Violent Extremism
RAN	Radicalisation Awareness Network
RESOLVE	Researching Solutions To Violent Extremism Network
SEARCCT	Southeast Asia Regional Centre For Counter Terrorism
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic And Social Research And Training Centre For Islamic Countries
TCCVE	Tafiti Center For Research On Conflict And Violent Extremism
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
VERLT	Violent Extremism And Radicalisation That Lead To Terrorism
WANEP	West Africa Network For Peace-Building
UN	United Nations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An increasing number of institutions and scholars focusing on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and related research has emerged in the recent past, as has a number of networks to help coordinate and facilitate such research initiatives. Notably, this development includes the establishment of “Hedayah”, the first-ever International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism, in 2012¹, and the more recent launch of the RESOLVE (Researching Solutions to Violent Extremism Network) global network in September 2015². The present report aims at assessing how various research initiatives on CVE are engaging among themselves, and presents a set of concise, practical recommendations on how research efforts could be improved at the regional and global levels. Traditionally, CVE research has looked at the so-called drivers of radicalisation, and explored ways of preventing individuals from joining violent extremist groups, including developing effective counter-narratives and promoting the roles of communities, women and the youth in these efforts. More recently, research has focused on the issue of foreign terrorist fighters: understanding why and how individuals travel abroad to join terrorist groups, how to prevent them from joining, and how to deal with them upon their return. There is also an increased interest in the CVE field from non-traditional

counterterrorism actors and practitioners, such as those involved in peacekeeping operations, Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR), conflict prevention, and importantly, development actors. Against this background, this paper highlights the need to enhance coordination and communication among new and existing CVE-focused institutions and platforms. It suggests to create a single consolidated platform to gather relevant research that could be widely accessible as a resource for researchers, practitioners and governments alike, and that could also serve as a network hub for various existing research and practitioners’ networks. The recommendations section includes a call to the CVE community in general and to donors in particular to support regional and local research institutions and initiatives by strengthening the formers’ institutional and technical capabilities, and to facilitate platforms for coordination. A call is also made to support a broader spectrum of voices in CVE research, to ensure that contextual diversity is adequately reflected in CVE research, and to facilitate the translation of existing relevant research papers to maximize their impact by ensuring outreach to a wider audience. Finally, a recommendation is also made to invest in and facilitate more national-level assessments of the drivers of violent extremism and resilience studies.

1 <http://www.hedayah.ae>

2 <http://www.usip.org/programs/projects/resolve-network-researching-solutions-violent-extremism>



INTRODUCTION

While dedicated research on preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) has been limited to date, the proliferation of general counter-terrorism (CT) research since the attacks of 11th of September 2001 in the United States has provided an important knowledge-base for researchers, policymakers and practitioners focusing on the prevention of terrorism. Especially relevant in this regard have been the research efforts looking at the dynamics of radicalisation and recruitment, de-radicalisation and counter-radicalisation. Over the past fifteen years, a plethora of think tanks, research centres and academic programmes dedicated to understanding the causes and issues of terrorism have emerged¹ Since 2005, however, the emphasis on the preventive dimensions of counterterrorism efforts has increased, translating into a growing international focus on P/CVE.

Normative frameworks have also increasingly underscored the focus on comprehensive approaches to terrorism, with a specific focus on prevention. The UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy, adopted by consensus by the UN General Assembly in 2006, notably includes a pillar dedicated to addressing “the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism” (pillar I), as well as a pillar reaffirming the importance of the promotion and protection of human rights while doing so (pillar IV). Additionally, UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions have

increasingly stressed the need for such a preventive approach, notably UNSCR 1373 (2001), which called upon UN Member States to improve cooperation to prevent terrorist acts, and more recently UNSCR 2178 (2015) addressing the issue of foreign terrorist fighters - the first UNSC resolution adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to expressly cite CVE.

At the regional and national levels, several countries and regions, including the United States, the United Kingdom and the European Union, have emphasized the above-mentioned preventive approach to counterterrorism in their own national counterterrorism strategies, and a broader range of states are currently looking at developing national counterterrorism and/or P/CVE strategies in line with the principles outlined in the recently launched UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism² Such is the case, for example, of the EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism, revised in May 2014, which takes a comprehensive view of CVE and identifies priority areas for EU action, both internally and externally³ Recognizing that CVE can be both “directly and indirectly relevant to improving the delivery of EU assistance and development aid in vulnerable countries”, the EU also promotes development approaches aimed at strengthening resilience against violent extremism⁴

It is within this context that the area of CVE has evolved from a “rhetorical commitment

1 In 2010, Benjamin Freedman compiled a list of terrorism research centres that consisted of 100 institutes, programmes, and organizations in the field of terrorism, counterterrorism, radicalisation, and asymmetric warfare studies, see: [Freedman, Benjamin, “Terrorism Research Centres: 100 Institutes, Programmes and Organisations in the Field of Terrorism, Counter-Terrorism, Radicalisation and Asymmetric Warfare Studies,” Perspectives on Terrorism, Vol. 4, No. 5, 2015](#)

Similarly, in 2013, Rohan Gunaratna surveyed the landscape of terrorism research centres and suggested that in order to effectively counter the threat of violent extremism, think tanks should evolve to focus on strengthening community engagement, providing capacity building, and establishing partnerships, see: [Gunaratna, Rohan, “The Evolving Role of Think Tanks in Countering Extremism and Terrorism,” in SEARCCT's Selection of Articles, Volume 1, 2013](#)

2 United Nations General Assembly, “Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,” Report of the Secretary-General, A/70/674, 24 December 2015.

3 Council of the EU, ‘The European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism’, 24 November 2005; Council of the EU, ‘Revised EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism’, 19 May 2014 (adopted June 2014).

4 For more information on key EU policies and programmes in this domain, see [European Commission, “STRIVE for Development,” 2015](#)

to an increasingly prominent subfield of counterterrorism policy and practice”.⁵ This evolution can be seen especially at the international level, for example with the establishment of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and its CVE Working Group; the Hedayah Center; and with the setup of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF). Furthermore, the Researching Solutions to Violent Extremism Network (RESOLVE) was established to facilitate and coordinate locally-informed research on the dynamics of violent extremism, and to expand a multidisciplinary approach to deepening the understanding of drivers of radicalization.⁶ A range of initiatives from local community-based projects to national media and strategic communication programmes, for example, that bring together a range of stakeholders including education, development, media and civil society practitioners as well as government and law enforcement actors, have also been undertaken.

Lessons learned from these experiences have underscored that relying on general “cookie-cutter” CVE programmes is not the most effective approach, and that context-specific programmes acknowledging the peculiarities of political, social and cultural dynamics, are key to achieve effective and sustainable interventions.

Against this backdrop and in light of the calls for more evidence-based and tailored-made policies and programmes, CVE research is likely to proliferate. To this end, it is important to take stock of CVE research

initiatives to ensure that research efforts are directed towards providing clear policy and programmatic guidance for policymakers and practitioners alike working on the CVE realm, particularly in the design, implementation and evaluation phases of CVE programmes. This report provides an overview of several CVE research and initiatives to date, and offers a set of recommendations on how various research efforts could be coordinated and strengthened at the regional and global levels. A directory of entities (institutions, organizations, consortiums) focusing on CVE is also included in the Annex.

5 [Peter Romaniuk, “Does CVE Work? Lessons Learned From the Global Effort to Counter Violent Extremism,” Global Center on Cooperative Security, October 2015](#)

6 For more about RESOLVE, see www.resolvenet.org.



METHODOLOGY OF THE REPORT

The methodology utilized for this report combined desktop analysis of open source information and direct consultations and interviews with key partners and stakeholders focusing on CVE matters. For methodological reasons, the research carried out for this compilation was limited to those entities that identify themselves as undertaking CVE or CVE-related work. Additionally, since there is still a certain level of ambiguity and debate around the scope and definition of CVE, plus the fact that several CVE-relevant research draw on other fields of study not always labelled as CVE, the criteria for what materials constitute CVE could not avoid certain extent of subjectivity.

As the CVE discipline evolves, researchers and practitioners continue to build on an existing body of knowledge, experiences and expertise in a number of related fields, including development, psychology, sociology, anthropology, history and gender studies, as well as conflict prevention, peace-keeping and peace-building⁷ There is also increased focus on the relationship between CVE efforts and the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders, as well as the preventive

components of efforts to address the challenges posed by foreign terrorist fighters. However, as stated earlier, this mapping focuses only on organizations that have indirectly or directly engaged in CVE research or CVE dialogue.

In recognition of the nature of available research in this field, this mapping comprises not only academic or peer-reviewed research papers, but also relevant documents and publications such as policy briefings and commentaries that could contribute to inform a CVE knowledge-base framework. This selection does not necessarily indicate the quality of the referenced research or document. The entities and selected research included in this paper were grouped by region (which were further sub-divided nationally) and internationally.

For the same reasons outlined above, this compilation cannot and does not intend to be exhaustive. Rather, it aims at providing international stakeholders interested in the CVE field with a useful overview of the current landscape of research institutions and initiatives. It has been conceived as a reference tool and, as such, it is our hope that it will be a living document that could be updated over time, in line with the constant evolution of the CVE field.

7 For an in-depth analysis of the evolution of CVE, see [Peter Romaniuk \(2015\), *Does CVE Work? Lessons Learned From the Global Effort to Counter Violent Extremism*. Global Center on Cooperative Security](#)

STATE OF THE ART OF CVE RESEARCH

CVE research to date has identified two main sets of drivers that can contribute to an individual's support for, or participation in, violent extremist groups.

“Push” factors are structural conditions that in themselves, or most likely, in combination, can fuel grievances that make individuals receptive to violent extremist ideas. These grievances may be real or perceived, or felt on behalf of communities with whom individuals share a cultural, ideological, religious, or ethnic bond, even if they are at a physical distance. The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy identifies some of these conditions, which were reiterated in the Secretary General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, as unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance.⁸ These factors were underscored by a 2009 USAID study which listed seven drivers of violent extremism identified by experts: 1) denial of basic political rights and civil liberties; 2) gross violations of human rights and government repression; 3) widespread corruption and perceived impunity for elites; 4) poorly governed areas; 5) protracted violent conflicts; 6) governments perceived as illegitimate; and 7) previous support to violent extremist groups to serve national strategic interests. While no direct causal relationship to radicalisation can be proved, many of these issues have factored prominently in recruitment and radicalisation narratives of groups like the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh, for example, but also far-right extremist groups.

“Pull” factors are proximate incentives that prompt material or ideological support for, or participation in, extremist groups. Among these factors are social networks and personal relationships; material and social

benefits of belonging to a violent extremist group; and the influence of charismatic leaders or attractive ideas and causes. Traumatic events or tragedies, experienced directly by an individual and/or his/her family or friends, or indirectly by a community with which they share an emotive bond, can also create powerful cognitive openings to prompt participation in violent groups or activities. Powerful familial ties or events may also prompt individuals to reconsider violent extremist ideas and activities. Another important “pull” factor is the appeal of ideologies propagated by extremist groups, often through well-executed strategic communication and outreach campaigns, particularly using the Internet and the so-called “dark web”.

In early 2016, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) released its strategy entitled “Preventing Violent Extremism through Inclusive Development and the Promotion of Tolerance and Respect for Diversity”. The document outlines a set of eight drivers of violent extremism, primarily reflecting structural conditions that are believed to create a hospitable environment for violent extremist groups to recruit individuals and gain support and sympathy by exploiting grievances. These are: 1) economic exclusion and limited opportunities for upward mobility; 2) political exclusion, shrinking civic space and limited opportunities for participation; 3) rejection of growing diversity in society; 4) weak state capacity and failing security; 5) perceptions of injustice, corruption and mistreatment of certain groups; 6) rejection of socio-economic and political system; 7) role and impact of global politics; and 8) changing global culture and banalization of violence. Broadly, the strategy underscores that where the state-society relationship is broken and there is an overall rejection of pluralism, violent extremist groups can flourish.⁹

As these drivers highlight, much of the analysis on radicalisation to violent extremism in a number of developing countries has focused on the “push” factors or structural

⁸ UN General Assembly, United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, A/RES/60/288, 20 September 2006 (adopted 8 September 2006).



conditions. However, in a number of countries with past experiences of organized violent extremist groups, researchers have spent more time examining the individual dimensions of the problem, i.e. why violent extremist groups are attractive to individuals, and why individuals may be inspired to support and join violent extremist groups, and even travel abroad to fight for their cause. This focus is particularly notable in Europe, for example, which confronts the challenge of individual or small groups that may or may not have formalized institutional connections with violent extremist groups but may be inspired to act by them. Such perpetrators pose a particularly challenging dilemma for law enforcement officials, as they may have no prior records of criminal activity and their preparatory footprint may be invisible to state institutions. In the current environment, attacks perpetrated by supporters of ISIL have particularly highlighted the challenges of differentiating between ISIL-directed and facilitated attacks, and those undertaken by individuals or small groups inspired by its ideology and tactics and benefitting from the wealth of open-source training and information materials now available on the internet.

Even with the normative and growing institutional backing for CVE, this area of policy and practice suffers from a weak knowledge-base platform. This is due to a number of factors, including unfamiliarity with concepts, definitions and scope of work associated with CVE, funding for preventive work and research; and technical-capacity gaps in research and analysis. How the “push” and “pull” factors interact, and whether in fact they provide a useful typology of drivers, remains debated by some experts. The majority of CVE research covers many of

the underlying conditions that can give rise to other violent manifestations of concern, while others focus on conflict and violence prevention, criminology and organized crime, to name a few. The ambiguity about the parameters of “CVE” creates some challenges for researchers where the terms, objectives, and indicators are not sufficiently defined so as to clarify what constitutes “CVE research.”

However, as the CVE field develops, it continues to rely and build heavily on an existing body of knowledge, experience, and expertise in a number of related fields, such as conflict prevention, development, psychology, anthropology, history, criminology and gender studies. These continue to enrich the CVE discourse. Moreover, as there is increased focus on the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders, including a CVE dimension in preventing recidivism and the violent radicalisation of detainees’ networks, lessons learned from global DDR and “de-radicalisation” or “disengagement” efforts -including those aimed at nationalist and other ideologically driven groups- are also relevant.¹⁰ As more CVE programmes and policies complete a “policy cycle”, there is also increasing scope to evaluate the impact, with a number of national studies being undertaken to assess the outcome and impact of CVE interventions.¹¹

CVE and terrorism-related research has not gone without criticism, however. Terrorism scholar Marc Sageman, for example, has pointed out a lack of progress and quality of terrorism research¹² This might be a result of a lack of publicly available data and funding for empirically-based research, which has led to many “assumptions and out-dated hypotheses that have little relevance to the

9 UNDP, “Preventing Violent Extremism through Inclusive Development and the Promotion of Tolerance and Respect for Diversity: A development response to addressing radicalisation and violent extremism,” January 2016

10 Naureen Chowdhury Fink, “The Blue Flag in Grey Zones: Exploring the Relationships between Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in UN Field Operations,” in *UN DDR in an Era of Violent Extremism: Is it Fit for Purpose?*, Edited by James Cockayne and Siobhan O’Neil, United Nations University – Center for Policy Research, 2015

11 For example, see *Julian Brett, Kristina Bro Eriksen, Anne Kirstine Rønn Sørensen, and Tana Copenhagen Aps, “Lessons Learned from Danish and Other International Efforts on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) in Development Contexts,” Evaluation Study, 2015, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark*
Edwin Bakker (2015) EU Counter-radicalisation Policies: A Comprehensive and Consistent Approach?, Intelligence and National Security, 30:2-3, 281-305, DOI: 10.1080/02684527.2014.988442; and Peter Romaniuk, Does CVE Work?

current younger, fresher and angrier crop of violent extremists”¹³ Additionally, a 2008 review of terrorism literature found that only 3 per cent of articles from peer-reviewed sources appeared to be rooted in empirical analysis, and in general there was an “almost complete absence of evaluation research” concerning antiterrorism strategies¹⁴ While many scholars agree with Sageman’s view that we are no closer to answering the question, “what leads a person to turn to political violence?”, others argue that the focus should be on understanding the broader number of radicalised but non-violent individuals in order to develop better CVE policies and initiatives.¹⁵

Nevertheless, the uptick in interest in CVE is likely to continue, prompting scholars and researchers to better understand how and why individuals and groups are motivated to support or join violent extremist groups, how terrorism relates to contemporary conflicts and if and how interventions can effectively prevent or address violent extremism. The rise of ISIL has also prompted greater interest in understanding how contemporary terrorist groups relate to conflict actors, organized crime, as well as the impact on international humanitarian law and multilateral counterterrorism/CVE practices, and is likely to shape research interest for many years to come.

12 Sageman, Marc, “The Stagnation of Terrorism Research,” *Terrorism and Political Violence* 26, no. 4 (2014): 576.

13 [Aly, Anne, “Your theory about violent extremism doesn’t help us understand why a teenager would kill,” *The Guardian*, 7 October 2015](#)

14 [Biglan, Anthony, “Where Terrorism Research Goes Wrong,” *The New York Times*, 6 March 2015](#)

15 David Schanzer, “No Easy Day: Government Roadblocks and the Unsolvable Problem of Political Violence: A Response to Marc Sageman’s “The Stagnation in Terrorism Research,” *Terrorism and Political Violence* 26, no. 4 (2014): 596



INTERNATIONAL CVE RESEARCH AND INITIATIVES

A number of initiatives have been developed or are underway to promote local or national engagement in CVE efforts, most notably by connecting practitioners, activists and researchers through a variety of regional and thematic networks. In December 2012, Hedayah, the first-ever International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism, was launched in Abu Dhabi, UAE, under the aegis of the GCTF. Research and analysis represents a core component of Hedayah's mandate, with the objective of facilitating research activities and broadening the network of fellows and researchers focused on CVE. Since 2014, Hedayah and its partners began to organize an annual CVE research conference to highlight current trends in the field and provide a platform to share CVE research and analysis, and an edited volume is produced to capture the research presented during the conference.¹⁶

Following the White House's Summit to Counter Violent Extremism held in the United States in February 2015, and subsequent international high-level meetings and summits in a range of countries, the need for better and more research was underscored in the resultant Action Agenda. In September 2015, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, international stakeholders launched the Researching Solutions to Violent Extremism Network (RESOLVE). In addition to generating, facilitating, aggregating, and synthesizing research on the dynamics of violent extremism, the network seeks to connect local researchers, practitioners and policymakers so that they can collaborate

to generate locally informed research in the field. It is envisioned that the network members will collectively curate the data and analysis produced, and that an on-line research laboratory will be used to post findings to further catalyze locally informed research on violent extremism to promote effective policy and practice.¹⁷

The UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) has also launched a global research network to engage and enhance its partnerships with international, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society, academia and other entities in conducting research and information-gathering, and identifying good practices to promote the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). The research network currently consists of 28 think tanks and research institutions from Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, the Americas and Oceania.¹⁸ One of the key benefits of this network is that it connects researchers directly to UN policymakers, and creates a platform for communicating policy themes and priorities for which a deepened evidence-based would be useful.

These research networks are crucial in efforts to catalogue and coordinate CVE research and activities going forward, especially given the development of a burgeoning community of practice which includes actors from a range of disciplines and backgrounds working on CVE. A growing body of research and scholarship more specific to CVE policy and practice is beginning to emerge, especially with the establishment of research centres and networks. This includes research on transnational terrorist networks, individual actors, extremist narratives and ideology, and personal motivations, including from a gender perspective. There are also a number

¹⁶ [Hedayah, CVE Research Conference 2014](#).

¹⁷ See www.resolvenet.org

¹⁸ [Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, "Launch of CTED global research network,"](#)

of widely cited studies on global drivers of violent extremism and on the structural and proximate conditions associated with radicalisation and mobilization to violence¹⁹. The visibility and influence of ISIL on the internet and the outflow of over 30,000 foreign fighters and supporters from over 100 countries traveling to ISIL-controlled territory²⁰ as well as a number of “lone-wolf” or small-group attacks either inspired by ISIL or with their direct command and control, has turned international attention again to individual motivations and on-line recruitment.²¹ In this space, private sector technology firms have emerged as key interlocutors and while academic research has much to contribute, firms like social media companies and search engine platforms are under increased pressure to share trends, knowledge and early warnings with public sector actors.

19 See [Denoeux, G., and Carter, L. \(2009\). “Guide to the Drivers of Violent Extremism,” U.S. Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#)

20 [The Soufan Group. \(2015\). Foreign Fighters: An Updated Assessment of the Flow of Foreign Fighters into Syria and Iraq. The Soufan Group](#)

21 See J.M. Berger, “Jihad Joe: Americans Who Go to War in the Name of Islam,” Potomac Books; and [Rukmini Callimachi, “ISIS and the Lonely Young America,” The New York Times, 27 June 2015](#)



REGIONAL CVE RESEARCH AND INITIATIVES

The following section provides a snapshot of CVE research and initiatives in different regions. More details about the research and entities referred to below can be found in the annex of this report.

AFRICA

East Africa and the Horn

The primary focus of most of the research in the region has been on the drivers of radicalisation and recruitment into violent extremist groups like al-Shabaab. Research to date has explored the evolution and impact of violent extremist groups in countries and the wider region, while little attention has been given to analyzing why individuals become radicalised. In addition, there is also some analysis on recruitment strategies, such as the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR) research on the use of social media by al-Shabaab to recruit individuals beyond its borders.²² While there are some studies on “pull” factors,²³ the predominant focus of research in East Africa has been on “push” factors. However, there are a number of organizations that are currently implementing CVE initiatives and may have the potential to carry out, support or assist with local research, as reflected in the Annex.

Notably, the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), which is headquartered in South Africa but has regional offices in Kenya, Ethiopia and Senegal, is a policy, research and capacity-building organization that has increased its focus on CVE in the region. ISS is also a Steering Committee member of RESOLVE. More recently, following the White House CVE Summit, the Horn and Eastern Africa Countering Violent Extremism Center of Excellence and Counter-Messaging Hub

was announced. It is anticipated that the Center will help to support capacity building initiatives and coordinate regional efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism, and to serve as a regional research hub. In addition, a dedicated research center, the Tafiti Center for Research on Conflict and Violent Extremism (TCCVE), was recently established in Nairobi, Kenya to spearhead the Africa Policy Institute’s policy research and dialogue on countering violent extremism. The Africa Policy Institute is also a Steering Committee member of RESOLVE.

West Africa and the Sahel

CVE-relevant research has focused on the growth and increasing activity of violent Islamic groups such as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and its affiliates, and Boko Haram in Nigeria, for example. In addition, a number of studies have looked at the factors/drivers of violent extremism in the region and sources of resilience for countries that have remained relatively stable in a volatile region. This type of research is particularly important given the transnational nature of the threat and vast porous borders, which could create spaces for increased recruitment and radicalization in the region.

The United Nations, through the Secretary-General’s Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, has generated research on particular dimensions of the challenge, such as radicalisation within cross-border communities in the Sahel. While the Integrated Strategy is also not specifically labeled “CVE” or “PVE”, it has been undertaken with a view to provide an evidence-base for multilateral efforts in the region to advance prevention through security and development.

To date, individual experts are undertaking the majority of the CVE work in the region, but there are an increasing number of organizations focusing on the topic, such as the Timbuktu Institute in Dakar. Nevertheless, as it is also the case in other parts of the world,

22 [Alexander Meleagrou-Hitchens, Shiraz Maher, and James Sheehan, “Lights, Camera, Jihad: Al-Shabaab’s Western Media Strategy,” International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence \(ICSR\), November 2012](#)

23 See for example [Anneli Botha, “Radicalisation in Kenya: Recruitment to al-Shabaab and the Mombasa Republican Council,” Institute for Security Studies, September 2014.](#)

most of the organizations in this region do not have dedicated or CVE-specific areas of work or research, but have built on existing knowledge in their various fields of practice to inform their CVE-related activities. Many of these organizations were established as peace building or conflict resolution/mitigation organizations, and use their expertise and lessons learned to promote non-violent means of addressing grievances and other “push” factors that contribute to violent radicalization, like is the case of the West Africa Network for Peace-building (WANEP), founded in 1998 in response to civil wars in West Africa in the 1990s. WANEP is the civil society-implementing partner for the ECOWAS regional early warning and response system (ECOWARN), and has recently developed a set of early warning indicators for violent extremism in West Africa and efforts are underway to integrate these into the ECOWARN mechanism.²⁴

ASIA

Central Asia

Research in the region has focused primarily on the regional dimensions of terrorism and violent extremism and the “push” factors contributing to radicalisation and heightened instability. Research has also looked at Islamist extremism and links with al-Qaeda and ISIL within the region. Additionally, for example, USAID conducted both regional and national risk assessments of violent extremism in Central Asia, including in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

There do not seem to be many national and local organizations in Central Asia currently undertaking research on CVE issues, but there seems to be potential among some of the organizations listed in the Annex to undertake such a task. Representatives from a number of organizations in the region listed in the Annex participated in a regional CVE conference for Central and South Asia in June 2015, and have gained greater awareness and

knowledge about the peculiarities of the CVE field. The technical capabilities of several of these organizations could be further developed so that they could undertake more CVE-specific work in their respective countries, and as programmatic experiences increase there is greater scope for targeted research and lessons-learned exercises.

Regionally, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is addressing issues related to violent extremism and radicalisation that lead to terrorism (VERTL), particularly on radicalisation of women and youth. The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) also provides a valuable platform to further CVE efforts in the region. The Centre was established following the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in order to support countries in the region to build their capacities to respond to existing threats and emerging challenges. This regional organization would be well placed to support new and ongoing research initiatives in the CVE domain, especially in light of the recent launch of the UN Secretary General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

South Asia

Research in South Asia has for a long time focused on groups espousing a range of ideologies. Much of the research and analysis in South Asia regarding history, politics, governance and security in the region has been infused with discussions about political violence, the role of religion on politics, and weak governance. A range of groups including ethno-nationalist separatists, left and right wing groups and religiously motivated ones have also been studied extensively, including the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Maoist movements in India, Nepal and throughout the region, as well as a number of regional separatist groups. While this research is not specifically focused on

²⁴ See *West Africa Network for Peace-building, “Stakeholders Meeting to Development Early Warning Indicators on Violent Extremism in West Africa,” Summary of Proceedings, October 2014;* and *“Countering Violent Extremism in West Africa,”*



CVE, it is critical to develop an understanding of the drivers and dynamics in the region that may create an enabling environment for violent extremist groups, and therefore shape CVE efforts.

Recent research is beginning to look at the significant degree of terrorist violence over the years at the hands of violent extremist groups. Much of the research in Pakistan focuses on the role that religious institutions do or can play in relation to violent extremism, as well as other issues like the role of the media, state institutions and geopolitical dynamics. There is also a body of work in the region exploring Maoist/ Communist inspired violence, though they have not yet been the focus of deliberately targeted CVE interventions and research. There are also interesting studies being conducted on persuasion and violence in inter-religious conflict environments. For instance, field experiments were conducted in India (among Sunni and Shi'a Muslims) to uncover factors that could explain individual-level variation in support for violence against members of a religious out-group, as well as to explore how individuals can be persuaded to exhibit higher political tolerance to that group.²⁵

South Asia is also home to many regional research networks and think tanks that look at national and regional security issues. While many of the organizations do not have a dedicated CVE focus, a number of them regularly contribute to CVE research and programming and have also participated in conferences, workshops, and other events on CVE, contributing to a growing network and body of knowledge on CVE in the region.

Southeast Asia

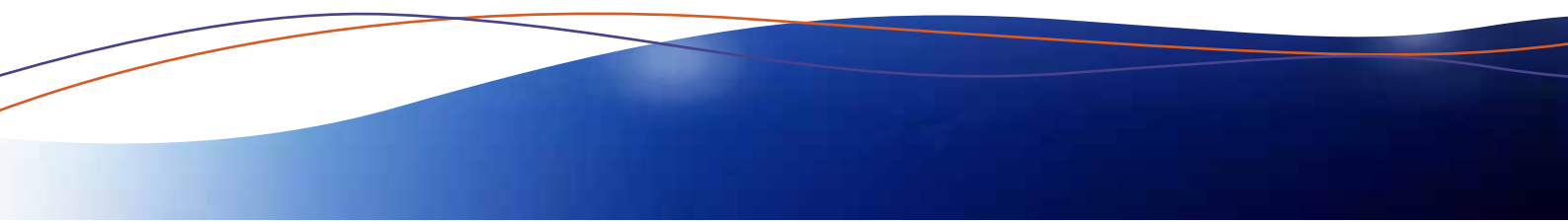
Like South Asia, Southeast Asia has also been affected by extremist violence from

nationalist, separatist, ideological, and religious groups. Much of the research has focused on these on-going conflicts and political tensions in the region that have contributed an additional dimension to extremism and conflict. Building on Singapore's rich experience with DDR programmes, the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) recently launched The Strategies on Aftercare and Reintegration (SOAR) Network, which aims to explore emergent key challenges that have impacted the terrorism landscape, as well as on-going efforts at rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Regionally, studies have focused primarily on the evolution of Jemaah Islamiya (JI), a still active although weakened terrorist group with the ultimate goal of creating a cross-border caliphate (or Islamic state). Furthermore, a number of countries in the region are reportedly witnessing a new dimension to the threat given the emergence of ISIL and al-Qaida affiliates like the al-Nusra Front. As a result, researchers are looking at the influence of these groups on existing terrorist networks like JI and the domestic and regional impact of foreign fighters and returnees. Nevertheless, a recent study by the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT), sponsored by the EU and UNODC, aims to deepen understanding on the phenomenon of ISIL radicalisation in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, and proposes possible frameworks to deal with this challenge both in the respective countries and at a regional level.²⁶ While much of the research has explored "push" factors of violent extremism, there is increased focus on "pull" factors, especially given the high number of foreign fighters being recruited on the Internet by ISIL (it is estimated that there are at least 600 Southeast Asians fighting in Syria)²⁷

²⁵ Sharma, Kunaal. Presentation at International CVE Research Conference, December 2015, UAE.

²⁶ [Samuel, Thomas Koruth, "Radicalisation in Southeast Asia: A Selected Case Study of Daesh in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines," SEARCCT, 2016](#)



EUROPE

A notable majority of CVE research and projects are coming out of Europe and North America, reflecting an interest among donors in developing a more comprehensive knowledge-base in the CVE field.

Within Europe, the bulk of research has for a long time focused on right-wing extremism and violence, as reflected in the “Exit” programmes in Germany and Sweden, for example, which have emerged to help individuals leave those movements. Research in this area is still ongoing, as is highlighted by the recent announcement of the Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX): Right-Wing Extremism, Hate-Crime and Political Violence at the University of Oslo, for example.²⁸ Studies also explore historical experiences of terrorism in the region, and a wealth of literature on the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Red Brigades, and other groups has informed critical analysis in this line of work.

As one of the regions to have a dedicated focus on prevention in its counterterrorism strategy, it is not surprising that Europe is also home to a number of research networks specifically related to CVE. Most notably, the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) was launched in 2011 by the European Commission, and serves as an EU-wide umbrella network of practitioners and local actors involved in countering violent radicalisation. The International Center for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR) partners with a number of research institutions - including the University of Pennsylvania, The Inter-disciplinary Center in Herzilya, Georgetown University and the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy - to foster cross-regional understanding and academic research. The Geneva Center for Security (GCSP) Policy in Switzerland has also

increased focus on CVE and on generating better understanding about the intersection of challenges like CVE and addressing transnational organized crime, for example.

Additionally, a Balkans Regional CVE Initiative was also announced on the margins of the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2015.²⁹ It is anticipated that the Government of Albania will lead this Western Balkans regional CVE initiative to build regional capacity and cooperation on CVE issues, in particular through supporting front-line CVE practitioners, civil society and local communities, developing national CVE strategies, and promoting research, education, and counter-messaging.

CVE research in the region also looked at the “pull” factors attracting individuals to support or join and fight alongside violent extremist groups abroad, such as ISIL and al-Nusra Front. In particular, researchers are starting to look at the role of communication technologies in both enabling recruitment and promoting counter messages to prevent individuals from becoming radicalized.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

There is an extensive body of research and analysis on religion and politics in the region, which, though beyond the scope of this report, is useful to inform CVE approaches. The emergence of al-Qaeda and ISIL has prompted greater focus on the dynamics that have, and continue, to fuel their activities. Research and analysis have also focused on the experiences of deradicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts in places like Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Libya and Morocco. An increasing number of think tanks and organizations have also begun focusing on CVE research and programming

27 [The Soufan Group. \(2015\). Foreign Fighters: An Updated Assessment of the Flow of Foreign Fighters into Syria and Iraq. The Soufan Group](#)

28 [Ane Teksum Isbrekken, “Looking into right-wing extremism,” Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, 23 November 2015](#)

29 [The White House, “Fact Sheet: Leaders’ Summit to Counter ISIL and Violent Extremism,” 29 September 2015](#)



for the MENA region. For example, The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation's Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), based in Ankara, Turkey, will be producing research to support CVE efforts of the OIC and its member states.³⁰

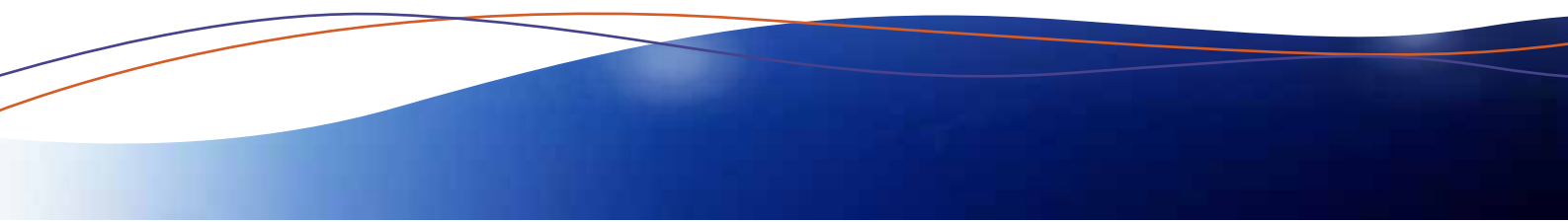
In addition, there are a number of emerging dedicated CVE organizations such as the Transnational Initiative Countering Violent Extremism (TICVE) in Morocco, which aims to work with local communities to break the cycle of radicalisation through research, training, education and micro targeted development projects in order to build resilience to violent extremism. In addition, Levant7 is a research and communications firm based in Lebanon that has a CVE "laboratory" which brings together academics, practitioners, and local experts to improve their understanding of the efficiency of CVE programmes. Jordan is especially supportive of youth and youth organizations in their efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism. The Sawab Center, an online and social media initiative by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the United States, was recently launched in Abu Dhabi to support the Global Coalition against ISIL.

NORTH AMERICA

While there are many notable researchers and research institutions in Canada, the Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security and Society (TSAS) provides a comprehensive network that focuses on terrorism research and engages with academic researchers working on these topics in Canada and between academic researchers and policy officials, as well as links with research on these topics in other countries. Much of their recent research has also focused on resilience to violence. The government invests in research on CVE through its Kanishka Project, which aims to improve understanding of terrorism and counter-terrorism.

There are a plethora of organizations and researchers from the United States that have a dedicated CVE focus or have been increasingly incorporating it into their portfolio. A key terrorism database for many researchers is the START programme at the University of Maryland. Individual researchers and organizations have also been supported by various agencies to produce innovative approaches to the prevention and response to violent extremism. Within the United States, a large number of think tanks and policy research organizations have also directed their focus towards understanding terrorism and violent extremism, and extrapolating from research the policy implications. A number of these organizations, while based in the US, conduct research and undertake programmes in different parts of the world, particularly in areas that may be more vulnerable to violent extremist recruitment and radicalisation. There has also been increasing research on home-grown radicalisation in the United States, including white supremacists and anti-government extremists.

³⁰ See <http://www.sesric.org/event-detail.php?id=1402>



RECOMMENDATIONS

As reflected in this report and in its Annex, an increasing number of institutions and scholars focusing on CVE and related research has emerged in the recent past, which has in turn contributed to the establishment of a number of networks to help coordinate and facilitate these initiatives. Research has looked at local drivers of radicalisation and to ways of preventing individuals from joining violent extremist groups, including developing effective counter narratives and promoting the roles of families, women and the youth in these efforts. More recently, research has focused on foreign terrorist fighters: understanding why and how individuals travel abroad to join terrorist groups, how to prevent them from joining said groups, and how to deal with them upon their return. There is also an increased interest in the CVE field from non-traditional counterterrorism actors and practitioners, such as those involved in peacekeeping operations, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), conflict prevention, and importantly, traditional development actors.

In addition, there are a number of organizations that do not focus primarily on CVE, but who have done research in related fields like peace-building, gender and youth studies and diplomacy, that could potentially add valuable knowledge to CVE studies. Many of these research institutions have established networks and partnerships across national, regional, and even international levels. Stakeholders interested in promoting CVE research would do well in collaborate with and provide support to these institutions and networks, in order to help them further develop their CVE research capacities.

Furthermore, institutions that create a hub for researchers, such as the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague (ICCT), Hedayah, and RESOLVE, for example, provide valuable opportunities to develop quality and timely research on CVE topics, which can help inform programming and initiatives on CVE,

and create bridges between researchers and practitioners, as does the Global Center on Cooperative Security. While the proliferation of actors in this field creates a risk of duplication and competition, as mandates and projects are further clarified and resourced, the complementarity and wider outreach afforded by such actors can enhance the availability of high quality research and the development of good practices. The following practical recommendations highlight how stakeholders and partners could continue to support CVE research and networks, and how practitioners, policymakers and researchers can better leverage and combine their efforts to enhance CVE policy and programming going forward.

While this emphasis on CVE research and practice is important particularly as the nature of the threat is fast-moving, adaptable and increasingly unpredictable, uncoordinated efforts can exceed the absorption capabilities of local partners and fragment already relatively limited resources for CVE.

There are also a number of challenges in relating research to programming. For example, the timelines for research are often not aligned with the timelines for policymakers who may need to make decisions with shorter lead-times than researchers. Moreover, the presentation of research can make it difficult for government officials and practitioners to absorb, warranting a need to make research findings more easily accessible. To that end, linguistic limitations also pose a challenge, as many valuable research outputs are not available in other than their original language. Finally, sequencing is a key challenge - while a sound evidence-base is critical for policy and programming, there is not always an option to wait for research findings before initiating an intervention.

1. Invest in and support the development of technical capacity of local research institutions and researchers. This would include developing the capacity of local institutions to conduct and produce high quality and timely research. For instance,



RESOLVE could showcase and promote local research or help to connect local researchers by providing a platform for interaction and their research could be highlighted at Hedayah's annual CVE research conference. In addition, researchers could be invited to attend the research conference and "pitch" their ideas for further studies. At the end of the conference, successful applicants could be selected for funding and their publications could be highlighted and promoted through RESOLVE. Researchers in related fields such as criminology, psychology, arts and communication, for example, may be supported in developing CVE-related research through their own institutions.

2. Support regional research institutes and think tanks, and facilitate platforms for coordination.

There are a number of researchers and organizations whose work can inform CVE research, and it would be useful to support networks and hubs to link them together. A number of organizations mentioned in this document are already undertaking regional research and engagement; connecting them to international partners and practitioners would help strengthen their capabilities. An international hub - a network of networks - linking institutions to networks like RESOLVE, the UN CTED Research Network, RAN or regional partners like ISS, API or RSIS, for example, could promote greater exchange between regional research institutions and international partners. This could potentially be considered through the Hedayah International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism.

3. Translate relevant CVE research. The translation of available CVE research into other languages would allow for wider access and utility of local research for an international or regional audience to help inform CVE research, policies, and programmes in other regions facing similar issues. When

organizations like Hedayah, RESOLVE, or others supported by international actors work with local researchers, dedicated budget lines for translation should help facilitate broader access to the outputs.

4. Invest in and facilitate more national-level assessments of drivers of violent extremism as well as resilience studies.

These can utilize a broad range of qualitative and quantitative methods and could include interviews, focus groups, research panels, surveys, etc. Assessment research could help to identify specific problems of violent extremism at the national and local levels and can inform CVE interventions. National-level assessments can also help to build the capacity of local institutions and researchers and inform CVE engagements by international partners. These efforts can also draw on other national-level CVE efforts, including CVE action plans, agendas, and strategies, national assessments done by international bodies like the UN, and field-based entities.

Additionally, few studies have looked at what make communities resist and even counter the appeal of violence and extremist ideologies. Support studies that focus on why some countries or communities appear more resilient in the face of violent extremism and how those factors might apply to different contexts. Hedayah or RESOLVE (together with its Steering Committee members, including Hedayah, ISS, GCSP), for example, could help identify priority countries for national level assessments and resilience studies. Linkages with the UNCTED research network and the public reports coming out of UN CTED could also help with the identification and engagement with priority countries.

5. Support a broader spectrum of voices in CVE research.

Ensure that a wide range of communities' perspectives and experiences, including those of women, young people,

minorities, and under-represented populations, are reflected in CVE research. This could be done, for example, by ensuring that a diversity of researchers are invited to regional and international conferences. It also means that mentorship programmes and capacity building exercises, such as those undertaken by RESOLVE, Hedayah, the Global Center, GCSP or ISS, for example, should dedicate efforts to facilitate access for women, the youth and minorities for developing research.

6. Increase opportunities for innovation and creativity and ensure a platform for critical debate on impact, effectiveness and lessons-learned. It will be important for donors and supporters to enhance opportunities for creativity and innovation in the CVE domain, which may require increasing risk-tolerance to potential for failure. Many local partners cannot absorb large grants or meet some of the bureaucratic and technical requirements imposed by donors, which also limits access to knowledge and understanding gathered through practice and experience. Facilitating small grants, such as the EU-funded initiative managed by Hedayah (STRIVE – Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism), to local researchers, and pairing them with an organization that can provide either administrative or analytical support, could expand access to local research while strengthening partners' capacities. Partners should be encouraged to share lessons learned and experiences without prejudicing their future applications to ensure that donors are able to accurately understand what works and what does not in the CVE field, and how to address those issues.

7. Promote and support the development of CVE-related research in higher education institutions, including specialized CVE training for researchers.

Work with partners like UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO) and the UN Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to develop peace curricula that promote critical thinking, inclusive societies and strengthen local institutions, and ensure that women perspectives are sufficiently included in CVE research. Channelling resources through academic institutions and departments could enhance access to qualified researchers and also contribute to strengthening educational institutions, through which the positive impacts of research and scholarship support could be amplified. Establishing a specific platform like a journal or annual conference to bring together these departments or researchers could also help establish a cross-regional community of academics. Initiatives like the Hedayah Fellows programme, RESOLVE or GCERF can be vehicles to bring more academic institutions into the CVE space. Subsidizing or funding access to academic journals and research portals for educational institutions and researchers could also support this effort.

8. Create multi-stakeholder networks that bring together academics, policy-oriented organizations and practitioners. Pairing academic researchers with practitioners can help create opportunities for ensuring that policy and programmatic ideas are informed by current research. Including a range of stakeholders in networks can also help bridge some of the challenges associated to the timelines, presentation and sequencing of research and programmatic activities. RAN EUROPE and the UN CTED Research Network offer some models for this idea.

9. Enhance coordination and communication among donors and existing CVE-focused institutions and platforms. Many of the initiatives undertaken to foster research and knowledge development are directed at specific regions or communities of practice. It is therefore understandable that a range of networks and organizations will receive support to undertake CVE research.



However, there is at the same time a risk of duplication and saturation. To this end, it will be important to ensure mechanisms for coordination and communication among the various networks, donors and organizations. The annual Hedayah Research Conference could be expanded to include sessions dedicated to coordination; GCERF also provides an opportunity for coordination among donors, board members and partner countries to coordinate in order to avoid duplication; RESOLVE's structure bringing in Strategic Network Partners or Honorary Partners could also help in this regard.

10. Create a consolidated and widely accessible platform on CVE research.

Such a platform should cater to researchers, practitioners and governments alike, and serve as a network hub for existing research and practitioner networks. Each of the networks and institutions often creates their own portal or web-based platform, but it would be helpful to also have a consolidated platform that gathers key CVE research, researchers and institutions. One way to achieve this goal might be to ensure that the Hedayah and/or RESOLVE online portal are accessible to other networks and researchers; the research mapping annex that accompanies this report could also be converted into a web-based portal to create a living directory of those entities currently engaged or interested in conducting CVE research.

(Endnotes)

1 [Hedayah, International CVE Research Conference 2014.](#)

ANNEX

MAPPING COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) RESEARCH



AFRICA

EAST AFRICA AND THE HORN

REGIONAL ENTITIES

Centre for Human Rights and Policy Studies (CHRIPS) is an independent think tank, research and policy development centre. CHRIPS invests in the generation and dissemination of knowledge that facilitates the development of innovative and effective policy solutions to the pertinent security challenges in Africa. Through its work, CHRIPS seeks to advance rights and social justice. It conducts work in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

LOCATION: Nairobi, Kenya

Publication highlights:

Mutahi, P. (2016) Preventing Violent Extremism in Kenya: Policy Options. CHRIPS

Lind, J., Mutahi, P., and Oosterom, M. (2015) Tangled Ties: Al-Shabaab and Political Volatility in Kenya. Evidence Report No. 130

Focal Point: Mutuma Ruteere, Director

Website: www.chrips.or.ke

Horn and Eastern Africa Countering Violent Extremism Center of Excellence and Counter-Messaging Hub was announced on the margins of the opening of the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2015. The proposed Center will aim to support training and research related to CVE, and serve as a resource for governments and civil society from across the Horn and Eastern Africa.

LOCATION: Djibouti (proposed)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a regional organization focused on achieving peace, prosperity and regional integration in the IGAD region. One of its objectives is to promote peace and stability in the region and create mechanisms for the prevention, management

and resolution of inter-State and intra-State conflicts through dialogue. IGAD's Security Sector Programme (ISSP) helps to build national capacity to counter terrorism and promote regional security cooperation.

LOCATION(S): Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda

Publication highlights:

Kuku, S. (2015) "IGAD and the UN Sign a Joint Framework for Cooperation on Peace and Security."

Busuri, A. (2014) "Message from the IGAD Executive Secretary H.E. Ambassador Mahboub Maalim on the occasion of the International Day of Peace."

Focal Point: H.E. Ambassador Mahboub Maalim, Executive Secretary, IGAD

Website: igad.int/

Institute for Security Studies (ISS) is a regional organization supporting efforts to enhance peace and human security on the continent. It undertakes independent research, offers policy advice and training on conflict prevention and risk analysis, transnational threats and international crime, conflict management and peace-building.

LOCATION(S): Pretoria, South Africa (head office). Regional offices are located in: Nairobi, Kenya; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Dakar, Senegal.

Publication highlights:

Institute for Security Studies, (2010) "African Commitments to Fighting Organised Crime and Terrorism"

Allison, S. (2015) "Good talk, not enough action The AU's counter-terrorism architecture, and why it matters"

Cilliers, J. (2015) "Violent Islamist extremism and terror in Africa"

Botha, Anneli (2013) "Assessing the vulnerability of Kenyan youths to radicalisation and extremism," Institute for Security Studies Paper no. 245

Abdall, M. Editor. (2011) *Interregional Challenges of Islamic Extremist Movements in North Africa*. Institute for Security Studies.

Okumu, W. and Ikelegbe, A. Editors. (2010) *Militias, Rebels and Islamist Militants: Human Security and State Crisis in Africa*. Institute for Security Studies

Kegoro, George (2007) "The effects of counter-terrorism measures on human rights: the experience of East African countries." *Understanding Terrorism in Africa: In search for an African Voice*, edited by Wafula Okumu and Anneli Botha, pp. 51-57. Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies

Focal Point: Anton Du Plessis, Managing Director

Website: www.issafrica.org

Life and Peace Institute (LPI) focuses on peace and conflict issues in the Greater Horn of Africa. LPI undertakes programmes for conflict transformation in a variety of countries, conducts research, and produces publications on nonviolent conflict transformation and the role of religion in conflict and peace-building.

LOCATION(S): Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Horn of Africa, Sweden

Publication highlights:

Cussen, S., Shiferaw, L., Tsadik, H., & Mushtaq, N. (2014) "Civil Society and Regional Peacebuilding in the Horn of Africa: A review of present engagement and future opportunities". Life & Peace Institute (LPI)

Hoehne, M. V. (2015) "Somalia: the changing spectrum of Islam and counterterrorism. Life & Peace Institute (LPI)"

Mushtaq, N. (2014) "Reasons for radicalisation". Life & Peace Institute (LPI)

Website: life-peace.org/

The Tafiti Center for Research on Conflict and Violent Extremism (TCCVE) was

established in 2015 to spearhead the Africa Policy Institute's policy research and dialogue on countering violent Extremism. The Africa Policy Institute is also a Steering Committee member of the RESOLVE Network. The Tafiti Center works to generate and share research knowledge and policy among scholars, experts and practitioners working on CVE in Africa and around the globe. The Center is building on a decade of research efforts by API researchers to address the complex challenges of transnational violence, including terrorism, violent crime, political/militia violence and conflict.

LOCATION: Nairobi, Kenya

Focal Point: Peter Kagwanja, Head, API

Website: tafiticenter.africapi.org/

YADEN East Africa is a civil and social organization for young people across the East African region. This organization engages youth in various entrepreneurial, art-related, and development programs to sensitize them about socio-cultural and eco-political development practices that will be beneficial for their communities.

LOCATION: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda

Focal Point: Sami Gathii, Executive Director

Website: www.yadeneastafrica.org

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Ethiopia

Peace and Development Center is an NGO that aims to promote the culture of peace and development from the grassroots level. Its responsibilities include promoting a culture of peace, conflict prevention, mediation and resolution through dialogue and negotiations. PDC strives to ensure that conflict resolutions heavily feature the involvement of youth and community/tribal/religious elders and leaders in attaining peace and development. It maintains a vast



multi-religious network of respected elders who could be dispatched at any time to help reconcile any warring groups. Its Sustained Dialogue Campus Network (SDCN) project with Jimma University explores how to improve relations among students and to create a shared community of inclusion and peace building on campuses across the country.

LOCATION: Addis Ababa

Publication Highlights:

Adebo, T. and Tsadik, H. (eds). (2008) Making Peace in Ethiopia: Five Cases of Traditional Mechanisms for Conflict Resolution. Peace and Development Committee.

Website: pdcethiopia.org

Kenya

HAKI Africa is a national NGO working to improve livelihoods and promote human rights in Kenya. Initiated in 2012, the organization promotes partnership between state and non-state actors to help improve the well-being of individuals and communities and ensure respect for human rights and rule of law by all.

LOCATION: Mombasa

Website: www.hakiafrica.or.ke

Inter-Religious Council of Kenya (IRCK)

is a coalition of all major faith communities in Kenya that works together to deepen interfaith dialogue and collaboration among members for a common endeavour to mobilize the unique moral and social resources of religious people and address shared concerns. Publications include code of conduct “manuals” for religious leaders and followers of Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, and Sikh faiths for maternal and child healthcare that dispel myths, misconceptions and wrong practices that have been associated with current Kenyan healthcare practices.

LOCATION: Nairobi

Publication highlights:

Kiganya, W., & Hashim, A. (2010)

“Faith for Life Manual for Muslim Religious Leaders,” IRCK

Kiganya, W., & Agola, E. (2010) “Faith for Life Manual for Christian Religious Leaders,” IRCK

Shah, S., Narendraji, P., & Vyas. (2010) “Faith for Life Manual for Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, and Sikh faiths Religious Leaders,” IRCK

Website: interreligiouscouncil.or.ke/

Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance (KMYA)

is an independent national youth network founded in November 2003, with a mandate to empower young Muslims through constructive engagement and participation in nurturing democratic, healthy, and peaceful and just societies for all. KMYA's works focuses on capacity-building, networking, dialogue, research and communication, health-related programmes, information sharing and advocacy.

LOCATION: Nairobi (head office), Mombasa, Nakuru

Website: www.kenyamuslims.org

Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (MYWO)

is a voluntary women's organization that works to improve the quality of life of rural Kenyan communities, especially women and youth. It addresses, inter alia, peace-building and conflict management, and gender and governance. Since 2013, MYWO has focused on countering violent extremism with the aim of empowering women to identify signs of violent extremism and engage with young people to discuss ways to build a cohesive community.

LOCATION: Nairobi

Focal Point: Sureya Roble Hersi, National Vice Chairperson

Website: mywokenya.org

Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM) focuses on building the capacity

of its member organizations to respond to emerging challenges confronting the Muslim community in Kenya. SUPKEM adopted a charter on CVE and is engaged in efforts to strengthen community resilience against violent extremism through initiatives that include engaging in interfaith dialogue and advocacy on human rights and governance. This initiative cooperation with stakeholders—including civil society groups, national and county governments, faith-based organizations, and international development partners—aimed at preventing and combating violent extremism within the Muslim community and beyond.

LOCATION: Kenya

Publication highlights

Naado, H. O. (2015) “‘Marshall Plan’ Needed in Terror-plagued North”. The Star Kenya

Naado, H. O. (2015) “We Must Resist Hate Spread By Terrorists”. The Star Kenya

Naado, H. O. (2015) “Graft Furore Should Not Eclipse Terrorism”. The Star Kenya

Focal Point: Hassan Ole Naado, Deputy Secretary General, SUPKEM

Website: supkem.com

Somalia

Center for Community Awareness is a civil society, not-for-profit, volunteer driven organization that works with Africa’s poorest youth to transform their lives and focuses on community development, rights awareness, empowerment, peace, education, and social services. CCA Somalia also provides community outreach services for media development, research and training for journalists and photographers working in different regions of Somalia. CCA Somalia organized a community leaders consultation forum on CVE in October 2015.

LOCATION: Mogadishu

Focal Point: Mohamed Ali, Director

Website: ccasom.org

Elman Peace and Human Rights Center promotes human rights, a peaceful co-existence, and works to create equal opportunities for the most vulnerable members of society. It conducts its work through awareness raising; educational workshops; and promoting alternative livelihood opportunities through vocational training.

LOCATION: Mogadishu

Focal Point: Fartuun Adan, Executive Director

Website: www.facebook.com/Elman-Peace-And-Human-Rights-Centre-217418651609963/

Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (HIPS) is an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit policy research and analysis institute which aims to advance peace, the rule of law, and a culture of learning in Somalia. It strives to inform public policy by providing independent empirical research and analyses, and creating an enabling environment for inclusive dialogue.

LOCATION: Mogadishu

Focal Point: Abdirashid Hashi, Executive Director

Website: www.heritageinstitute.org

Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is an independent organization working to improve the socio-economic conditions of Somali people through peace building, promoting community safety and sustainable development. Its activities include research, knowledge management, and training, drawing on the data collected at all levels and disseminating findings to various stakeholders at district, regional and national levels to inform policy-making and programming. OCVP has cultivated direct links with local communities and a growing number of Somali academic institutions while at the same time developed networks and partnerships with international academic research institutions involved in conflict resolution, peace building, and sustainable development.



LOCATION: University of Hargeisa, Somaliland (HQ), Mogadishu, Garowe

Publication highlights

[OCVP \(2014\) "Briefing on Youth Based Urban Crimes and Violence in Puntland." Policy Brief](#)

Focal Point: Ahmed Mohamed Musa, Head of Research and Data Analysis Department

Website: www.ocvp.org

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

[Africa Center for Strategic Studies. "Preventing Youth Radicalization in East Africa: Program Report." National Defense University, Washington, DC, January 2012](#)

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[Bachman, Jan and Jana Hönke "'Peace and Security' as Counterterrorism? The Political Effects of Liberal Interventions in Kenya." *African Affairs* 109/434 \(2009\).](#)

[Bradbury, Mark and Michael Kleinman. *Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the Relationship Between Aid and Security in Kenya*. Medford, Mass: Feinstein International Center, 2010.](#)

[Bradbury, Mark. *Becoming Somaliland*. London: Progressio, 2008.](#)

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[Harper, Mary. *Getting Somalia Wrong*. London and New York: Zed Books, 2012.](#)

[International Crisis Group \(2014\). "Somalia: Al-Shabaab - It will be a Long War," Policy Briefing](#)

[International Crisis Group. "Kenyan Somali Islamist Radicalization." *Africa Briefing* No. 85, 25 January 2012](#)

[Khalil, J. and Zeuthen, M. \(2014\) "A Case Study of Counter Violent Extremism \(CVE\) Programming: Lessons From OTI's Kenya Transition Initiative," *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development* 3, no. 1: 1-12.](#)

[Kimathi, L. \(2011\) "Radicalization and de-Radicalization in Eastern Africa: Implications for Regional Peace and Security," *Africa Peace Point*.](#)

[Krause, Volker and Eric E. Otenyo. "Terrorism and the Kenyan Public." *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* 28, no. 2, \(2005\).](#)

[LeSage, Andre. \(2014\) *The Rising Terrorist Threat in Tanzania: Domestic Islamist Militancy and Regional Threats*. Strategic Forum. Institute for National Strategic Studies \(INSS\), National Defense University](#)

[Özerdem, A. and Podder, S. \(2011\), «Disarming Youth Combatants: Mitigating Youth Radicalization and Violent Extremism.» *Journal of Strategic Security* 4, no. 4: 63-80](#)

[Schwartz, M., Shetret, L., and Millar, A. \(2013\) "Rethinking International Counterterrorism Assistance to the Greater Horn of Africa: Toward a Regional Risk Reduction Strategy," *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol 7, No 6](#)

[Shetret, L., Schwartz, M., and Cotter, D \(2013\) "Mapping Perceptions of Violent Extremism: Pilot Study of Community Attitudes in Kenya and Somaliland." *Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation*](#)

[Soufan Group "Kenya: Bringing Terror Home," *TSG IntelBrief*, 19 October 2012](#)

[USAID *Mid-term evaluation of three countering violent extremism projects: Kenya*](#)

[transition initiative - Eastleigh; Garissa youth project ; Somali youth livelihoods program. 22 February 2013](#)

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The self-fulfilling prophecy of failed states: Somalia, state collapse and the Global War on Terror. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 3(3), 405-425.



WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHEL

REGIONAL ENTITIES

Africa Center for Strategic Studies aims to promote good governance and democratic values in the defense and security sectors around the globe, and to establish long-term active communications with African leaders across the continent, as well as deepening the discussion and debate on African security issues in order to see a more peaceful and prosperous continent. ACSS undertakes its work through seminars, symposia, conferences, research, and other academic programmes, as well as through a range of outreach activities and programmes in Africa, Europe, and the United States. The ACSS Regional Offices aims to strengthen relationships with African governments, international organizations, the African Union and sub-regional organizations, and other partner institutions across the continent. The Regional Offices build outreach programmes and provide support for ACSS community members and organized community chapters.

LOCATIONS: Virginia, USA (HQ), Regional Offices in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Dakar, Senegal

Publication Highlights

Michael Olufemi Sodipo (2013) "Mitigating Radicalism in Northern Nigeria." Africa Center for Strategic Studies

J. Peter Pham (2012) "Boko Haram's Evolving Threat." Africa Center for Strategic Studies

Modibo Goïta (2011) "West Africa's Growing Terrorist Threat: Confronting AQIM's Sahelian Strategy Africa Center for Strategic Studies." Africa Center for Strategic Studies

Focal Point: Benjamin Nickels, Associate Professor and Academic Chair, Transnational Threats and Counterterrorism

Website: africacenter.org

Centre des Stratégies pour la Sécurité du Sahel-Sahara (Centre 4s) addresses issues of defense and security of the Sahel, including armed violence and terrorism; competition for natural resources, irregular migrations within and outside the region, and human trafficking. The Centre's main objective is to help the region and its international partners – public and private, as well as those from civil society organizations, universities, forums, and others Groups – to collaborate further in order to ensure security and prosperity of the Sahel.

LOCATION: Nouakchott, Mauritania

Publication Highlights:

Ould-Abdallah, A. (2015) The Root Causes of Extremist Movements in North Africa. Europe's World

Ould-Abdallah, A. (2015) Mali: An Unstructured Conflict. Centre 4s

Ould-Abdallah, A. (2014) Why the Sahel Urgently Needs an EU-backed Security Framework. Europe's World

Focal Point: H.E. Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah

Website: www.centre4s.org

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

builds capacity for international actors on African peace and security through training, education and research to foster peace and stability in Africa. The Research Unit is mandated to undertake research into international peace and security, conflict prevention and peacekeeping issues.

LOCATION: Accra, Ghana

Publication Highlights:

Naila Salihu "The Center Can Hold: Towards a Regional Approach to Combating West Africa's Terrorists," July 2015

John Mark Opoku "West African Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System: The Role of Civil Society Organizations," September 2007

Focal Point: Ms. Horname Noagbesenu,

Director, Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Website: www.kaiptc.org

Goree Institute is a Pan African civil society organization that promotes the establishment of peaceful, fair and self-sufficient societies in Africa, works to strengthen political dialogue for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and contributes to the consolidation of democratic processes and institutions. Its activities include research, facilitation and intervention. It works in close collaboration with regional and sub-regional African organizations and African civil society organizations. The Institute developed the Centre for Research and Documentation which provides information for their training programmes.

LOCATION: Dakar, Senegal

Publication Highlights:

Goree Institute (2016) “[Le radicalisme religieux et les menaces sécuritaires en Afrique de l’Ouest : perspectives nationales et régionales.](#)”

Goree Institute (2015) [Rapport de synthèse des symposiums du Goree Insittute.](#)”

Focal Point: M. Doudou Dia, Executive Director

Website: www.kaiptc.org

Sahel Security College [Collège Sahélien de Sécurité] (CSS) aims to strengthen regional cooperation on counter terrorism and organized crime and currently focuses on Mauritania, Niger and Mali, with the possibility of expanding to other countries in the sub-region. It facilitates the exchange of experiences and lessons learned and translates them into action through training and capacity building for countries in the Sahel.

LOCATION: Niamey, Niger

West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI) seeks to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of civil society

organisations through capacity strengthening programmes for increased and effective policy engagement, and the promotion of development, good governance and democratic values in West Africa. WACSI also serves as a resource center for training, research and documentation, experience sharing and political dialogue for CSOs in West Africa.

LOCATION: Accra, Ghana

Focal Point: Omolara Balogun, Head, Policy Advocacy Unit

Publication Highlights:

WACSI “[Global Consultative Roundtables on the Responsibility to Protect: West African Perspectives. The Accra Consultation. A Policy Paper](#)”

Website: www.wacsi.org

West Africa Network for Peace-building (WANEP) is a regional peace-building organization founded in 1998 in response to civil wars in West Africa in the 1990s. WANEP has established networks in every Member State of ECOWAS with over 500 member organizations across West Africa. WANEP focuses on collaborative approaches to conflict prevention, and peace-building, working with diverse actors from civil society, governments, intergovernmental bodies, women groups and other partners in a bid to establish a platform for dialogue, experience sharing and learning, to help ensure sustainable peace and development in West Africa and beyond. Additionally, WANEP is the civil society implementing partner for ECOWAS regional early warning and response system (ECOWARN). WANEP has developed a set of early warning indicators for violent extremism in West Africa and efforts are underway to integrate these into the ECOWARN mechanism.

LOCATION: Accra, Ghana

Publication Highlights:

West Africa Network for Peacebuilding “[Stakeholders Meeting to Develop Early Warning Indicators on Violent Extremism in West Africa.](#)” Summary of Proceedings, October 2014



Focal Point: Chukwuemeka B. Eze, Executive Director

Website: www.wanep.org/wanep

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Burkina Faso

Centre pour la Gouvernance Démocratique (CGD) [Center for Democratic Governance]

is an independent NGO that aims to promote democratic governance in Burkina Faso and Africa through applied research, training, education and facilitation of democratic dialogue. CGD partnered with the Global Center on Cooperative Security in 2013-2014 on a CVE study (citation below). CGD is also responsible for Afrobarometer activities in Burkina Faso.

LOCATION: Ouaga 2000

Publication Highlights:

Loada, A., and Romaniuk, R. (2014) Preventing Violent Extremism in Burkina Faso: Toward National Resilience Amid Regional Insecurity. Global Center on Cooperative Security

Website: www.cgd-igd.org

Cercle d'Études de Recherches et de Formation Islamiques (CERFI) [Islamic Center for Education, Research and Training]

provides training workshops on human rights for religious leaders, produces and distributes leaflets about areas of convergence between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Quranic dictates, and conducts educational lectures.

LOCATION: Ouagadougou

Focal Point: Mr. Moussa Nombo, President of CERFI

Mauritania

Institut Mauritanien pour l'Accès à la Modernité [Mauritanian Institute for the Access to Modernity] aims to promote civic education, strengthen capacity of individuals and communities to effectively participate in public life and solve problems. It conducts

research, training sessions, and awareness raising campaigns.

LOCATION: Nouakchott

Focal Point: Tijani Ould Mohamed El Kerim, Director

Website: <http://infomauritania.org>

Niger

Office of Analysis and Actions for Safety and Peace [Cabinet d'Analyses et d'Actions pour la Sécurité et la Paix] (CASPA) undertakes research on security and peace in Niger.

LOCATION: Niamey

Focal Point: Ousmane Abdoul Moumouni, Executive Secretary

Nigeria

Centre for Strategic Research and Studies, National Defence College is a research institute in Nigeria that conducts research on defence and security, peacekeeping, conflict, education, politics, and strategy.

LOCATION: Nigeria

Website: ndc.academia.edu

CLEEN Foundation (formerly known as Centre for Law Enforcement Education) is an NGO that promotes public safety, security and accessible justice through the strategies of empirical research, legislative advocacy, demonstration programmes and publications, in partnership with government and civil society.

LOCATION: Lagos, Abuja, and Owerri

Focal Point: Dr. Willie Eselebor, Executive Director

Website: www.cleen.org

Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) works is a research center under the supervision of Nigeria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. IPCR focuses on the advancement of peace and conflict management and their

research is used by policy advisers to make informed decisions about democracy and security enhancement in Africa.

LOCATION: Abuja, Nigeria

Publication Highlights:

Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution. (2004) "A Framework for Mainstreaming Peacebuilding in Development Programming in Nigeria," [IPCR](#)

Focal Point: Oshita O. Oshita, Director General, IPCR

Website: www.ipcr.gov.ng/

Institute of Governance and Social Research (IGSR) is a non-governmental, non-profit research institution that conducts research on the governance, socio-political, and economic factors that affect Nigeria and the greater African continent. Areas of research interest for IGSR include democratic processes, institutions, and culture; Afro-Arab relations; intergovernmental relations and federalism; regional integration and development; economic development and the politics of extraction and distribution of resources; civil-military relations, etc.

LOCATION: Jos, Nigeria

Focal Point: Celestine Ukatu, Senior Research Officer

Website: www.igsronline.com/

Senegal

Le Centre d'études des religions (CER) [The Center for Religious Studies] of the University Gaston Berger (UGB) is a multidisciplinary research center that focuses on religious history and social issues, from the humanities and social sciences. CER works through its observatories, networks and partnerships to develop its geopolitical expertise.

LOCATION: Dakar, Senegal

Focal Point: Rachid Id Yassine, Director

Website: www.cer-ugb.net

Le Conseil des organisations non gouvernementales d'appui au développement (CONGAD) coordinates the activities of diverse international and national NGOs working in Senegal, primarily focused toward social and economic development activities.

LOCATION: Dakar, Senegal

Focal Point: Mr. Amacodou Diouf, President DIOUF

Website: www.congad.org

Timbuktu Institute – African Center for Peace Studies aims to produce knowledge and research on Islamic civilization and universal values. Its focus areas include terrorism and religious radicalism, security sector reform, peacekeeping training, and conflict analysis and resolution. The Institute is headed by Dr. Bakary Sambe who specialises in and conducts research on Islamic movements and ideologies and Islam's compatibility with democratic values and principles. He advises international organisations and governments including representatives from France, Canada, and America on the threat from Islamic radicalisation in the Sahel. He also works closely with a European network of Muslim reformers, especially in France.

LOCATION: Dakar, Senegal

Publication Highlights:

Sambe, Bakary (2014) "From Religious Radicalism to Terrorism in the Sahel and Sahara," [Regional Center for Strategic Studies – Cairo](#)

Focal Point: Dr. Bakary Sambe, Founder/Coordinator

Website: www.timbuktu-institute.org



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Alao, A. (2013) Islamic radicalisation and violent extremism in Nigeria, Conflict, Security and Development, 13.2: 127-147.

Aning, K., & Abdallah, M. (2013) Islamic radicalisation and violence in Ghana. Conflict, Security & Development, 13(2), 149-167

Boukhars, A. (2012) The Drivers of Insecurity in Mauritania. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C

Comolli, Virginia (2015) Boko Haram: Nigeria's Islamist Insurgency. Hurst.

Dowd, C. (2015) Grievances, Governance and Islamist Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Journal of Modern African Studies, 53, pp 505-531

Foster-Bowser, E. and Sanders, A. (2012) "Security Threats in the Sahel and Beyond: AQIM, Boko Haram and al Shabaab," Civil Military Fusion Centre, Mediterranean Basin Team

Gow, J., Olonisakin, F., and Dijkhoorn, E. (2013) "Militancy and Violence in West Africa: Religion, Politics and Radicalisation." Routledge.

IISS (2012) "Extremism spreads across West Africa and the Sahel," International Institute for Strategic Studies: Strategic Comments Vol. 18, Comment 40

Nwafor, N. H. A. and Nwogu, G. A. I. (2015) 'Implication of Radicalisation for Nigerian Education: A Philosophical Analysis', Journal of Education and Practice, 6(21), 201-7.

Pantucci, R. and Jespersen, S. (2015) From Boko Haram to Ansaru: The Evolution of Nigerian Jihad (Royal United Services Institute).

Pham, J. P. (2012) "Boko Haram's Evolving Threat." Africa Security Brief 20, Africa Center for Strategic studies

Uzodike, U. O. and Maiangwa, B. (2012) Boko

Haram terrorism in Nigeria: Causal factors and central problematic. African Renaissance: Terrorism in Africa, 9(1), 91-118.

Warren, C. (2012) "Terrorism in West Africa: The Anarchy That Hasn't Come," ISN Security Watch

ASIA

CENTRAL ASIA

REGIONAL ENTITIES

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) is a regional organization established in accordance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change on the need to strengthen the United Nations capacity for conflict prevention. The Centre assists and supports the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan in building their conflict prevention capacities through enhanced dialogue, confidence building measures and genuine partnership in order to respond to existing threats and emerging challenges in the Central Asian region.

LOCATION: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Publication highlights:

UNRCCA, "Regional Cooperation as a Factor for Peace and Stability in Central Asia,"

Website: <http://unrcca.unmissions.org>

OSCE Centre in Bishkek is an OSCE field operation that aims to promote the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments to comprehensive and cooperative security. The Centre maintains contacts with central and local authorities, universities, research and policy institutes, representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations. It helps arrange OSCE regional events, including regional seminars and OSCE delegation visits. The Centre also provides assistance to the government by facilitating an information exchange between OSCE institutions and relevant state agencies.

LOCATION: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Website: www.osce.org/bishek

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Kazakhstan

Association of Religious Research Centers trains non-profit organizations, government, and law enforcement agencies on how they can prevent or disrupt extremist movements, and how they can rehabilitate former extremists.

LOCATION: Astana, Kazakhstan

Focal Point: Yuliya Denissenko, Director

Kazakhstan International Bureau of Human Rights (KIBHR) is a human rights organization that aims to promote civil and political rights and freedoms in Kazakhstan and other countries and development of democracy, the rule of law and civil society through education, monitoring (data collection, analysis and dissemination of information), advocacy activities, analysis of legislation and bringing it in compliance with international standards.

LOCATION: Almaty, Kazakhstan

Focal Point: Yevgeniy Zhovtis, Chairman of Bureau's Council

Website: www.bureau.kz/en

Kazakhstan Institute of Strategic Studies provides the president of the country with scientific analyses and background materials on the strategic dimensions of foreign policy, existing political and social processes in modern Kazakhstan, and economic security.

LOCATION: Astana, Kazakhstan

Focal Point: Yerlan Karin, Director

Website: kisi.kz/en

KIMEP University is an independent North American-styled academic institution that aims to develop well-educated citizens and to improve the quality of life in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian region through teaching, learning, community service and the advancement of knowledge in the fields of business administration and social sciences.



LOCATION: Almaty, Kazakhstan**Website:** www.kimep.kz/discover/en**Kyrgyzstan**

American University of Central Asia is an international, multi-disciplinary learning community in the American liberal arts tradition, providing research important to Central Asia. The Tian Shan Policy Center (TSPC) in particular is focused on research, analysis, and implementation of appropriate and effective public policy in the nations and communities of Central Asia.

LOCATION: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**Website:** www.auca.kg

Foundation for Tolerance International is a non-governmental organization (NGO) working for the prevention and nonviolent resolution of conflict. The Foundation is a founding member of the “Valley of Peace” network, that aims to bring together NGOs in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It is also a member of a number of other international networks and is the regional coordinator for Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) in Central Asia.

LOCATION: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**Focal Point:** **Raya Kadyrova, President****Website:** fti.org.kg**Search for Common Ground – Kyrgyzstan**

aims to transform perceptions of conflict and support reconciliation through media, governance tools, and leadership dialogues. SFCG is using their global experience with intra-religious dialogue to establish a working group of key actors who can support ideals of religious tolerance and cooperation and coordinate messages about countering violent extremism in Kyrgyzstan. This project aims to bring together influential actors to form a cooperative working group focused on understanding violent extremism. The working group, The Research Institute for Islamic Studies, was established in May 2014. This is the first group in Kyrgyzstan created

as a platform for members of government and law enforcement agencies, the Muslim community, and civil society leaders to discuss issues related to radicalisation in the religious sphere.

LOCATION: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**Publication highlights:**

“Baseline Assessment Report: In the Framework of the ‘Strengthening Capacity to Prevent Violent Extremism in the Kyrgyz Republic’ Project.” Mirsaiitov, I., and Sakeeva, V. (2013),

Focal Point: **Keneshbek Sainazarov, Country Director****Website:** www.sfcg.org/tag/kyrgystan**Tajikistan**

Javononi Peshsaf aims to enhance the role of women and youth for peace and security, prevention of domestic violence and violent extremism, in partnership with the police. The organization conducted research in 12 villages in Penjikent to find out why youth are joining violent extremist groups.

LOCATION: Penjikent, Tajikistan**Focal Point:** **Malika Dodoeva, Director**

National Association of Independent Mass Media in Tajikistan (NANSMIT) focuses on legal rights, freedoms and interests in the sphere of the mass media. It facilitates the formation of democratic institutions by developing independent mass media in Tajikistan. The Association’s main activities include the protection of its entities’ rights, representation of their interests among the State institutions, and coordination of activities among the independent media involved in creation and dissemination of TV and radio programmes, and printing outlets on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Location: Dushanbe, Tadjikistan

Location: **Dushanbe, Tajikistan****Focal Point:** **Nuriddin Karshiboev, Chair****Website:** eng.nansmit.tj

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Bleuer, C. (2012) "Instability in Tajikistan? The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and the Afghanistan Factor," OSCE Academy and GCSP, Central Asia Security Brief, No. 7.

Feldholm, Michael. 2010

"From the Ferghana Valley to Waziristan and Beyond: The Role of Uzbek Islamic Extremists in the Civil Wars of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan." Monterey Terrorism Research and Education Program (MonTREP), August 25.

Fitz, Duncan, Thomas M Sanderson, and Sung In Marshall. 2014 Central Asian Militancy: A Primary Source Examination. CSIS Transnational Threats Project. Washington, DC: Center for Strategic and International Studies.

International Crisis Group (2015) "Kyrgyzstan: An Uncertain Trajectory," Briefing no. 76.

International Crisis Group (2015) "Syria Calling: Radicalisation in Central Asia," Policy Briefing, January 2015

International Crisis Group (2016) "Tajikistan Early Warning: Internal Pressures, External Threats," Europe and Central Asia Briefing No. 78.

International Crisis Group (2011) "Tajikistan: The Changing Insurgent Threats," Asia Report no. 205

Karagiannis, Emmanuel. 2006 "The Challenge of Radical Islam in Tajikistan: Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami." Nationalities Papers 35:1-20.

Lemon, E. (2015) "Daesh and Tajikistan: The Regime's (In)security Policy," The RUSI Journal, Vol. 160, Iss. 5

Omelicheva, M. Y. (2010) 'The Ethnic Dimension of Religious Extremism and Terrorism in Central Asia', International Political Science Review 31(2): 167-186

Saferworld, (2015) "Central Asia at a Crossroads: Russia and China's Changing Roles in the Region and the Implications for Peace and Stability,"

Sanderson, Thomas M, Daniel Kimmage, and David A Gordon. 2010 From the Ferghana Valley to South Waziristan: The Evolving Threat of Central Asian Jihadists. CSIS Transnational Threats Project. Washington, DC: Center for Strategic and International Studies.

USAID (2013) "Violent Extremism and Insurgency in Central Asia: A Risk Assessment,"

USAID (2013) "Violent Extremism and Insurgency in Kyrgyzstan: A Risk Assessment,"

USAID (2014) "Violent Extremism and Insurgency in Tajikistan: A Risk Assessment,"

Zenn, J. and Kuehnast, K., (2014) "Preventing Violent Extremism in Kyrgyzstan," USIP Special Report



SOUTH ASIA

REGIONAL ENTITIES

Centre for South Asia Studies (CSAS) is an independent research think-tank and the convener of the Consortium of South Asian Think-tanks (COSATT). It organizes conferences and conducts research in areas of South Asian regional cooperation, peace and conflict in South Asia, small arms proliferation, trade and connectivity and strategic issues concerning South Asian countries as well as Nepal's conduct of international relations. CSAS is also involved in research, dissemination and deliberation on Nepal's current peace process and constitution drafting with several programmes on federalism and integration.

LOCATION: Kathmandu, Nepal

Publication Highlights:

Focal Point: Nishchal N. Pandey, Director

Website: www.csas.org.np

Institute for Conflict Management (ICM) focuses evaluation, research, and resolution of problems of internal security in South Asia. Its activities include research on terrorism, low intensity warfare, sectarian and other conflict, developmental and economic policies in areas of widespread disorder and the effective civil administration of areas under threat of terrorism or other patterns of widespread strife. Its projects include the South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP), which creates the database and analytical context for research and analysis of extremist movements in South Asia.

LOCATION: New Delhi, India

Publication Highlights:

Shekhawat, S. (2011) [Sectarianism in Gilgit-Baltistan](#). Faultlines, Vol. 20

Ali, S. (2011) [Migration and Ethnic Violence in Tripura](#). Faultlines, Vol. 20

Focal Point: Ajai Sahni, Founding Member & Executive Director

Website: www.satp.org/satporgtp/icm/index.html

Institute of Peace & Conflict Studies (IPCS)

is an independent think tank promoting alternative approaches to security issues. In addition to regular commentaries and essays, the Institute also hosts a monthly column for scholars from across South Asia. Research at the Institute is carried out through its six programmes, including the Centre for Internal and Regional Studies (IRes) and Armed Conflicts in South Asia (ACSA).

LOCATION: New Delhi, India

Publication Highlights:

Kujur, R. (2013) [Contemporary Naxal Movement in India: New Trends, States Responses and Recommendations](#)," ICPS Research Paper 27

Lanche, J. (2009) [Suicide Terrorism in Pakistan](#). IPCS Special Report 84

Saleem Hashmi, A. (2009) [Pakistan: Politics, Religious, and Extremism](#). IPSC Research Papers

Focal Point: Rajeshwari Krishnamurthy, Research Officer, IPCS

Website: www.ipcs.org

Women in Conflict Management and Peace (WISCOMP)

is a South Asian research and training initiative, which facilitates the leadership of women in the areas of peace, security and international affairs. Initiated in 1999, WISCOMP positions its work at the confluence of peace-building, conflict transformation and security studies. The intersection of these with gender concerns provides the focus of its engagement and is the leitmotif that informs its programmes.

LOCATION: New Delhi, India

Publication Highlights:

Hossain, H., Guhathakurta, M., & Sur, M. (2010) [Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want? Rethinking Security in Bangladesh](#), New Delhi, Rupa and Co. WISCOMP

Saigol, R. (2010) Ownership or Death: Women and Tenant Struggles in Pakistani Punjab. New Delhi, Rupa and Co. WISCOMP

Focal Point: Meenakshi Gopinath, Founder, WISCOMP

Website: www.wiscomp.org

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Afghanistan

Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS) is an independent research institute that provides policy-oriented research, publication, translation of books/reports, professional training and policy advocacy with distinct focus on Afghanistan. Empowering and investing in the Afghan youth constitutes their cross-cutting priority. AISS aims to create an intellectual space for addressing strategic issues pertaining to Afghanistan in the wider regional and international contexts.

LOCATION: Kabul

Publication Highlights:

Zaman, R., and Mohammadi, A.A. (2014) Trends in Student Radicalization across University Campuses in Afghanistan. AISS

Focal Point: Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh, Chief Academic Adviser

Website: www.aiss.af

Afghanistan Justice Organization (AJO) seeks to empower youth to take ownership of their country and to make a difference in the lives of others through public awareness campaigns, application of the law, and freedom of choice. AJO is organized exclusively for the purpose of promoting reform through education and training and to advance free markets and individual liberty under the laws of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

LOCATION: Kabul

Focal Point: Shafeek M. Seddiq: Founder and President

Website: www.afghanjustice.org

Afghanistan New Generation Organization (ANGO) was founded in 2011 by a group of young activists with the goal of empowering and bringing together Afghan youths to lead their country toward a peaceful, progressive and democratic future. Their activities are developed with a special focus on creating community change at grassroots level. ANGO's network of young activists represents different ethnic groups, languages, and regions of Afghanistan. Their interventions focuses on building skills, creating networks and engaging the youth in civic and volunteer initiatives.

LOCATION: Kabul

Focal Point: Najib Sharifi, Director

Website: ango.af

Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies (CAPS) is an independent research and advocacy centre that works towards peace and stability in Afghanistan. CAPS conducts research aimed at influencing policy-makers in key areas such as state building, governance, narcotics, conflict resolution and peace-building. CAPS maintains a network throughout the country, which allows it to carry out assessments on topics - from evaluative assessments of development and programming efforts, needs assessments in local communities, and exploratory studies aimed at expanding knowledge and forming policies of complex, conflict-related issues.

LOCATION: Kabul

Publication Highlights:

Center for Conflict and Peace Studies & Unites States Institute of Peace. (2015) Understanding Alliances in Afghanistan. CAPS

Azamy, H. (2014) Afghanistan-India-Pakistan Trilateral Cooperation: Islamist Proxies a Challenge. CAPS

Azamy, H. (2014) Af-Pak Improving Relationship: Will Afghan Taliban Listen to Pakistan? CAPS



Focal Point: Halimullah Kousary, Head of Research and Legal Program Team Leader

Website: www.caps.af

Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies (DROPS) an interdisciplinary and independent research-oriented NGO that aims to facilitate and encourage Afghanistan's transition to democratic governance. DROPS has conducted research in the following areas; Peace-building, Human Security, Security, Countering-Violent-Extremism. It has initiated, developed and published the first ever peer reviewed Public Policy Journal authored by Afghan women – the Women and Public Policy Journal – which was launched in October 2015. DROPS also provides training and capacity-building programmes on research methodologies to students, academics, CSOs and other professionals in Afghanistan. In March 2015, the first network of female researchers and academics in Afghanistan, called the 'Afghanistan Network of Female Thinkers and Researchers,' was launched to harness expertise in increasing women's voices and presence in the policy discourse.

LOCATION: Kabul

Publication Highlights:

Safi, M., Ed. (2015) "The Past, Present and Future of Democratic Governance in Afghanistan". Women And Public Policy Journal, Vol I, Pgs. 1-104

Focal Point: Mariam Safi, Director, DROPS

Website: dropsafghanistan.org

Women, Peace and Security Research Institute (RIWPS) was founded by Afghan women activists following the first Consultative Peace Jirga in Afghanistan during 2010, based on an increased need for a specific organization working on issues of Women Peace & Security. RIWSP works closely with the High Peace Council focusing on women's meaningful participation in the peace processes as well as with the local organizations and activists for building community based inclusive peace. Other local

stakeholders include the Women's Affairs Commission of the Parliament (both houses), the Afghan Women's Coalition, the Shelter's Network in Afghanistan.

LOCATION: Kabul

Focal Point: Wazhma Frogh, Founder and Chair, RIWPS

Website: www.riwps-afghanistan.org

Bangladesh

Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI) is an independent research centre that promotes issues of importance to the private sector and seeks to initiate measures and influence policy for the development of a market-oriented economy. BEI is currently developing a national counterradicalisation policy for Bangladesh and is engaged in EU-supported projects, including extensive field work. BEI has also been partners on numerous international CVE initiatives, including the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF).

LOCATION: Dhaka

Publication Highlights:

Bangladesh Enterprise Institute. (2015) The Role of Education in Countering Radicalization in Bangladesh

Bangladesh Enterprise Institute. (2014) The Role of Civil Society in Countering Radicalization in Bangladesh

Focal Point: Faiz Sobhan, Head of Research, BEI

Website: bei-bd.org

Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS) conducts and promotes research and deliberation on international affairs, security, and developmental issues. The Institute also aims to advance knowledge and understanding of contemporary international and strategic issues in national, regional, and global perspectives. BISS publishes a quarterly journal that provides a forum for debate and discussion on these issues.

LOCATION: Dhaka**Publication Highlights:**

Ahmed, N. (2015) Pakistan: In Search of Counterterrorism Strategy? BISS Journal, Vol. 36, Issue (1), Pgs. 56-77

Azad, A., & Halim, M. (2014) Humanitarian Intervention: Finding out Its Human Security Implications. BISS Journal, Vol. 35, Issue (4), Pgs.321-338

Rahman, M. (2014) Recent Security Scenario in Afghanistan: Roles and Impacts of the ISAF and the Way Forward. BISS Journal, Vol. 35 Issue (3), Pgs.241-262

Focal Point: Munshi Faiz Ahmad, Chairman, Board of Directors, BIIS

Website: www.biiss.org

Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies (BIPSS) is an independent think tank that provides analysis of peace and security studies in the region and beyond. It facilitates a platform for the thinkers, academics, former members of the civil, foreign and armed services and media persons to discuss these issues. The research team is made up of researchers with varied social science background and BIPSS also maintains a pool of affiliated experts that they engage with frequently. BIPSS produces a quarterly journal that provides a forum for debate and discussion on peace, security and development issues in national, regional, and extra-regional perspectives. BIPSS launched the Centre for Terrorism Research (BCTR), a specialized centre dedicated to the study, data management and research on terrorism, radicalisation and extremism.

LOCATION: Dhaka**Publication Highlights:**

Sarker, N. (2014) Arab Spring and the Contemporary Geopolitics of the Middle East. Peace And Security Review BIPSS, Vol. 6 Issue (12), Pgs. 39-62

Hoque, M. (2014) The Use of Torture in the War against Terror: A Critical Appraisal. BIPSS Journal, Vol. 6 Issue (11), Pgs. 56-71

Focal Point: ANM Muniruzzaman, President, BIPSS

Website: www.bipss.org.bd

Bangladesh Youth Leadership Center (BYLC)

is a social and civic organization that provides youth leadership, strategic communication, and teamwork skills through workshops and after-school programmes for students aged 13-24 years of age. It runs its programmes for English, Bangla, and Madrasa education students with the aim on inculcating in them a strong sense of national identity and civic responsibility.

LOCATION: Dhaka

Focal Point: Ejaj Ahmad, President

Website: www.bylc.org/

India

Institute for Defence Studies & Analyses (IDSA) is a non-partisan, autonomous body dedicated to objective research and policy relevant studies on all aspects of defence and security. Its mission is to promote national and international security through the generation and dissemination of knowledge on defence and security-related issues. IDSA disseminates its research and analysis through monographs, briefs, and books, as well as through news media.

LOCATION: New Delhi, India**Publication Highlights:**

Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. (2014) Unending Violence in Pakistan: Analysing the Trends.

Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. (2012) The Terror Challenge in South Asia and Prospect of Regional Cooperation

Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. (2012) Return from the Precipice: Bangladesh's Fight Against Terrorism

Focal Point: Jayant Prasad, Director General, IDSA



Website: www.idsa.in

Observer Research Foundation (ORF) is an independent forum that brings together Indian policy makers and economists to co-produce policy non-partisan, independent, and researched analyses for India's government authorities, business, academia, and civil society members to respond to India's economic changes. The ORF produces information on the systemic economic challenges and opportunities on issues such as security, development strategy, politics, and energy.

LOCATION: New Delhi

Publication Highlights:

Sahoo, N. (2015) "Centre-State Relations in India: Time for a New Framework". ORF

John, W., & Ramana, P. (2006) "Mumbai Blasts: Time to Act". ORF

Karim, A. (2008) "Radicalisation of Pakistan and Its Impact on India". ORF

Focal Point: C. Raja Mohan, Director Strategic Studies and Distinguished Fellow

Website: www.orfonline.org

Maldives

Maldivian Democracy Network is a non-partisan NGO which aims to promote human rights and the values and principles of democracy in the Maldives. Their activities include awareness raising, monitoring, reporting, lobbying and advocacy. Although based in the capital Male', MDN is active across the country conducting workshops, trainings, monitoring and advocacy activities in various atolls.

LOCATION: Male, Maldives

Publication Highlights:

Maldivian Democracy Network. (2015) Love for Islam vs Holy War: A review of Islamic studies textbooks in Maldives

Focal Point: Shahindha Ismail, Executive Director

Website: www.ipcs.org

Maldives Institute for Psychological Services, Training and Research (MIPSTAR) provides a range of professional psychological services as well as conducts workshops across the country in the area of mental health. The MIPSTAR team is a group of registered psychologists with Degrees, Masters and PhD in the field of Psychology. Their mission is to offer psychological services, training and research in mental health, happiness, violence and aggression management for children, youth, adults and older adults of Maldives.

LOCATION: Male, Maldives

Focal Point: Aishath Ali Naaz, Founder and Lead Consultant Clinical Psychologist

Website: mipstar.org

Nepal

Nepal Peace-building Initiative is non-profit organization devoted to evidence-based policy and action on security and development issues. Their goal is to enhance local input on security and development interventions and strengthen the capacity of societies to build durable peace.

NPI works with government agencies, civil society organizations and community members to enhance their peace-building capability. NPI engages in research, analysis and dialogue, in order to improve local and national policies and practices that can help build lasting peace.

LOCATION: Kathmandu, Nepal

Publication Highlights:

Bogati, S. (2015) Assessing Inclusivity on the Post-War Army Integration Process in Nepal. Berghof Foundation. Inclusive Political Settlements Paper 11

Bogati, S., Carapic, J., and Muggah, R. (2013) The Missing Middle: Examining the Armed Group Phenomenon in Nepal. Small Arms Survey, Nepal Issue Brief, Number 1

Focal Point: Subindra Bogati, Chief Executive

Website: nepalpeacebuilding.org

SAMANATA-Institute for Social and Gender Equality has been working in the area of Women and Peace Building for several years in Nepal, in particular since the insurgency took place in the country. Over the years it has initiated alliances such as Women's Alliance for Peace, Power, Democracy And Constituent Assembly (WAPPDCA). SAMANATA has also played an active role in conducting research focusing on impacts of conflict on women, conducting training on peace, as well as raising awareness of UN Resolution 1325 to various stakeholders.

LOCATION: Kathmandu, Nepal

Focal Point: Pinky Singh Rana, Founder

Pakistan

Centre for Research and Security Studies (CRSS) is a think tank founded by civil society activists that focuses on independent research and analysis in a number of areas, including democracy, governance, rule of law, security, counter-radicalisation, and human rights.

LOCATION: Islamabad, Pakistan

Publication Highlights:

Zahid, F. (2015) Al-Qaeda's Women Wing in Pakistan: The Shaheen Force. CRSS

Gul, I. (2015) From Jihad to Al-Qaeda to Islamic State: Changing Face of Militant Islam. CRSS

CRSS. (2015) Counter-Terrorism and Pakistan Police: Capacity and Challenges

Focal Point: Imtiaz Gul, Executive Director

Website: crss.pk

National Defence University (NDU) is a higher education institution and national think tank that focuses on national security and defence.

Location: Islamabad, Pakistan

Publication Highlights:

Fayyaz, S. (2013) Women's Roles in Moderating Extremism in Pakistan," NDU Journal

Website: www.ndu.edu.pk

PAIMAN Alumni Trust (PAIMAN) aims to reach out to youth and women to raise their awareness about the impact of radicalisation and violent extremism and their roles in combating these challenges. They operate mainly in the conflict-ridden region of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan and conflict affected and conflict-prone districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). PAIMAN conducts surveys and research studies regarding the socio-political and economic dimension of conflict, and the impact of conflict on youth and women in FATA and other parts of KP. PAIMAN's Centre for Conflict Transformation & Peace-building serves as a resource centre and training institute on relevant subjects for South Asia and beyond.

LOCATION: Islamabad

Focal Point: Mossarat Gadeem, Founder and Executive Director

Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) is an independent research and advocacy think-tank. An initiative of Pakistani scholars, researchers and journalists, PIPS conducts research and analysis of political, social and religious conflicts that have a direct bearing on both national and international security. PIPS carries out and disseminates policy analysis and research studies on the regional and global strategic issues such as conflict and development, political violence, religious extremism, ethnic strife, terrorism, governance and democracy. It also conducts dialogues, trainings and other educational programmes to help strengthen partnerships and resolve inter- and intra-state conflicts. PIPS also publishes a periodic research journal Conflict and Peace Studies, which includes peer-reviewed research and analysis on issues related to conflict and peace in Pakistan and wider region in empirical and policy perspectives.

LOCATION: Islamabad, Pakistan

Publication Highlights:

Zahid, F. (2015) Establishing a Counter Terrorism Force. Conflict and Peace Studies. Vol. 7, No. 2



Sial, S. (2015) Action Against Sectarian Terrorists. Conflict and Peace Studies. Vol. 7, No. 2

Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS). (2014) Creating an Environment that Counteracts Militant Ideologies and Radicalism in Pakistan. NOREF Seminar Report

Zaidi, S.M.A. (2011) The Process of Radicalization: Contextualizing the Case of Pakistan. Pak Institute for Peace Studies.

Ahmed, I. (2009) Radicalization and De-Radicalization in Singapore and Pakistan: A Comparison. Pak Institute for Peace Studies.

Noor, S., and Hussain, D. (2009) Women Radicalization: An Empirical Study. Pak Institute for Peace Studies.

Focal Point: Muhammad Amir Rana, Director

Website: pakpips.com

Peace and Education Foundation (PEF)

works to prevent, mitigate and transform inter- and intra-religious conflicts through education and other non-violent means. PEF promotes pluralism, tolerance and peace through education in Pakistan and beyond. It runs capacity-building programmes, organizes cultural exchanges, and conducts research that helps promote peaceful coexistence. PEF efforts have included the publication and acceptance of a peace book into the curriculum of madrasas from all five Muslim sects, as well as the establishment of Professional Development Centers within major madrasas for imams.

LOCATION: Islamabad, Pakistan

Publication Highlights:

Hussain, A., and Ahmad, S. (2011) “Connecting the Dots: Education and Religious Discrimination in Pakistan: A Study of Public Schools and Madrasas.” United States Commission on International Religious Freedom.”

Focal Point: Azhar Hussain, President and Founder

Website: www.peaceandeducationfoundation.org

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Ahmad, M. (2004) Madrassa education in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Religious radicalism and security in South Asia, 101-115.

Ali, S. H. (2009) Pakistan's madrassas: The need for internal reform and the role of international assistance. Policy Briefing.

Al-wazedi, U. (2014) Representing diasporic masculinities in post-9/11 era: the tragedy versus the comedy. South Asian History and Culture, 5(4), 534-550.

Andrabi, T., Das, J., Khwaja, A. I. and Zajonc, T. (2005) ‘Madrassa Metrics: The Statistics and Rhetoric of Religious Enrollment in Pakistan’

Bergen, P. and Pandey, S. (2006) The madrassa scapegoat. Washington Quarterly, 29(2), 115-125.

Blair, G., Christine F. C., Malhotra, N. and Shapiro, J. N. (2013) Poverty and support for militant politics: Evidence from Pakistan. American Journal of Political Science, 57(1), 30-48.

Burke, J. (2015) ‘Paradise jihadis: Maldives sees surge in young Muslims leaving for Syria’, The Guardian, 26 February.

Chakrabarty, B., & Kujur, R. K. (2010) “Maoism in India: Reincarnation of ultra-left wing extremism in the twenty-first century”. Routledge.

Clark-Decès, I. (2011) “India Burning: The Maoist Revolution”. Companion to the Anthropology of India. Wiley-Blackwell [Imprint].

Dadwal, S.R. and Sinha, U.K. “Non-Traditional Security Challenges in Asia: Approaches and Resonances,” Routledge, 2015.

Dearing, M. P. (2010) ‘Like Red Tulips at

Springtime: Understanding the Absence of Female Martyrs in Afghanistan,' *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 33(12), pp. 1079-1103.

Esser, D. (2004) The city as arena, hub and prey patterns of violence in Kabul and Karachi. *Environment and Urbanization*, 16(2), 31-38.

Fair, C. C. (2007) Militant recruitment in Pakistan: A new look at the militancy-madrasah connection. *asia policy*, 4(1), 107-134.

Fair, C. C. (2012) The enduring madrasa myth. *Current History*, 111(744), 135.

Fair, C. C. and Shepherd, B. (2006) Who supports terrorism? Evidence from fourteen Muslim countries. *Coastal Management*, 29(1), 51-74.

Feyyaz, M ["Youth Extremism in Pakistan – Magnitude, Channels, Resident, Spheres and Response,"](#) *Defence Against Terrorism Review*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Spring & Fall 2014), pp. 62-92

Fink, N.C. and Barakat, R ["Strengthening Community Resilience against Violence and Extremism: The Roles of Women in South Asia,"](#) *Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation*, November 2013

Fink, N.C., Deutsch Karlekar, K., and Barakat, R ["Mightier than the Sword? The Role of the Media in Addressing Violence and Terrorism in South Asia,"](#) October 2013.

Grare, F. (2007) The evolution of sectarian conflicts in Pakistan and the ever-changing face of Islamic violence. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, 30(1), 127-143.

International Crisis Group (2002). Pakistan: Madrassas, Extremism and the Military.

Kugelman, M. (2013) 'Urbanisation in Pakistan: Causes And Consequences', (Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre).

Lalwani, Sameer ["India's Approach to Counterinsurgency and the Naxalite Problem,"](#) *Combating Terrorism Center*, 31 October, 2011

Mazumdar, A. (2013) "Left-Wing Extremism and Counterinsurgency in India: The 'Andhra Model'". *Strategic analysis*, 37(4), 446-462.

Mirahmadi, H., Farooq, M., and Lamb, Robert (2015) ["Empowering Pakistan's Civil Society to Counter Global Violent Extremism,"](#) *Brookings Institution*

Mirahmadi, H., Farooq, M., and Ziad, W. (2010) ["Traditional Muslim Networks: Pakistan's Untapped Resource in the Fight Against Terrorism,"](#) *WORDE*

Mirahmadi, H., Farooq, M., and Ziad, W. (2012) [Pakistan's Civil Society: Alternative Channels for Countering Violent Extremism."](#) *World Organization for Resource Development and Education*

Mirahmadi, H., Ziad, W., and Farooq, M. (2014) ["Afghanistan 2014 and Beyond: The Role of Civil Society in Peacebuilding and Countering Violent Extremism,"](#) *WORDE*

Oxfam (2014) [Behind Closed Doors: The risk of denying women a voice in determining Afghanistan's future](#) (Oxfam)

Parashar, S. (2009) Feminist international relations and women militants: case studies from Sri Lanka and Kashmir. *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 22(2), 235-256.

Ramana, P.V ["Understanding India's Maoists,"](#) *Pentagon Press*, 2014

Rashid, A. (2010) *Taliban: The Power of Militant Islam in Afghanistan and Beyond*, 2nd ed, I.B.Tauris.

Roberts, Adam "Addressing Violent Extremism: Lessons from Sri Lanka," *Routledge*, 2014, Vol. 28, No. 4, 409-415

Rosand, Eric, Naureen Chowdhury Fink and Jason Ipe ["Countering Terrorism in South Asia:](#)

[Strengthening Multilateral Engagement](#) *International Peace Institute/Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation*, May 2009



Rosand, Eric, Naureen Chowdhury Fink and Jason Ipe "Countering Terrorism in South Asia: Strengthening Multilateral Engagement." International Peace Institute/Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, May 2009.

Roul, Animesh "The Threat from Rising Extremism in the Maldives," Combating Terrorism Center at West Point, 27 March 2013

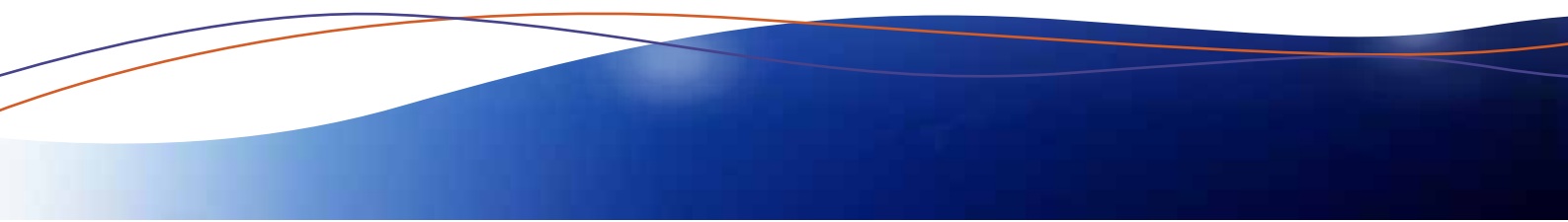
Sharma, S. and Behera, A "Militant Groups in South Asia," Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, 2014.

Thomas, P. (2015) "The 'red surge': Media framing of Maoist struggles in India". The international communication gazette, 76(6), 485-504.

Winterbotham, E. (2012) 'Healing the Legacies of Conflict in Afghanistan: Community Voices on Justice, Peace and Reconciliation' (AREU).

Winthrop, R. and Graff, C. (2010) Beyond Madrasas: Assessing the links between education and militancy in Pakistan. Center for Universal Education working paper, (2).

Yusuf, M. (2007) 'The Prospects of a Talibanized Pakistan'. The Brookings Institution



SOUTHEAST ASIA

REGIONAL ENTITIES

ASEAN Counter Terrorism Network (ACTN)

is a network spearheaded by the International Association for Counterterrorism and Security Professionals (IACSP) and Stratad Asia-Pacific Strategic Centre. It is a network of experts, researchers, consultants, institutions and non-government organizations in the field to study, educate and counter the threats of political violence, terrorism and extremism in the ASEAN Region.

Publication Highlights:

Michael, G. (2009)
 “How Do We Protect The Critical Infrastructure Within The United States?”
 IACSP Panel Discussion, Singapore.

Focal Point: Lt. Col. Sani Royan, Academic Director

Website: www.iacspsea.com/asean-counter-terrorism-network/

Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT) works to train and enhance the capacity of law enforcement, security, and government officials on counter-terrorism issues in collaboration with established think-tank institutions and international organisations. The Centre also serves to promote Malaysia’s perspective on how best to deal with terrorism in particular its comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism. SEARCCT has also utilised various training courses, seminars, workshops, conferences, and forums to discuss and promote a multi-pronged and multi-faceted approach in countering terrorism. In implementing its mission, SEARCCT has identified seven flagships to work on, including Cyber Terrorism, Prevention and Rehabilitation, Terrorism Financing, and Youth and Terrorism.

LOCATION: Malaysia

Publication Highlights:

Samuel, T. K. (2012) [Reaching the Youth: Countering the Terrorist Narrative.](#)

[Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism \(SEARCCT\)](#)

Focal Point: Thomas Karuth Samuel, Director of Research and Publications

Website: www.searcct.gov.my/

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Australia

Australian Intervention Support Hub (AISH)

was launched in 2015 and includes a range of experts who will provide support to government agencies, law enforcement and community groups who are tasked with preventing people from becoming radicalised. It is anticipated that the expert hub will also develop evidence-based research to assist in the development of intervention programmes.

LOCATION: Canberra (Australian National University), **Melbourne** (Deakin University)

Focal Point: Greg Barton

Website: www.deakin.edu.au/alfred-deakin-institute/research/aihs

Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI) is

an independent, non-partisan think tank that produces advice for Australia’s strategic and defence leaders. The institute aims to help foster strategic expertise in Australia through dialogue, research and its contribution to public debate. ASPI has a number of programmes, including the Counter-Terrorism Policy Centre (CTPC), and the Resilience Programme. The CTPC undertakes research across the spectrum of counter-terrorism topics, facilitates dialogue and discussion amongst stakeholders, and provides advice to government, community and industry stakeholders, with a particular focus on what can be done to counter terrorism.

LOCATION: Canberra

Publication Highlights:

Bergin, A. and Hately, S. (2015)
[Security Through Aid: Countering Violent Extremism and Terrorism with Australia’s Aid Program.](#) Strategic Insights. ASPI



Focal Point: Anthony Bergin, Deputy Director

Website: www.aspi.org.au

Centre for Culture and Technology, Curtin University hosts the **Countering Online Violent Extremism Research (COVER)** Programme. COVER is a hub of multi-disciplinary research activity dedicated to understanding the phenomenon of radicalisation – online and in other forms. They are developing effective ways to counter the process and aim for practical outcomes from their research. They focus on social media as a tool for radicalisation and CVE. They also research in the area of civil society movements and their roles in CVE. The use of victim/survivor and former terrorist narratives bring these research interests together.

LOCATION: Perth (main campus), Malaysia, Singapore

Focal Point: Anne Aly, Adjunct Professor

Website: oasisapps.curtin.edu.au

Global Terrorism Research Centre (GTReC) at Monash University emerged from the multidisciplinary Global Terrorism Research Unit, which formed in 2002. The Centre's network of Adjunct Research Associates includes counter-terrorism practitioners within the Victoria Police; and scholars based in the US, New Zealand and elsewhere in Australia. GTReC's staff members' research interests straddle Australia, South East Asia, the US, East Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and Russia. The researchers possess language competence in Arabic, French, Indonesian, Malay, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Tagalog, Thai and Turkish. GTReC leads the Monash Radicalisation Project, which examines how multiple factors lead individuals to become radicalised and conduct terrorist acts.

LOCATION: Victoria

Website: artsonline.monash.edu.au/gtrec

Lowy Institute for International Policy is a think tank that provides research and perspectives

on the international trends shaping Australia and the world. The Lowy Institute hosts speeches by national and international figures and holds conferences to discuss key global issues; research programmes and publications with independent perspectives on Australian foreign policy options and 'on the ground' expertise for nations interacting with the Asia Pacific region. The Institute is also home to the magazine 'The Interpreter.'

LOCATION: Sydney, Australia

Publication Highlights:

Zammit, A. (2015) "Australian foreign fighters: Risks and responses". Lowy Institute for International Policy

Dupont, A. (2015) "Full spectrum defence: Re-thinking the fundamentals of Australian defence strategy". Lowy Institute for International Policy

Shanahan, R. (2015) "What to do with a returning jihadi". Lowyinterpreter.org

Focal Point: Dr. Euan Graham, Director, International Security Program, Lowy Institute

Website: www.lowyinstitute.org/

Indonesia

Institute of Peace Analysis Centre (IPAC)

works to provide analysis as a first step to preventing violent conflict. Their primary focus is Indonesia, but have recently began reporting on Timor-Leste and the Philippines.

LOCATION(S): Indonesia

Publication Highlights:

Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC). (2015) "Online Activism and Social Media Usage Among Indonesian Extremists,"

Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC). (2014) "Indonesians and the Syrian Conflict,"

Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC). (2014) "Countering Violent Extremism in Indonesia: Need for a Rethink,"

Focal Point: Sidney Jones, Director

Website: www.understandingconflict.org/

Malaysia

Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) is a research organization that focuses on diverse topics including economics, foreign policy, security studies, nation-building, social policy, technology, innovation and environmental studies. It also undertakes research collaboration with national and international organizations in areas such as national development and international affairs. The Institute has also played a role in fostering closer regional integration and international cooperation. It is a founding member of the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific (CSCAP) and manages the Council's Secretariat.

LOCATION(S): Kuala Lumpur

Publication Highlights:

Chowdhury, Iftekhar, A. (2015) Radicalism Redux: Bigger, Badder, Bolder. The ARP Series, E-Monograph. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)

Noor, Elina. (2015) The Virtual Reality of Youth, Radicalization, and Terrorism. From the Desert to World Cities: The New Terrorism. Panorama: Insights into Asia and European Affairs. Konrad Adnauer Stiftung.

Focal Point: Dato' Steven CM Wong, Deputy Chief Executive

Website: www.isis.org.my

Singapore

Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS) is a centre within the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) at Nanyang Technological University that aspires to be an international research and thought leader in the multidisciplinary study of the concept of resilience and its policy-relevant application to promote security within and beyond Singapore. Through academic publications such as books and in refereed journals, policy reports and policy-oriented analytical commentaries, CENS promotes

greater awareness of emerging threats as well as global best practices in responding to those threats. In addition, CENS organises courses, seminars and workshops for local and foreign national security officials to facilitate networking and exposure to leading ideas on the prevention of, and response to, national and homeland security threats. To engage with the wider public and draw them into discussions on national security matters, analysts at CENS regularly author opinion editorials in leading newspapers. Radio and television interviews have allowed CENS to partake in and shape public debates on critical issues such as radicalisation and counterterrorism, multiculturalism and social resilience, as well as crisis and strategic communications.

LOCATION: Singapore

Publication Highlights:

Heinl, C. (2015) "Enabling Better Multinational and International Military Cooperation for Cyber-Related Matters Across Asia and Europe". S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University | Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS)

Quivooij, R. (2015) "The Islamic State". S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University | Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS)

Cheong, D.D. (2014) Western Muslim Converts and Violent Extremism: Issues and Strategies. RSIS Commentary.

Heinl, C. (2013) "Regional Cyber Security: Moving Towards a Resilient ASEAN Cyber Security Regime". S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University | Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS).

Website: www.rsis.edu.sg/

The International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR)

is a specialist centre within the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) at



Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. ICPVTR conducts research, training, and outreach programmes aimed at reducing the threat of politically motivated violence and at mitigating its effects on the international system. The Centre seeks to integrate academic theory with practical knowledge, which is essential for a complete and comprehensive understanding of threats from politically-motivated groups. The Centre is staffed by academic specialists, religious scholars, and others. The Centre is culturally and linguistically diverse, comprising of functional and regional analysts as well as Muslim religious scholars from Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe and North America. The Strategies on Aftercare and Reintegration (SOAR) Network, which will be managed by ICPVTR, was launched in April 2015 at the East Asia Summit Symposium on Religious Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration. SOAR is a network primarily for scholars and practitioners and aims to explore emergent key challenges that have impacted the terrorism landscape, as well as on-going efforts at rehabilitation and social reintegration.

LOCATION(S): Singapore

Focal Point: Rohan Gunaratna, Head

Publication Highlights:

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (2015) Counter Terrorist Trends and Analysis. Volume 7, Issue 11

Gunaratna, R. (2015) Countering Violent Extremism: Revisiting Rehabilitation and Community Engagement. Counter Terrorist Trends and Analysis. Vol. 7, Iss. 3

Gunaratna, R. (2015) Combating Terrorism and Extremism: A Shift in US Approach? Vol. 7, Iss. 2

Website: www.rsis.edu.sg/research/icpvtr

Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS) is an independent research institute at the National University of Singapore that strives to gain contemporary research insight into the evolving economic and political structures of

South Asia. ISAS communicates their research findings to policy makers, the business community, academia, and civil society in Singapore and beyond.

LOCATION: Singapore

Publication Highlights:

Jeffrey, R., & Sen, R. (2014) "Being Muslim in South Asia". Oxford University Press.

Burki, S., Chowdhury, I., & Hassan, R. (2014) "Afghanistan: The Next Phase". Melbourne University Press.

Khan, S., Akhtar, A., & Bodla, S. (2014) "The military and denied development in the Pakistani Punjab". New York: Anthem Press.

Mukherji, R. (2015) "Citizenship and Its Discontents: An Indian History". Pacific Affairs, Vol. 88 Issue (1), Pgs. 209-211.

Focal Point: Johnson Paul, Senior Associate Director

Website: www.isas.nus.edu.sg/

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) - Yusof Ishak Institute is an

autonomous organization within the National University of Singapore. It conducts research related to the study of socio-political, security, and economic trends and developments in Southeast Asia and its wider geostrategic and economic environment. Its aim is to stimulate research and debate within scholarly circles, enhance public awareness of the region, and facilitate the search for viable solutions to the varied problems confronting the region. The Institute conducts a range of research programmes; holds conferences, workshops, lectures and seminars; publishes briefs, research journals and books; and generally provides a range of research support facilities. Research activities are carried out by a core group of researchers grouped under three research programmes — Regional Economic Studies (RES), Regional Social and Cultural Studies (RSCS), and Regional Strategic and Political Studies (RSPS).

LOCATION: Singapore

Publication Highlights:

Aziz, M., & Sundarasan, D. (2015) "The Impact of Political Regime and Governance on ASEAN Economic Growth". *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies*, Vol. 32 Issue (3).

Hamid, A., & Razali, C. (2015) "The Changing Face of Political Islam in Malaysia in the Era of Najib Razak 2009-2013". *SOJOURN: Journal Of Social Issues In Southeast Asian*, 30(2), 301-337

Sadan, M. (2015) "Ongoing Conflict in the Kachin State". *Southeast Asian Affairs*, Vol. 1 Issue (1), Pgs. 246-262.

Njoto-Feillard, G. (2015) "Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia in 2014: The Political Economy of Discontent". ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute.

Focal Point: Daljit Singh, Senior Research Fellow; Coordinator, Regional Strategic and Political Studies Programme; Editor Southeast Asian Affairs

Website: www.iseas.edu.sg/

Thailand

German-Southeast Asian Center of Excellence for Public Policy and Good Governance | Hanns Seidel Foundation was recently launched with the aim of promoting the rule of law and civil society by capacity building activities in Laos and Thailand. Its focus will be on human rights protection in military and police operations and regional conflict prevention and mediation.

LOCATION(S): Thailand and Laos**Publication Highlights:**

Hanns Seidel Foundation. (2015) "Community-based Dialogue Sessions on Human Rights Promotion and Protection between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police, and Civil Society Organizations and Local Communities". Hanns Seidel Foundation

Website: www.hss.de/southeastasia/

en/thailand-laos/news-events/2011/german-southeast-asian-center-of-excellence-for-public-policy-and-good-governance-and-hanns-seidel-foundation-sealed-cooperation.html

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Abuza, Z. (2003) *Militant Islam in Southeast Asia: Crucibles of terror*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.

Australian Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet "Review of Australia's Counter-Terrorism Machinery," January 2015, https://www.dpmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/190215_CT_Review_0.pdf

Australian Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet "Review of Australia's Counter-Terrorism Machinery."

Australian Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet "Review of Australia's Counter-Terrorism Machinery," p. 31.

Bakashmar, M. (2008) *Winning the battles, losing the war? An assessment of counterterrorism in Malaysia*. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 20 (4), 480-497.

Banlaoi, Rommel, C "Terrorism in Asia and the Philippines: An Assessment of Threats and Responses 11 Years After 9/11," *Philippine Institute for Peace, Violence, and Terrorism Research*, September 2012

Bergin, A. (2009) Countering radicalisation in Southeast Asia: An RSIS-ASPI joint report Canberra, ACT: ASPI

Bergin, A., Jones, D. M., Ungerer, C. J., & Australian Strategic Policy Institute (2007) Beyond belief : Islamism, radicalisation and the counter-terrorism response. Barton, ACT: Australian Strategic Policy Institute.

Chalk, Peter, Angel Rabasa, William Rosenau, and Leanne Piggott "The Evolving Threat to Southeast Asia: A Net Assessment," *RAND National Defense Research Institute*, 2009



Hassan, M. H. (2007) Singapore's Muslim community-based initiatives against JI. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 1 (5).

Hussein Tahiri and Michele Grossman ["Community and Radicalisation: An Examination of Perceptions, Ideas, Beliefs and Solutions Throughout Australia,"](#) Victoria Police, September 2013

[International Crisis Group "Deradicalisation and Indonesian Prisons,"](#) Asia Report No. 142, 19 November 2007

[International Crisis Group "The Philippines: Counter-Insurgency vs. Counter-Terrorism in Mindanao,"](#) Asia Report No. 152, 14 May 2008

Kader, A. H. Bin, *Taman Bacaan Pemuda Pemudi Melayu Singapura, & Muslim Religious Council of Singapore* (2007) *Fighting terrorism: Preventing the radicalisation of youth in a secular and globalised world.* Singapore: Taman Bacaan Pemuda Pemudi Melayu Singapura.

[Ranstorp, M. \(2009\) Preventing Violent Radicalisation and Terrorism. The Case of Indonesia](#) Stockholm: Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies

[Roslyn Richardson "Fighting Fire With Fire: Target Audience Responses to Online Anti-Violence Campaigns,"](#) Australian Strategic Policy Institute, December 2013

Woodward, M., Rohmaniyah, I., Amin, A. and Coleman, D. (2010) Muslim education, celebrating Islam and having fun as counter-radicalization strategies in Indonesia. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 4(4).

EUROPE

REGIONAL ENTITIES

Balkans Regional CVE Initiative was announced on the margins of the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2015. It is anticipated that the Government of Albania will lead this Western Balkans regional CVE initiative to build regional capacity and cooperation on CVE issues, in particular through supporting front-line CVE practitioners, civil society, and local communities, developing national CVE strategies, and promoting research, education, and counter-messaging. No relevant publications or organizational structure has been put in place yet. For more information, see [whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/09/29/fact-sheet-leaders-summit-counter-isil-and-violent-extremism](https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/09/29/fact-sheet-leaders-summit-counter-isil-and-violent-extremism)

Counter-Terrorism Monitoring, Reporting, and Support Mechanism (CT-MORSE) was established in January 2015 in recognition of the growing importance placed on the EU's engagement to counter terrorism. The specific objective of CT MORSE is to strengthen the global delivery, coordination and coherence among the various CT projects financed by the European Union through the Instrument Countering Stability and Peace (IcSP), as well as to reinforce the EU engagement within the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) framework. The project is implemented by a consortium of four independent institutes focused on transitional security: the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, the Global Center on Cooperative Security, and the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – the Hague (ICCT).

LOCATION: Brussels

Focal Point: Tuesday Reitano, Team Leader
Website: ct-morse.eu

European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) is a consortium comprising the Catalan Government, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and

Barcelona City Council. It incorporates civil society through its Board of Trustees and its Advisory Council formed by Mediterranean universities, companies, organisations and personalities of renowned prestige. It aims to foster actions and projects which contribute to mutual understanding, exchange and cooperation between the different Mediterranean countries, societies and cultures as well as to promote the progressive construction of a space of peace and stability, shared prosperity and dialogue between cultures and civilisations in the Mediterranean.

LOCATION: Barcelona, Spain

Publication highlights:

Colombo, S. (Ed.), Abdalla, N., Shaban, O., and Schafer, I. (2016). Youth Activism in the South and East Mediterranean Countries since the Arab Uprisings: Challenges and Policy Options. The EuroMeSCo, the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) and the Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI).

Website: www.iemed.org

European Union's Regional Preventing Violent Extremism Programme [Programme de Prévention Régionale de l'Extrémisme Violent de l'Union européenne - PPREV-UE] aim to provide a comprehensive response to the regional challenges of violent extremism by strengthening the knowledge of all stakeholders in the countries covered - governments, local authorities, civil society, international organisations and other donors, including the European Union (EU delegations) and its Member States.

FREE Initiative is a pan-European resource offering practical guidance on countering far-right extremism across Europe. It aims to inspire and promote cross-border learning among those working against violent far-right extremism by showcasing the work that is being done across Europe to prevent, intervene and respond to the threat. The FREE initiative has to date worked across 10 countries: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.



Publication Highlights:

Goodwin, G., Jungar, A., etc. (2012) "Preventing and Countering Far-Right Extremism: European Cooperation," Country Reports

Ramalingam, V. (2014) "Old Threat, New Approach: Tackling the Far Right Across Europe," Guide for Policymakers

Ramalingam, V. (2014) "On the Front Line: A Guide to Countering Far-Right Extremism,"

Focal Point: Vidhya Ramalingam, Director

Website: <http://thefreeinitiative.com>

FRIDE is a European think tank that provides analysis of key debates in international relations. Central to FRIDE's work is Europe's role in the changing global environment. Their mission is to inform policy and practice in order to ensure that the European Union (EU) plays a more effective role in supporting multilateralism, democratic values, security and sustainable development. FRIDE seeks to enhance the southern European perspective within EU debates and the European perspective within Spain.

LOCATION: Madrid (Spain) and Brussels (Belgium)**Publication Highlights:**

Boukhars, A. (2015) 'Quietist' and 'Firebrand' Salafism in Algeria. Policy Brief, No. 211. FRIDE

Petre, C. (2015) Tunisian Salafism: The Rise and Fall of Ansar al-Sharia. Policy Brief, No. 209. FRIDE

Tadlaoui, G. (2015) Morocco's Religious Diplomacy in Africa. Policy Brief, No. 196. FRIDE

Boukhars, A. (2013) "Al-Qaeda's Resurgence in North Africa?" FRIDE

Focal Point: Anouar Boukhars, Associate Fellow

Website: <http://fride.org>

Organization for Security Cooperation in European (OSCE)

is a regional security organization that focuses on a wide range of security-related concerns, including combating terrorism. The OSCE's comprehensive view of security covers three "dimensions": the politico-military; the economic and environmental; and the human. The OSCE's activities cover all three of these areas, from "hard" security issues such as conflict prevention to fostering economic development, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, and promoting the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

LOCATION: Vienna**Publication Highlights:**

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. (2015) "OSCE activities to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism". Osce.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. (2015) "OSCE activities to counter foreign terrorist fighters". Osce.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. (2013) "Countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism: the OSCE's unique regional blue-print". Osce.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. (2014) "Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A Community-Policing Approach". Osce.org

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. (2008) "Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights: A Manual". Osce.org

Focal Point: Thomas Wuchte, Head, Anti-terrorism Issues, Transnational Threats Department, ATU

Website: <http://www.osce.org>

Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)

was launched in 2011 by the European Commission as an EU-wide umbrella network of practitioners and local actors involved in countering violent radicalisation. RAN is organised across eight thematic working groups, including groups focusing on community policing, victims, countermessaging, prevention, and deradicalisation. Guided by the RAN Centre of Excellence (CoE), working groups exchange experiences, knowledge and good practices.

LOCATION: Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Publication Highlights

Radicalisation Awareness Network (2015) "Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism," RAN Collection, Approaches and Practice, 2015 Edition

RAN (2014) "Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU's Response," RAN Collection, Approaches, Lessons Learned and Practices, First Edition

Focal Point: Omar Ramadan, Head, RAN CoE

Website: ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/

TERRA (Terrorism and Radicalisation) is a European project supported by the European Commission DG Home Affairs. The objective of TERRA is to reinforce the positive role victims and former terrorists can play in relation to the prevention of radicalisation and providing practical guidance to specific target groups. Target groups and beneficiaries include victims, (potential) terrorists, EU member states and frontline-workers in the field of law-enforcement, rehabilitation, teaching, welfare and social workers, journalists, policy makers, and religious leaders. TERRA aims to stimulate knowledge synthesis and exchange throughout the European Union, between groups and between member states. The project builds on the work of the Network of Victims of Terrorism (NAVt) and is complementary to and provides input for the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN).

LOCATION: The Netherlands**Publication Highlights:**

Young, H., Holsappel, J., etc "A Review of Literature on Radicalisation; and What it Means for TerRa," TerRa

Focal Point: Magda Rooze, Project Leader

Website: www.terra-net.eu

NATIONAL ENTITIES**Austria**

Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy (AIES) is a private non-partisan research institute that works towards the enhancement of the knowledge and awareness of European and international policies and security issues in Austria.

LOCATION: Vienna**Publication highlights:**

Jaklin, D.C. (2015) Western Volunteer Fighters Fighting Daesh - Background and Possible Implications. Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy

Focal Point: Arnold Kammel, Director**Women Without Borders/Sisters Against Violent Extremism**

is an advocacy and research organization for women around the globe. It brings together women with the aim of creating a new female security paradigm and encourages women to become active participants in their communities. Its global campaign, SAVE, is a research-based female counter-terrorism platform. SAVE has developed the Mothers School model to empower women to take an active role in safeguarding their families against the threat of violent extremism.

LOCATION: Vienna**Publication highlights:**

Schlaffer, E. and Kropiunigg, U. (2015) "Can Mothers Challenge Extremism? Mothers Perceptions and Attitudes of Radicalization and Violent Extremism," Women Without Borders/SAVE

Focal Point: Edit Schlaffer, Founder and Executive Director

Website: <http://www.women-without-borders.org>

Denmark

Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) is a state-funded research institution that conducts multidisciplinary research on security, foreign policy, development, and globalization for policy development and public debate purposes. DIIS's mission is to continuously assess the country's foreign and political situation and advise the Danish media, politicians, and public about the organization's analyses and updates.

Location: Copenhagen

Publication highlights:

Taylor, M. (2012) "Conflict Resolution and Counter Radicalization: Where do we go from here?"

Andersen, L. E., & Moe, L. W. (2015) "Responding to Radicalization: Exporting the Dilemmas"

Focal Point: Rens van Munster, Research Coordinator, Senior Researcher, Peace, Risk and Violence; Lars Erslev Andersen, Research Coordinator, Senior Researcher, International Security

Website: www.diis.dk/en

France

Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique (FRS) advises French ministries and agencies, European institutions, international organizations, and businesses on defense, strategy, and security issues.

LOCATION: Paris

Publication highlights

Uhlmann, J. (2015) Jihadism in the Maghreb: A Threat Assessment. Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique. Recherches and Documents No. 06

Boquerat, G. (2015) L'Etat islamique au miroir de l'Asie du Sud. Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique. Recherches Strategique No. 23

Marret, J. and Baral, L. (2014) Pour une

prevention francaise du terrorisme et du djihadisme. Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique. Recherches Strategique No. 13

Focal Point: Camille Grand, Director, FRS

Website: <http://www.frstrategie.org/>

Institut Jean Nicod-Ecole Normale Supérieure is a research center of the French National Centre for Scientific Research, a governmental research organization in France. Its members undertake interdisciplinary research, connecting philosophy, cognitive science, and the social sciences.

LOCATION: Paris

Focal Point: Scott Atran, PhD., Research Director in Anthropology.

Mr. Atran is also a Senior Research Fellow, Harris Manchester College, University of Oxford and Co-Founder, Centre for the Resolution of Intractable Conflict at Oxford. He also holds positions as Presidential Scholar, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York; and Visiting Prof., Psychology and Public Policy, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He has experimented extensively on the ways scientists and ordinary people categorize and reason about nature, on the cognitive and evolutionary psychology of religion, and on the limits of rational choice in political and cultural conflict.

Publication highlights:

Atran, S. and Hamid, N. (2015) "Paris: The War ISIS Wants," The New York Review of Books

Germany

The Berlin Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) focuses on strengthening civilian capacities for crisis prevention, conflict resolution, and peace-building. Its activities include training, recruitment and support of civilian personnel for international peace operations and election monitoring missions, and providing information, analysis, and policy guidance in the field of peace operations.

LOCATION: Berlin

Focal Point: Wibke Hansen, Head, Analysis**Website:** www.zif-berlin.org/en

EXIT-Germany is a social organization that helps individuals previously involved in extreme right wing groups in Germany to detach themselves from such groups and start anew. EXIT-Germany since works to help individuals from all backgrounds, but mainly from highly radicalised milieus (group leaders, terrorists, party leaders) to leave the movement and to develop methods and programmes in the field. They also offer opportunities for research and education. They facilitate interviews with former right-wing extremists, which allows them to get primary data on right-wing extremism in Germany. They also have experience in coaching institutions and communities in creating individual solutions for de-radicalisation projects, dropout programmes and anti-extremism strategies.

LOCATION: Berlin**Publication Highlights**

Neumann, K. (2015) "Zwischen NS-Propaganda und Facebook. Eine Analyse der Nutzung und Relevanz von Massenmedien und internen Medien innerhalb der rechtsextremen Szene in Deutschland". Journal Exit-Deutschland. Zeitschrift Für Deradikalisierung Und Demokratische Kultur, 1(0), 71-90

Wagner, D. (2015) "Zeitdiagnostische Überlegungen zu rechtsradikalen und neo-völkischen Entwicklungen in Deutschland". Journal Exit-Deutschland. Zeitschrift Für Deradikalisierung Und Demokratische Kultur, 1(0), 1-61

Borstel, D. (2015) "Eine Bewegung wirft Fragen auf - Auf der Suche nach Antworten". Journal Exit-Deutschland. Zeitschrift Für Deradikalisierung Und Demokratische Kultur, 1(0), 62-70

Focal Point: Bernd Wagner, Founder, EXIT-Germany**Website:** <http://www.exit-deutschland.de/>

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) is a non-profit German foundation funded by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. FES focuses on the advancement of both socio-political and economic development in the spirit of social democracy, through civic education, research, and international cooperation. Their work includes strengthening political and educational programmes in Germany, developing strategies on economic, social, and educational policies through think tanks, and promoting democratic, social, and constitutional structures and a strong civil society.

LOCATION: Bonn and Berlin (Headquarters)**Publication Highlights:**

Aziz, K. (2015) Country Paper on Drivers of Radicalism and Extremism in Pakistan. The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Friedrich Ebert Foundation (2015) Handlungsempfehlungen zur Auseinandersetzung mit islamistischem Extremismus und Islamfeindlichkeit.

Website: www.fesdc.org**The German Institute for International and Security Affairs of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP)**

is an independent scientific establishment that conducts research on the basis of which it then advises the Bundestag (the German parliament) and the federal government on foreign and security policy issues. While the SWP initially dealt primarily with issues of disarmament, today there is a broad spectrum of analysis ranging from classic security policy issues to aspects of climate protection and the political challenges associated with resource scarcity.

LOCATION: Berlin**Publication Highlights:**

Steinberg, Guido. (2015) Avantgarde des internationalen Terrorismus. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik. Deutsches Institut für Internationale Politik und Sicherheit. SWP-Aktuell 87.

Tull, Denis, M. and Weber, Anette. (2015) Nigeria: Boko Haram and the



Regionalization of Terrorism. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), German Institute for International and Security Affairs. SWP Comments 21

Focal Point: Steffen Angenendt, Global Issues (head of Research Division)

Website: <http://www.swp-berlin.org/en>

Violence Prevention Network is a group of experienced specialists engaged in anti-violence work and the prevention of extremism, as well as in the de-radicalisation of extremist-motivated criminals. Since 2001, the VPN team has been working to reduce ideologically motivated and religious-motivated, serious crime and extreme acts of violence committed by youths.

LOCATION: Berlin

Publication Highlights:

Violence Prevention Network
Deradicalisation, Intervention, Prevention

Focal Point: Julia Reinelt, Head of International Cooperation

Website: www.violence-prevention-network.de/en

The Netherlands

Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations) is a think tank and diplomatic academy on international affairs. It provides public and private sector organisations with analysis of global developments in the fields of economic diplomacy, international security, and conflict management. The Institute's research department focuses on Europe, security and conflict issues, diplomacy and the changing geopolitical landscape, with particular attention for Asia and the Middle East. The Conflict Research Unit (CRU) conducts research on the nexus between security and development with a special focus on integrated/comprehensive approaches on conflict prevention, stabilisation and reconstruction in fragile and conflict-affected situations. The Institute also houses the editorial board of a Dutch language magazine

on international relations, the Internationale Spectator, and is the home to the secretariat of the Dutch Association for International Affairs (het Nederlands Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken) - NGIZ.

LOCATION: The Hague

Publication Highlights

Tiilikainen, T., & Innola, E. (2015) "Reviving Co-operative Security in Europe through the OSCE". clingendael.nl

Wolff, S. (2015) "U.S. and EU Engagement with Islamists in the Middle East and North Africa". clingendael.nl

Féron, É. (2015) "Gender and Peace Negotiations Why gendering peace negotiations multiplies opportunities for reconciliation". clingendael.nl

Bakker, E. (2006) Jihadi terrorists in Europe. The Hague: Clingendael

Focal Point: Ko Colijn, General Director

Website: www.clingendael.nl/

Cordaid is a development organization that works to provide entrepreneurship, leadership, food security, children's education, disaster response, security and justice, as well as healthcare programmes to people in fragile and conflict-afflicted areas. Cordaid's areas of operation include Latin America, Africa, South, and Southeast Asia.

LOCATION: The Hague

Publication Highlights:

Robinson, K., Suralaga, D., & Keizer, C. (2013) "Gender Inequality and Fragility in the Post-MDG Framework". Cordaid

Van Lierde, F. (2013) "Looking for that Other Face: Women Muslim Leaders and Violent Extremism in Indonesia". Cordaid

Focal Point: Hetty Burgman, Director of Security and Justice

Website: <https://www.cordaid.org>

The Hague Academic Coalition (HAC) is a

network of academic institutions that work in the fields of peace, justice and security. With ten academic members, HAC aims to be a platform where both stakeholders and target audiences meet and share their thoughts and innovative solutions for their specific field of work. HAC members share their joint efforts of reaching out to a worldwide community of students, scholars and professionals. The academic infrastructure benefits from and supports this international profile based on the work of the various international organizations, courts and tribunals based in The Hague.

LOCATION: The Hague

Focal Point: Steven van Hoogstraten, Chair

Website: <http://haguecoalition.org>

The Hague Institute for Global Justice is an independent organisation established to conduct interdisciplinary research, develop practitioner tools, and convene experts, practitioners and policymakers to facilitate knowledge sharing. Through its work, the Institute aims to contribute to, and further strengthen, the global framework for preventing and resolving conflict and promoting international peace. One of its current programmes include a 30-month research project that aims to assess and measure how formal and non-formal education can mitigate and prevent the escalation of violent conflict in fragile and conflict-affected states.

LOCATION: The Hague

Publication Highlights:

Appiah, M., & Jackson, E. (2015) Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Security in Fragile States: Private Sector Engagement in Peacebuilding. The Hague Institute for Global Justice

Focal Point: David Connolly, Head of Conflict Prevention

Website: www.thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org

Human Security Collective is a foundation

that has a background in development, conflict transformation and security. They operate worldwide on issues of security and the involvement of citizens in their communities. Some of their focus areas include the nexus between security, development and human rights, as well as terrorism financing and the enabling environment for civil society. The organization maintains partnerships with civil society, academia, and governments in the MENA-region, West Africa, South and Southeast Asia, Latin America, as well as Europe and the USA. HSC facilitates, in collaboration with the UN, dialogue processes between governments and civil society on security and CVE.

LOCATION: The Hague

Publication Highlights:

Global Center on Cooperative Security, Human Security Collective, & International Centre for Counter-Terrorism The Hague. (2014). “Addressing the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Phenomenon from a European Union Perspective.”

Human Security Collective. (2014) “Practices and reflections on development, security, and peace in context of violent extremism and terrorism”. Human Security Collective.

Holmer, G. with van Deventer, F. (2014) “Inclusive Approaches to Community Policing and CVE.” United States Institute of Peace. Special Report

Focal Point: Lia van Broekhoven, Executive Director

Website: <http://www.hscollective.org>

The Knowledge Platform for Security and Rule of Law (KPSRL) brings together a network of relevant communities of practice comprising experts, policymakers, practitioners, researchers and the business sector on the topic of security and rule of law in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. It provides for a meeting space - offline as well as online - for its network to share experiences, exchange lessons learned and discuss insights. The Platform aims to inform



the Netherlands development policy and its implementation in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The Secretariat of the Knowledge Platform is administered jointly by The Hague Institute for Global Justice and the Conflict Research Unit of Clingendael.

LOCATION: The Hague

Focal Point: Anna Gouwenberg, Head of Office

Website: www.kpsrl.org

Norway

Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX): Right-Wing Extremism, Hate-Crime and Political Violence is a cross-disciplinary center for the study of right-wing extremism, hate crime and political violence. It is a joint collaboration with five of the leading Norwegian institutions on extremism research. The Centre will be a collaborative undertaking, with partners from the Norwegian Police University College (PHS), the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), the Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities, the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI). The Center's main objectives include developing empirical and theoretical knowledge on right-wing extremism, hate crime and political violence in Norway and the Nordic region in particular, and in Europe more generally. In addition, it will contribute to the international scholarly research on extremism in general and right-wing extremism in particular and disseminate research-based knowledge to stakeholders, policy makers, the public, civil society organization, schools, and media.

LOCATION: Oslo

Focal Point: Tore Bjørgo, Director

Minotenk is a think-tank that works primarily on issues concerning the minority population in Norway, but also minority challenges in a global perspective. Minotenk emphasizes engagement with young adults to strengthen their autonomy, resources, and self-confidence through facilitation of open

discussions and dialogue. They hold lectures and organize dialogue about radicalization and violent extremism, and on the prevention and mitigation in Norway.

LOCATION: Oslo

Publication highlights

Alzaghari, L., and Reiss, E. (2014) "Radicalisation Among Young Muslims in Norway - An Anthology," Minotenk

Focal Point: Linda Noor, CEO

Website: minotenk.no

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) is a Norwegian research institution on international affairs, spanning issues on war and peace, economy and development, as well as diplomacy and global governance. NUPI offers services in the field of research, analysis and reporting, as well as educational services directed at Norwegian schools.

LOCATION: Oslo

Publication Highlights:

Strazzari, F., & Stambøl, E. (2015) "We Saw it Coming: Jihadist Terrorism, Challenges for the European Union". NUPI

Bjørgo, T. (2013) "Strategies for Preventing Terrorism". Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

Bjørgo, T. & Horgan, J. (2009) "Leaving Terrorism Behind: Individual and Collective Disengagement". London: Routledge

Focal Point: Tore Bjørgo, Professor/Research Director

Website: www.nupi.no/en/

The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) conducts research on the conditions for peaceful relations between states, groups and people. Researchers at PRIO seek to understand the processes that bring societies together or split them apart. They explore how conflicts erupt and how they can be resolved; investigate how different kinds of violence affect people; and examine how societies tackle crises – and the threat of crisis.

LOCATION: Oslo**Publication Highlights:**

Kaufmann, Mareile. (2015) Resilience 2.0: Social Media and Use and (Self-)Care During the 2011 Norway Attacks. Media, Culture & Society: 1-16

Neumayer, Eric; & Plümper, Thomas. (2009) International Terrorism and the Clash of Civilizations, British Journal of Political Science 39(4): 711-734

Baev, Pavel K. (2006) Turning Counter-Terrorism into Counter-Revolution: Russia Focuses on Kazakhstan and Engages Turkmenistan, European Security 15(1): 3-22.

Hagtvet, Bernt. (1994) Right-Wing Extremism in Europe, Journal of Peace Research 31(3): 241-246

Focal Point: Ragnhild Nordås, Research Director, Senior Researcher & Deputy Editor, Journal of Peace Research

Website: www.prio.org

Spain

International Observatory for Terrorism Studies (OIET) is a spinoff organization from Victims of Terrorism Collective (COVITE), and OIET's research specialty is preventing violent radicalisation and extremism as well as expanding democratic principles. OIET's management comprises of researchers, universities, as well as public and private universities that work towards the disintegration of terrorist activities.

LOCATION: Spain**Publication Highlights**

Reinares, F. (2015) "How to Counter Jihadist Appeal among Western European Muslims". OIET

Lesaca, J. (2015) "Fight against ISIS reveals power of social media". OIET

Avilés, J. (2015) "Insurrectionary anarchism and social revolutionary terrorism: The historical background". OIET

Focal Point: Javier Lesaca, Expert, OIET

Website: observatorioterrorismo.com/

Sweden

Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies (CATS) at the Swedish Defence University is a national research center with the task to develop and disseminate scientific and policy-relevant knowledge of asymmetric threats.

LOCATION: Stockholm**Publication Highlights:**

Ranstorp, M. and Hyllengren, P. (2013) Prevention of Violent Extremism in Third Countries: Measures to Prevent Individuals Joining Armed Extremist Groups in Conflict Zone. Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies

Ranstorp, M. (2013) Lone Wolf Terrorism: The Case of Anders Breivik. S+F: Vierteljahrszeitschrift für Sicherheit und Frieden 31, no. 2: 87-92

Meleagrou-Hitchens, A. and Brun, H. (2013) A Neo-Nationalist Network: The English Defence League and Europe's Counter-Jihad Movement. International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence and Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies

Ranstorp, M. (2009) Preventing Violent Radicalization and Terrorism: The Case of Indonesia. Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies

Ranstorp, M. (2006) Mapping Terrorism Research: State of the Art, Gaps and Future Direction. Routledge.

Focal Point: Magnus Ranstorp, Research Director

Website: www.fhs.se/en

EXIT-Sweden is a project within the non-profit organization Fryshuset aimed at supporting those who wish to leave nationalistic/racist/nazi oriented groups and movements. They also aim to prevent recruitment to such groups. Their preventative work is mainly



focused on information towards and dialog with Swedish schools and governmental authorities. They also aim to contribute to the understanding of the mechanisms behind involvement in racist groups, for example, through lectures, seminars and workshops.

LOCATION: Sweden

Focal Point: Robert Örell

Website: exit.fryshuset.se/

Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation works to strengthen the organisation of women in conflict regions through collaboration with women's organisations and supporting their work to promote women's rights and peace. It supports over 130 women's organisations in five regions afflicted by conflict: Central and Western Africa, the Middle East, the South Caucasus and the Western Balkans. Their work includes providing information about the situation facing women in conflict zones, advocacy to increase women's representation in peace processes, and research development by working with individual researchers and research institutes.

LOCATION: Stockholm. Field offices are located in Central and Western Africa, the Middle East, the South Caucasus and the Western Balkans

Publication Highlights:

Badael and Kvinna till Kvinna. (2015) [Peacebuilding Defines Our Future Now: A Study of Women's Peace Activism in Syria](#)

Focal Point: Lovisa Strand, Project Manager, Research

Website: kvinnaatillkvinna.se

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament. Established in 1966, SIPRI provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the interested public. SIPRI undertakes research and activities on

security, conflict and peace, provides policy analysis and recommendations, facilitates dialogue and build capacities; promotes transparency and accountability; and delivers information to global audiences.

LOCATION: Solna

Publication Highlights

Daalgard-Nielsen, A [Muddling through: how the EU is countering new threats to the homeland.](#) SIPRI

Stepanova, E. (2008) [Terrorism in Asymmetrical Conflict: Ideological and Structural Aspects.](#) SIPRI

Focal Point: Dan Smith, Director

Website: www.sipri.org/

Switzerland

The Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich is a center of competence for Swiss and international security policy. It offers security policy expertise in research, teaching, and consultancy and operates the International Relations and Security Network (ISN), a global open-source information platform in the field of international relations and security policy. The CSS combines research and policy consultancy and, as such, functions as a bridge between academia and practice. It trains highly qualified junior researchers and serves as a point of contact and information for the interested public.

LOCATION: Zurich

Publication Highlights:

Frazer, Owen and Nunlist, Christina. (2015) [The Concept of Countering Violent Extremism. CSS Analyses in Security Policy. No. 183.](#) Center for Security Studies

Wenger, Andreas and Mauer, Victor, series editors. (2009) [The Radicalization of Diasporas and Terrorism. Zürcher Beiträge zur Sicherheitspolitik. No. 80.](#) Center for Security Studies

Focal Point: Andreas Wenger, Director

Website: www.css.ethz.ch/en

ICT For Peace (ICT4Peace) Foundation uses information and communication technology (ICT) to create “wikis” for the purposes of humanitarian crisis management and peace-building with information gathered from a multitude of NGOs, the World Bank, mapping data, GIS, etc.

LOCATION: Geneva, Switzerland

Publication Highlights

Hattotuwa, S. (2013) “ICT4Peace Wiki: Crisis in Mali”. ICT4Peace

Kavanagh, C., & Stauffacher, D. (2014) “A Role for Civil Society? ICTs, Norms, and Confidence Building Measures in the context of International Security”. ICT4Peace

Focal Point: Daniel Stauffacher, President, ICT4Peace

Website: ict4peace.org/

Geneva Center for Security Policy is an international foundation dedicated to the promotion of peace, security and stability through training, research and dialogue. GCSP facilitates the co-creation of knowledge and understanding by bringing together leading scholars, practitioners and participants from around the world. Besides Geneva, GSCP also conduct courses in cities around the world, including Addis Ababa, Amman, Baku, Bogota, Dakar and Sarajevo. GCSP has developed a a CVE course that examines UN Security Council Resolution 2178 and its implications for states and actors in developing national plans to counter violent extremism.

LOCATION: Geneva

Publication Highlights:

GCSP (2015) [Asian Conflicts Report: The Geopolitics of Extremism: ISIS in Asia](#)

Schori Liang, C. (2015) [ISIL Inc.: A Portrait of a Modern Terrorism Enterprise,” Global Terrorism Index 2015, p. 76-80](#)

Schori Liang, C. (2015) [Cyber Jihad: Understanding and Countering Islamic State Propaganda](#)

Schori Liang, C. (2011) Shadow Networks: The Growing Nexus of Terrorism and Organised Crime. GCSP Policy Brief 20

Focal Point: Christina Schori Liang, Senior Programme Advisor and Senior Fellow, Emerging Security Challenges Programme; Course Director, New Issues in Security Course (NISC)

Website: www.gcsp.ch

Turkey

International Center for Terrorism and Transnational Crime (UTSAM) merges theory with practice and generates information particularly for policy-makers, decision-makers and practitioners in various fields of security such as terrorism, transnational crime, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, drug trafficking, organized crime and cybercrimes. UTSAM has improved cooperation with national and international research centers and security actors and organized several seminars, workshops, conferences and symposia.

LOCATION: Ankara

Publication Highlights

Police Academy. (2015) [The ‘National Security State’ Imperils Pakistan. UTSAM](#)

Ozkan, M. (2015) [Turkey’s Religious Diplomacy Towards Latin America. UTSAM](#)

Focal Point: Mehmet Ozkan, Executive Director, UTSAM

Website: utgam.org

Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) was founded as a subsidiary body of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to collect and analyse socio-economic data, provide research and evaluate economic and social developments, and organise training programmes for OIC member countries. The Centre prepares short outlook reports on various socio-economic development topics (OIC Outlook Series) and publishes the Journal of Economic Cooperation and



Development, which is a quarterly journal of applied research in development economics and aims at enhancing cooperation among the members of the OIC. SESRIC will be developing research that aims to have practical implications in supporting the efforts of OIC member countries in combating radicalism and violent extremism.

LOCATION: Ankara, Turkey

Website: www.sesric.org

The Centre of Excellence Defence Against Terrorism (COE-DAT) provides subject matter expertise on defence against terrorism to NATO's Headquarters Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (HQ SACT), provides defence against terrorism training and education at the strategic and operational level, assists HQ SACT in testing and validating terrorism related NATO concepts through experimentation, assists in doctrine development by contributing knowledge and lessons identified, and contribute to NATO standardization and the improvement of capabilities and interoperability.

LOCATION: Ankara, Turkey

Publication Highlights:

NATO COE-DAT. (2014) [Strategic Communication in Counter Terrorism: Target Audience Analysis, Measures of Effect and Counter Narrative. Centre of Excellence Defence Against Terrorism. Workshop-Seminar: Expert's Paper](#)

Focal Point: General Hulusi Akar, Turkish Military

Website: www.tmmm.tsk.tr

United Kingdom

Centre for the Resolution of Intractable Conflict (CRIC) was established at Harris Manchester College in 2013 to facilitate research, teaching and training, seminars and conferences, and direct engagement in situations of political violence and long-standing community conflict in various parts of the world. CRIC is guided by the principles that theoretical advancement must be based on the evidence emerging from direct

involvement with communities in conflict, and that resolving conflicts can be assisted by the thoughtful application of lessons learned from studying the experiences of other communities that have suffered similarly. CRIC is also a recognized Centre of the Department of Politics and International Relations in the University of Oxford and is a partner with the Centre for International Studies.

LOCATION: Oxford

Publication highlights:

Atran, S. (2015) ["Response to a Request for Recommendations to the UN Security Council Committee on Counter Terrorism," Journal of Political Risk, Vol. 3, No. 12](#)

Atran, S. (2015) ["Mindless Terrorists: The Truth about ISIS is much worse." The Guardian](#)

Wilson, L. (2015) ["ISIS and the Assad dynasty," The Times Literary Supplement](#)

Focal Point: Scott Atran, Founding Fellow

Website: cric.hmc.ox.ac.uk

Chatham House, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, is an independent policy institute that engages governments, the private sector, civil society and its members in open debate and confidential discussion on significant developments in international affairs. The institute runs private and public events – conferences, workshops and roundtables – in London and internationally with partners. Chatham House carries out independent analysis of critical global, regional and country-specific challenges and opportunities. Policy recommendations are developed in collaboration with policymakers, experts and stakeholders in each area.

LOCATION: London

Publication Highlights:

Richards, A. (2015) ["From Terrorism to 'Radicalization' to 'Extremism: Counterterrorism Imperative or Loss of Focus?". International Affairs, 91\(2\)](#)

Goodwin, M. (2013) "The Roots of Extremism: The English Defence League and the Counter-Jihad Challenge". Chatham House

Goodwin, M. (2011) "Right Response Understanding and Countering Populist Extremism in Europe". Chatham House

Focal Point: Hannah Bryce, Assistant Head, International Security, Chatham House

Website: www.chathamhouse.org

Connect Justice is an independent social enterprise that focuses on building trust and collaboration between civil society, state agencies, and the private sector around extremism and exploitation. Their research includes international publications through academic peer-review, policy, practitioner, and community publication. Topics include state-community relations, community tensions, mediation, conflict management, child sexual exploitation, trust and confidence, community leadership, victim impact and engagement.

LOCATION(S): Birmingham

Focal Point: Zubeda Limbada

Website: www.connectjustice.org

Demos is a cross-party think-tank that conducts quantitative research. Demos partnered with the University of Sussex to establish the Centre for the Analysis of Social Media (CASM) to study how the rise of the digital world affects politics, policy and decision-making. The Center serves as both a research hub and technology lab, building new ways of exploring the role of social media in social life, from democracy, participation and counter-terrorism to hate crime, health, and disaster response.

LOCATION(S): England and Wales

Publication Highlights

Bartlett, J. and Krasodonski-Jones, A. (2015) "Counter-speech: Examining Content that Challenges Extremism Online," Demos

Bartlett, J. and Reynolds, L. (2015) "The State of the Art 2015: A Literature Review of Social Media Intelligence Capabilities for Counter-Terrorism," Demos

Bartlett, J., & Birdwell, J. (2010) "From Suspects to Citizens: Preventing Violent Extremism in a Big Society," Demos

Bartlett, J., Birdwell, J., & King, M. (2010) "The edge of violence a radical approach to extremism, Demos

Focal Point: Duncan O'Leary, Research Director

Website: www.demos.co.uk/

The Handa Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, University of St. Andrews focuses on the study of the causes, dynamics, characteristics and consequences of terrorism and related forms of political violence. The Center offers an e-learning based MLitt in Terrorism and Political Violence as well as Certificate in Terrorism Studies.

LOCATION: Scotland

Publication Highlights:

English, R., Editor. (2015) Illusions of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism. Oxford University Press

Holbrook, D. (2015) "Designing and Applying an 'Extremist Media Index'". Perspectives on Terrorism. Vol. 9, Issue 5

Argomaniz, J., Bures, O., and Kaunert, C. (2014) A Decade of EU Counter-Terrorism and Intelligence: A Critical Assessment. Intelligence and National Security. Vol. 30, Issue 2-3.

Focal Point: Richard English, Director

Website: www.st-andrews.ac.uk/~cstp/

Moonshot CVE is a social enterprise specialising in data-driven innovation in responses to extremism and community violence.

LOCATION: London



Focal Point: Ross Frenett and Vidhya Ramalingam, Co-Founders

Website: www.moonshotcve.com

Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) is an independent think tank engaged in defence and security research. RUSI publications offers policy analysis of UK and international defence and security issues.

LOCATION(S): London, Qatar, Japan, Brussels

Publication Highlights

Lemon, E. J. (2015) "Daesh and Tajikistan: The Regime's (In)Security Policy". The RUSI Journal, 160(5), 68-76

Dawson, L., Edwards, C., & Jeffray, C. (2014) "Learning and Adapting: The Use of Monitoring and Evaluation in Countering Violent Extremism". RUSI

Edwards, C. (2013) «Pathways to Violent Extremism in the Digital Era». RUSI

Focal Point: Andrew Glazzard, Senior Research Fellow; Director, National Security and Resilience Studies, RUSI

Website: rusi.org

The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR)

is an independent institute that undertakes research to educate the public and help policymakers and practitioners find solutions in dealing with radicalisation and political violence. ICSR partners with five great academic institutions: King's College London; the University of Pennsylvania; the Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya (Israel); the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy; and Georgetown University. It is affiliated with TRENDS Research and Advisory in Abu Dhabi, the Centre for Policy Research in New Delhi and the Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies in Islamabad.

LOCATION: London, England, UK

Publication Highlights:

Berger, J.M., & Strathearn, B. (2013) Who Matters Online: Measuring influence,

evaluating content and countering violent extremism in online social networks. ICSR

Maier, S., & Neumann, P. (2014) ICSR Insight - Offering Foreign Fighters in Syria and Iraq a Way Out. ICSR

Carter, J., Maier, S., & Neumann, P. (2014) #Greenbirds: Measuring Importance and Influence in Syrian Foreign Fighter Networks. ICSR

Neumann, P. (2015) Victims, Perpetrators, Assets: The Narratives of Islamic State Defectors. ICSR

Saltman, E., & Smith, M. (2015) 'Till Martyrdom Do Us Part' Gender and the ISIS Phenomenon. Institute for Strategic Dialogue and ICSR

Neumann, P. (2014) The New Jihadism A Global Snapshot. ICSR

Bew, J., Evans, R., Frampton, M., Neumann, P., & Porges, M. (2013) Talking to the Taliban Hope over History?. ICSR

Focal Point: Peter R. Neumann, Director, ICSR

Website: icsr.info/

Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD)

works with governments, businesses, civil society and academia to develop cross-border responses to the major geo-strategic, social and security challenges of our time. Combining research and policy advisory work, with delivery programmes, specialised task forces, cross-sector partnerships and networks, ISD works to counter global extremism, bridge inter-communal divides and enhance Europe's capacity to act effectively in the global arena. ISD manages a number of initiatives related to CVE, including:

Counterextremism.org is one part of a wider European Commission-funded project to support the dissemination and exchange

of best practice in the field of counter-radicalisation work across Europe.

FREE Initiative (Far-Right Extremism in Europe Initiative), an online resource aiming to inspire and promote cross-border learning among those working against violent far-right extremism.

Against Violent Extremism (AVE) Network, a global network of former violent extremists ('formers') and survivors of violent extremism working together to push back extremist narratives and prevent the recruitment of 'at risk' youths.

Strong Cities Network, a global network of cities and other sub-national entities working together to build social cohesion and resilience to prevent violent extremism in all its forms. It provides a global platform to support local authorities to systematically share lessons learned, pool resources and build a community that can mobilize local action on a global scale.

Youth Civil Activism Network (YouthCAN) brings together youth activists, artists and tech entrepreneurs to amplify efforts to counter violent extremism.

LOCATION: London

Publication Highlights:

Frenett, R., & Dow, M. (2015) One to One Online Interventions A Pilot CVE Methodology. Institute for Strategic Dialogue and Curtin University

Ramalingam, V. and Tuck, H. (2015) The Need for Exit Programmes: Why Deradicalisation and Disengagement Matters in the UK's Approach to Far-Right Violence. ISD

Federal Public Service Home Affairs & Institute for Strategic Dialogue. (2015) Strengthening Government Partnerships to Build Resilience: The Challenge of Foreign Fighters

Saltman, E., & Smith, M. (2015) 'Till Martyrdom Do Us Part' Gender and the ISIS Phenomenon. Institute for Strategic Dialogue and ICSR

Hoyle, C., Bradford, A., and Frenett, R. (2015) Becoming Mulan? Female Western Migrants to ISIS. ISD

Briggs Obe, R. and Silverman, T. (2014) Western Foreign Fighters: Innovations in Responding to the Threat. ISD

Butt, R., & Tuck, H. (2014) "European Counter-Radicalisation and De-radicalisation: A Comparative Evaluation of Approaches in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Germany". Counter Extremism

Briggs, R., & Fieve, S. (2013) Review of Programs to Counter Narratives of Violent Extremism" What Works and What are the Implications for Government? ISD

Focal Point: Jonathan Birdwell, Head of Policy and Research

Website: www.strategicdialogue.org

The Quilliam Foundation is a counter-extremism think tank that addresses issues such as citizenship, identity, and belonging in a globalized world. It aims to generate discussions to counter the ideological underpinnings of terrorism and to provide evidence-based recommendations to governments for related policy measures.

LOCATION: London

Publication Highlights

Benotman, N., & Winter, C. (2015) "Islamic State – One Year On Understanding and Countering the Caliphate's Brand". Quilliam Foundation

Manning, R., & La Bau, C. (2015) «In and Out of Extremism». Quilliam Foundation

Rafiq, H., & Malik, N. (2015) "Caliphettes: Women and the Appeal of Islamic State". Quilliam Foundation

Russell, J., & Theodosiou, A. (2015) "Counter-Extremism: a Decade on from 7/7". Quilliam Foundation



Winter, C. (2015) "Documenting the Virtual 'Caliphate'". Quilliam Foundation

Focal Point: Jonathan Russell, Head of Policy

Website: www.quilliamfoundation.org/

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Arnold, R. (2010) "Visions of Hate: Explaining Neo-Nazi Violence in the Russian Federation". *Problems of post-communism*, 57(2), 37-49. doi: 10.2753/PPC1075-8216570203

Babich, D. (2014) "How and why neo-Nazi ideas have become 'mainstream' in Ukraine". *International affairs (Moscow)*, 60(3), 54-57.

Brett, J., Eriksen, K.B., Sørensen, A.K.R. and Copenhagen Aps, T. (2015) Lessons Learned from Danish and Other International Efforts on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) in Development Contexts. Evaluation Study. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

Briggs, R. (2010) "Community Engagement for Counterterrorism: Lessons From the United Kingdom," *International Affairs* 86, no. 4 (July 2010): 971-981.

Chanady, A. (1967) "The Disintegration of the German National Peoples' Party 1924-1930". *The Journal of Modern History*, 39(1), 65-91.

Cooter, A. (2011) "Neo-Nazi Nationalism". Studies In Ethnicity And Nationalism, 11(3), 365-383

Dalgaard-Nielsen, A. (2010) Violent radicalization in Europe: What we know and what we do not know. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 33(9), 797-814.

de Bromhead, A., Eichengreen, B., & O'Rourke, K.,H. (2013) "Political extremism in the 1920s and 1930s: Do german lessons generalize?" *The Journal of Economic History*, 73(2), 371-406.

Fichter, M. (2008-03-01) "German Trade Unions and Right Extremism: Understanding Membership Attitudes". *European journal of industrial relations*, 14(1), 65-84.

Furin, T. L. (2008) "Confronting a neo-nazi hate group". The Education Digest, 73(7), 21-26

Kolb, E., & Richter, L. (2013) "National liberalism in the Weimar Republic: The leadership bodies of the German People's Party, 1918-1933"

Kundnani, A (2009) "Spooked! How Not to Prevent Violent Extremism," Institute of Race Relations

Kundnani, A. (2015) "The Muslims Are Coming!: Islamophobia, Extremism, and the Domestic War on Terror," Verso Books

Langer, J. (2007) Corruption and the counterrevolution: The rise and fall of the black hundred

Laqueur, W. (1993) *Black Hundred: The Rise of the Extreme Right in Russia*. HarperCollins.

Likhachev, V. (2013-09-01) Right-Wing Extremism on the Rise in Ukraine. *Russian politics and law*, 51(5), 59-74. doi: 10.2753/RUP1061-1940510503

Lindekilde, L. (2012) "Value for Money? Problems of Impact Assessment of Counter-Radicalisation Policies on End Target Groups: The Case of Denmark," *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 18, no. 4: (December 2012): 386

Lindekilde, L. and Sedgwick, M. (2012) "Impact of Counter-Terrorism on Communities: Denmark Background Report," Open Society Foundations and Institute for Strategic Dialogue, 2012

Little, W. (2012) "Leaving a Life of Political Violence: A Neo-Nazi Steigt Aus". *New German critique*, 39(115), 139-167

Markovic, A. (2015) "The attitude of Serbian neo-Nazis towards capitalism: Analysis of neo-Nazi web portals, blogs, forums, Facebook and Twitter". *Sociologija*, 57(3), 380-400.

Morris, T. (2014) "Networking vehement frames: Neo-nazi and violent jihadi demagoguery". Behavioral Sciences of

Terrorism and Political Aggression, 6(3), 163-182. doi

Mudde, C. (2005) "Racist extremism in Central and Eastern Europe". London: Routledge.

Nesser, P. (2012) Jihad in Europe: Patterns in Islamist Terrorist Cell Formation and Behaviour, 1995-2010. University of Oslo Thesis.

Phillips, C. Daniel Tse, D., and Fiona Johnson, F. (2011) "Community Cohesion and PREVENT: How Have Schools Responded?" DFE-RR085, February 2011

Pratchett, L., et al. (2010) "Preventing Support for Violent Extremism Through Community Interventions: A Review of the Evidence," UK Department for Communities and Local Government, 2010, p. 8

Ranstorp, M. (2011) Terrorist Awakening in Sweden? CTC Sentinel. Vol. 4, Iss. 1

Stern, J. (2014) "X: A Case Study of a Swedish Neo-Nazi and His Reintegration into Swedish Society". Behavioral Sciences & The Law, 32(3), 440-453

Thomas, P. (2008) "Kirklees 'Preventing Violent Extremism' Pathfinder: Issues and Learning From the First Year," April 2008, pp. 4-5

Thomas, P. (2010) "Failed and Friendless: The UK's 'Preventing Violent Extremism' Programme," British Journal of Politics and International Relations 12, no. 3: (August 2010): 442-458.

Topping, J. and Byrne, J. (2012) "Policing, Terrorism and the Conundrum of 'Community': A Northern Ireland Perspective," in Counter-Terrorism: Community-Based Approaches to Preventing Terror Crime, ed. Basia Spalek (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), pp. 157-180.

Waterhouse Consulting Group (2008) "Preventing Violent Extremism: An Independent Evaluation of the Birmingham Pathfinder," 2008, p. 12

White, S. and Kieran McEvoy, K. (2012) "Countering Violent Extremism: Community Engagement Programmes in Europe," Qatar International Academy for Security Studies, February 2012



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

REGIONAL ENTITIES

African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT/CAERT) was established by the African Union in 2004 with the objective of preventing and combating terrorism. The Center aims to complement international efforts by strengthening cooperation among African countries to prevent and combat terrorism; to assist in the full implementation of the AU's conventions related to terrorism; and to be a monitoring and alert tool to help in the prevention of terrorism.

LOCATION: Algiers, Algeria

Publication Highlights:

ACSRT. (2013) *Africa Journal for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism*, vol. 4, no. 2. <http://caert.org.dz/Publications/Journal/journal-2013-2.pdf>

ACSRT. (2013) *Africa Journal for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism*, vol. 4, no. 1

Focal Point: Idriss Mounir Lallali, Interim Deputy

Website: caert.org.dz

West Asia-North Africa (WANA) Institute is a non-profit policy think tank that works to promote a transition to evidence-based policy and programming to combat the development and humanitarian challenges facing West Asia and North Africa. The WANA Institute aspires to be a trusted source of knowledge, evidence and opinion, and to provide a forum for open debate for leading researchers and policy makers in the region. WANA Institute undertakes research, hosts conferences and conducts training workshops in the areas of social justice, green economy and human security.

LOCATION: Amman, Jordan

Focal Point: Adel Elsayed Sparr, Senior Research Fellow

Website: wanainstitute.org

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Algeria

Institut national d'études de stratégies globales (INESG) [National Institute of Global Strategic Studies] aims to promote Algeria's capacity to analyse international and strategic issues to provide research and guidance for policymakers. INESG research focuses on issues such as international relations, defense politics, and internal security. The institute also provides a platform for interaction and exchange among institutes.

LOCATION: Algiers

Focal Point: Lies Boukraa, Director

Egypt

American University in Cairo (AUC) is an English-language University that offers liberal arts and professional education in a cross-cultural environment. Its students and faculty members represent more than 60 countries. The School of Global Affairs and Public Policy (GAPP) at AUC produces a quarterly journal – the *Cairo Review of Global Affairs* – aimed at providing perspectives from the region for policymakers, officials, academics, experts, journalists, students, and others in the Middle East region.

LOCATION: Cairo

Publication Highlights:

AbuZayd, K.K., Del Ponte, C., Muntarbhorn, V., and Pinheiro, P. (2015) *Rule of Terror. Cairo Review of Global Affairs, No. 19*

Taspinar, O. (2015) *The Problem with Radicalism. Cairo Review of Global Affairs, No. 19*

Buzanski, M. (2015) *Turning Somalia Around. Cairo Review of Global Affairs, No. 19*

Website: new.aucegypt.edu

Israel

The Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) engages in research to help shape

the public discourse of issues on Israel's national security agenda, and provides policy analysis and recommendations to decision makers, public leaders, and the strategic community, both in Israel and abroad. Books written by INSS associates are published by university presses and commercial publishers. The Strategic Survey for Israel series is an annual survey of major developments that impact on Israel's strategic environment. INSS publishes two journals: the quarterly Strategic Assessment, and Military and Strategic Affairs, published three times a year. INSS Insight is a quick response to timely events, and The Middle East is the New Media, a bi-weekly survey of issues featured in the Arab media, are distributed as e-publications.

LOCATION: Tel Aviv

Publication Highlights:

Elinav, O. (2015) "Moderation and Radicalization in Lebanon". INSS

Berti, B. and Osete, A.B. (2015) "Generation War": Syria's Children Caught between Internal Conflict and the Rise of the Islamic State". INSS. Strategic Assessment. Vol. 18, No. 3.

Hoffman, A. and Schewitzer, Y. (2015) "Cyber Jihad in the Service of the Islamic State (ISIS)". INSS. Strategic Assessment, Vol. 18, No. 1.

Focal Point: Yoram Schweitzer, Terrorism and Low Intensity Conflict Program Head

Website: www.inss.org.il

International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT) is an independent think tank located at the Interdisciplinary Center (ICD) providing expertise in terrorism, counter-terrorism, homeland security, threat vulnerability, risk assessment, intelligence analysis, national security and defense policy. It also serves as a joint forum for international policymakers and scholars to share information and expertise through research papers, situation reports and academic publications. A number of international seminars, workshops and conferences are organized monthly by ICT to discuss and educate on global and regional

issues of security, defense, and public policy in order to better facilitate the exchange of perspectives, information and proposals for policy action. ICT also administers a research database on the Internet encompassing global terrorist attacks, terrorist organizations and activists in addition to statistical reports.

LOCATION: Herzliya

Focal Point: Boaz Gaor, Founder & Executive Director

Website: www.ict.org.il

Jordan

Arab Thought Forum is a non-governmental Intellectual organization that seeks to discuss and analyse issues related to development, national security, and freedom in the Arab world. It also works to develop practical solutions to these issues and provide a platform for dialogue.

Location: Amman

Website: www.atf.org.jo

Generations for Peace is a coalition of volunteers that provides training on youth leadership and active citizenship specifically for the purposes of conflict prevention, behavioural change and empowerment through sports, arts, advocacy, and dialogue.

LOCATION: Amman, Jordan

Publication Highlights:

Clark, M. (2015) "Youth and Violent Extremism in the MENA Region". Generations for Peace

Hillyer, S., etc. (2013) "Sport & Peace: Mapping the Field". Generations for Peace

Focal Point: Maira Seeley, Programmes Research and Development Officer

Website: www.generationsforpeace.org/

Lebanon

Levant7 is a research and communications firm specializing in strategy and research



solutions for complex problems afflicting societies in transition. It builds and trains field networks in transitioning societies to conduct research ranging from large-scale systematic data collection to localized qualitative research. Levant 7 also has a countering violent extremism (CVE) lab that brings together academics, practitioners, and local experts to improve their understanding of the efficiency of CVE programmes.

LOCATION: Beirut, Lebanon; Washington, D.C., USA; Afghanistan

Publication Highlights

Levant7. (2015) Drivers of Instability, Conflict and Radicalization: A Snapshot from Akkar. L7 CVE Lab

Levant7. (2014) The Impact of the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon

Focal Point: Haroon Rasheed, Country Director of Research Division

Website: levant7.com/

Libya

Libyan Women's Platform for Peace (LWPP) is an organization that stands for women's inclusive involvement in political and economic processes as well as constitutional reform of Libya, particularly in the post-Gaddafi era. LWPP has played an active role in incorporating the role of women as parliamentarians into the new Constitution of Libya.

LOCATION: Tripoli

Publication Highlights:

Libyan Women's Platform for Peace. (2014) "Libyan Women's Platform for Peace on human rights day calls for inclusive peace talks & no impunity for war lords". LWPP

Libyan Women's Platform for Peace. (2015) "LWPP at 30th Session of Human Rights Council: Welcomes HRC fact-finding mission & Warns of a Fragile Peace Settlement". LWPP

Libyan Women's Platform for Peace. (2014)

"Human Rights & Women in Libya: LWPP's UPR submitted to the UN OHCHR". LWPP

Website: lwpp.org/

Morocco

Forum des Alternatives Maroc (FMAS)

[The Forum of Alternatives, Morocco] is an NGO aimed to protecting and promoting economic, social, cultural and environmental rights. It is an umbrella for NGOs acting in different fields, such as women's rights, children, migrants, education, development, and the environment.

LOCATION: Rabat

Focal Point: Houssni Almoukhli

Website: www.forumalternatives.org/fr

Transnational Initiative Countering Violent Extremism (TICVE)

is an independent think tank established to counter violent extremism and build peace. TICVE aims to work with local communities to break the cycle of radicalisation through research, training, education and micro targeted development projects in order to build resilience to violent extremism. Their approach includes education-based projects are to enhance youth's resilience to violent-extremism and engaging with individuals in vulnerable communities targeted by extremist groups.

LOCATION: Casablanca

Focal Point: Zineb Benalla, Director

Website: ticve.org

Saudi Arabia

Assakina Campaign for Dialogue seeks to publish unique translations, research and news about issues related to jihad, political violence and radicalisation. It is hoped that, through the course of these publications and open discussions, extremist ideologies will be challenged, exposed and refuted, while the moderate and authentic image of Islam will be faithfully represented and championed.

LOCATION: Riyadh

Focal Point: Sheikh Ahmad Mun'am al-Mushawwah

Website: www.assakina.com

King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (KFCRIS) aims to support and develop research and studies that spread King Faisal's vision and expand knowledge on topics such as Islamic studies, politics, sociology and heritage. Inside the KFCRIS, research units with researchers in various fields of study come together to contribute to knowledge creation and expansion. Visiting fellows and students are also encouraged to partake in research through easy access to the center's library and resources such as its multiple titles and databases as well as its special collections. Knowledge dissemination is also one of the center's core aims and this can be seen through the varied lectures, workshops and exhibitions that are being held each year.

LOCATION: Riyadh

Website: www.kff.com/en

Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) is an educational institution that undertakes programmes and research related to security, including counter-terrorism, drugs, human trafficking, border security, criminal justice, rehabilitation of offenders, prison management, security training and education. The University is one of the 13 centers around the world that are collectively part of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network. It also undertakes security conferences, seminars and exhibitions to spread awareness about security and aims to develop the skills and knowledge of those working in its field.

LOCATION: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Website: www.nauss.edu.sa

Tunisia

Mobdiun - Creative Youth is a non-profit cultural association which aims to promote social inclusion and transformation through art, culture and sports. It aims to empower and

inspire young people living in marginalized communities & areas by giving them tools and skills to stimulate their creativity as builders of the new Tunisian democracy.

LOCATION: Tunis

Publication Highlights:

Khelifa, O. (2015) [Eradicating Violent Extremism from Tunisia? Dry up the Sources](#). [Open Democracy](#)

Focal Point: Omezzine Khelifa, Director

National Youth Initiative against Terrorism INJCT based in Tunisia is a youth-run enterprise that aims to increase awareness of terrorist practices in Tunisia by educating the Tunisian youth through a multitude of workshops, radio shows, symposiums, writing competitions, etc.

LOCATION: Tunis

Website: www.en-injct.tn/

Zitouna University is one of the oldest universities in the Arab world and was established as a school for Islamic Studies. It specializes in the teaching of Islamic theology, jurisprudence, and Sharia sciences.

LOCATION: Tunis

Website: www.uz.rnu.tn/en

Qatar

Brookings Doha Center (BDC) is a center of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. As a hub for Brookings scholarship in the region, the BDC advances research and policy analysis on the Middle East and North Africa. The BDC provides a platform for the exchange of ideas between the Middle East and the global community. It hosts fellows from different countries, organizes events on topical policy issues facing the region, and publishes policy briefs and papers based on field research into the socioeconomic and geopolitical issues facing the broader Middle East, including relations with the United States. Together with the Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World, housed within the Center for Middle East



Policy at Brookings in Washington, D.C., the Doha Center sponsors a range of events, research projects and publications with the aim to educate, encourage dialogue and build partnerships between the United States and the Muslim world.

LOCATION: Doha

Publication Highlights:

Lister, C. (2015) "Returning Foreign Fighters: Criminalization or Reintegration?" Brookings Doha Center

Lister, C. (2014) "Profiling the Islamic State," Brookings Doha Center

Focal Point: Sultan Barakat, Director of Research

Website: www.brookings.edu/about/centers/doha

Qatar International Academy for Security Studies (QIASS) is a professional institute that aims to raise security standards, knowledge, and cooperation within the Gulf Region and across the globe. Their research projects include a broad range of subjects directed towards government and private sector leader. They also collaborate with other academic and research institutes on specific topics.

LOCATION: Doha

Publication highlights:

Sim, Susan. (2013) Countering Violent Extremism: Leveraging Terrorist Dropouts to Counter Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia. Qatar International Academy for Security Studies. Phase II, Volume II

White, Stephen and McEvoy, Kieran. (2012) Countering Violent Extremism: Community Engagement Programmes in Europe. Qatar International Academy for Security Studies. Phase 2: Volume 1

Qatar International Academy for Security Studies. (2010) Risk Reduction for Countering Violent Extremism: Explorative Review by the International Resource Center for Countering Violent Extremism

Focal Point: Ali Soufan, Executive Director

Website: giass.org

United Arab Emirates

Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) conducts research, community service, conferences, workshops, lectures, book fairs, symposiums, and exhibitions based on economic, political, social, and military developments that affect the Arab Gulf region and the Middle East. The research and information that ECSSR gathers helps to inform researchers at research centers and universities as well as policymakers.

LOCATION: Abu Dhabi

Publication Highlights:

Alobaidy, M., Price, B., Milton, D., & Lahoud, N. (2015) "The Group That Calls Itself a State: Understanding the Evolution and Challenges of the Islamic State". ECSSR

Al-Suwaidi, J., & El-Safti, A. (2014) "Islamic Political Movements and Authority in The Arab World: The Rise and Fall". ECSSR

Lakhdari, M. (2014) "The Development of 'The Phenomenon of Terrorism' in Algeria: From the National to Transnational Level". ECSSR

Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research. (2012) "Islam and the West: A Civilized Dialogue". ECSSR

Website: www.ecssr.com

Kalam Research & Media (KRM) is a collegial think tank and training center focusing on research, education, content development, and capacity building in the following core areas: Islamic Theology (Kalam); Islamic Philosophy & Wisdom; Islamic Philosophy of Science, Technology, & the Environment; Inter-Faith Engagement; Inter-Faith Conflict Prevention & Resolution; Scriptural Reasoning & Hermeneutics; Islamic Professional & Business Ethics; Creative & Critical Thinking; Compassion Architecture.

LOCATION: Dubai

Publication Highlights:

Nayed, A. (2015) Overcoming ISIS in Libya A Disaster Recovery Plan. Kalam Research & Media

Nayed, A. (2015) ISIS in Libya Winning the Propaganda War. Kalam Research & Media

Nayed, A. (2013) "Beyond Fascism New Libya Actualized". Kalam Research & Media

Focal Point: Aref Ali Nayed, Founder and Director

Website: www.kalamresearch.com/

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Abdalla, M. (2011) "Interregional challenges of Islamic extremist movements in North Africa." Institute for Security Studies, May 2011

Alexander, Y. (2014) "Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2013." Potomac Institute for Policy Studies

*Alonso, R., & García Rey, M. (2007) The evolution of jihadist terrorism in Morocco. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 19(4), 571-592*

*Ansary, A. F. (2008) Combating Extremism: A Brief Overview of Saudi Arabia's Approach. *Middle East Policy*, XV(2), 111-142.*

Atwan, Abdel-Bari. (2015) Islamic State: The Digital Caliphate. Saqi Books.

Boubaker, A. (2011) "Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and Algerian Salafi networks." in "Interregional challenges of Islamic extremist movements in North Africa." edited by Muna Abdalla, Institute for Security Studies, pp. 57-70

*Brooke, S. (2015) Islamic Groups' Social Service Provision and Attitudinal Change in Egypt. *Combating Terrorism Center at West Point**

CSIS. (2010) The dynamics of North African terrorism. Washington

*Dalacoura, K. (2006) Islamist terrorism and the Middle East democratic deficit: Political exclusion, repression and the causes of extremism. *Democratization*, 13(3), 508-525.*

El-Sai'd, H. (2012) "De-radicalising Islamists: Programmes and their impact in Muslim majority states." London: The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence

*El-Sai'd, H. (2012) "Muslim states have devised innovative programs to help counter violent extremism." *Journal of European Security and Defense Issues*, 10-16.*

El-Sai'd, H., & Harrigan, J. (2012) "Deradicalising violent extremists: Counter-radicalisation and deradicalisation programmes and their impact in Muslim majority states." London: Routledge.

*Fair, C. C. and Shepherd, B. (2006) "Who supports terrorism? Evidence from fourteen Muslim countries." *Coastal Management*, 29(1), 51-74.*

ICG. (2013). Tunisia: Violence and the Salafi challenge. Brussels

ISD. (2013) Case study report: Al-Sakina, Saudi Arabia. Institute for Strategic Dialogue

Lewis, B. (2002) What Went Wrong? Western Impact and Middle Eastern Response. Oxford University Press.

Maher, S. (2015) 'A Genealogy of Salafi-Jihadism: The History of an Idea' (Unpublished PhD Thesis) Kings College London.

Malka, Haim "Can We Stop Violent Extremism From Going Mainstream in North Africa." Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2014

*Mantzikos, I. (2011). 'Somalia and Yemen: The Links between Terrorism and State Failure', *Digest of Middle East Studies* 20(2): 242-260.*

Marks, Jon. (2013) "Extremism and Political Instability in North and West Africa." United Kingdom Parliament



Marks, M. (2013) Youth Politics and Tunisian Salafism: Understanding the Jihadi Current. Mediterranean Politics, 18(1), 104-111

McCants, William. (2015) The ISIS Apocalypse: The History, Strategy, and Doomsday Vision of the Islamic State. St. Martin's Press.

MercyCorps "From Jordan to Jihad: The Lure of Syria's Violent Extremist Groups," Policy Brief

Pargeter, A. (2009) Localism and radicalization in North Africa: local factors and the development of political Islam in Morocco, Tunisia and Libya. International Affairs, 85(5), 1031-1044

Sela-Shayovitz, R. (2011) "Neo-Nazis and moral panic: The emergence of neo-Nazi youth gangs in Israel". Crime, media, culture, 7(1), 67-82.

Stern, Jessica and Berger, J.M. (2015) ISIS: The State of Terror. Ecco.

Storm, L. (2009) The persistence of authoritarianism as a source of radicalization in North Africa. International Affairs, 85(5), 997-1013

Torelli, S. M., Merone, F., & Cavatorta, F. (2012) Salafism in Tunisia: Challenges and Opportunities for Democratization. Middle East Policy, 19(4), 140-154. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4967.2012.00566.x>

Weiss, M. and Hassan, H. (2015) ISIS: Inside the Army of Terror. Simon and Schuster.

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security and Society (TSAS) engages in policy-relevant research and dissemination in terrorism, security, and society. The TSAS Network is designed to foster communication and collaboration between academic researchers working on these topics in Canada and between academic researchers and policy officials in these subject fields as well as links with research on these topics in other countries.

LOCATION: Vancouver, Canada (Admin office)

Publication Highlights:

Ahmed, K., Fergusson, J., and Salt, A., (2014) "Perceptions of Muslim Faith, Ethno-Cultural Community-based and Student Organizations in Countering Domestic Terrorism in Canada," TSAS Working Paper Series, no. 14-12

Nolan, E. and Hiebert, D. (2014) "Social Perspectives on National Security: A Review of Recent Literature," TSAS Working Paper Series, no. 14-10

Davies, G., and Dawson, S. (2014) "A Framework for Estimating the Number of Extremists in Canada," TSAS Working Paper Series, no. 14-08

Focal Point: Daniel Hiebert, Co-Director and Lorne Dawson, Co-Director

Website: www.tsas.ca

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL ENTITIES

Alliance for Peace-building leads a community of 100 organizations building peaceful and just societies around the world. In this integrated field, AfP amplifies the strengths of its members through collaboration, tackling a spectrum of issues

too large for any one organization to address alone.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Alliance for Peacebuilding. (2015) Theories of Change on Counterterrorism, Counterinsurgency, and Preventing Violent Extremism

Focal Point: Melanie Greenberg, President and CEO

Website: www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org

The Atlantic Council seeks to promote constructive leadership and engagement in international affairs based on the Atlantic Community's central role in meeting global challenges. The Council provides a forum for discussing economic and political changes defining the twenty-first century through its efforts to inform and galvanize its network of global leaders. Through their publications and networks, the Council hopes to shape policy choices and strategies to create a more secure and prosperous world.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Hof, F. (2015) "Syria: What to do About the Russian Challenge," The Atlantic Council

Miller, E. (2015). "Egypt through the Lens of the State Department's Terrorism Reports," The Atlantic Council

Oputu, D., & Lilley, K. (2015) "Boko Haram and Escalating Regional Terror," The Atlantic Council

Focal Point: Marri Janeka, Assistant Director, The Atlantic Council

Website: www.atlanticcouncil.org

Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law is a nonpartisan law and policy institute that seeks to improve systems of democracy and justice. The Center's work ranges from voting rights to campaign finance reform, from ending mass incarceration to preserving



Constitutional protection in the fight against terrorism.

LOCATION: New York and Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Patel, F. (2011) "Rethinking Radicalization," Brenna Center for Justice

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): A Resource Page (2015)

Focal Point: Faiza Patel, Co-Director, Liberty & National Security Program

Website: www.brennancenter.org

Brookings Institution conducts independent research and provides policy solutions through practical recommendations for policymakers and the public. Brookings has a number of research programmes and policy centres. For example, the Center for Middle East Policy brings together experts working on the region, and provides policymakers and the public with research and analysis. The Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World, housed within the Center for Middle East Policy, conducts public policy research and convenes briefings, panel discussions and international conferences focusing on critical issues facing the United States and the Muslim world.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

London Couture, K. (2014) "A Gendered Approach to Countering Violent Extremism: Lessons Learned From Women in Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention Applied Successfully in Bangladesh and Morocco," Brookings Institution

Fernandez, A. (2015) "Here to stay and growing: Combating ISIS propaganda networks," Brookings Institution

Mirahmadi, H., Farooq, M., and Lamb, Robert (2015) "Empowering Pakistan's Civil Society to Counter Global Violent Extremism," Brookings Institution

Focal Point: William McCants, Fellow and Director - Project on U.S Relations with the Islamic World, Brookings Institution - Center for Middle East Policy

Website: www.brookings.edu

Center for Democracy and Technology (CDT) is a non-profit organization that aims to keep the internet content production and consumption free for use by limiting government surveillance, improving global freedom of expression, protecting privacy rights. CDT's research focuses on advising policy developments in the use of the internet.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.; San Francisco, California

Publication Highlights:

Wong, C. (2012) "The ITU's WCIT Negotiation: Internet Governance, or Just Governing the Internet?," CDT

Center for Democracy and Technology. (2010) "International Free Expression on the Internet Resources". CDT

Craig, S., & Llansó, E. (2015) "Pressuring Platforms to Censor Content is Wrong Approach to Combatting Terrorism". CDT

St. Vincent, S. (2015) "Change the Channel: How UK's Adoption of a Mandatory Anti-Radicalization Program Could Violate Human Rights". CDT

Focal Point: Emma Llansó, Director of Free Expression Project

Website: cdt.org

The Center for Terrorism and Security Studies (CTSS) was established at the University of Massachusetts Lowell in 2013 to bring together faculty from several colleges throughout UMass Lowell (and from other institutions and organizations in the Commonwealth) to work on a variety of collaborative research projects addressing the evolution, convergence and complexity of such domestic and foreign security challenges as terrorism, cyber-security, transnational crime, and weapons of mass destruction (among many other topics).

CTSS produces academic books, journal articles and textbooks for undergraduate and graduate programmes; writes blog posts and record educational podcasts for the general public; and deliver technical reports, policy briefs and notes for policy considerations for practitioners.

LOCATION: Lowell, Massachusetts

Focal Point: Neil Shortland, Program Manager

Website: www.uml.edu/Research/CTSS

The Center on International Cooperation (CIC) at New York University (NYU) aims to promote ideas, analysis and policies to help transform international cooperation on leading global challenges, such as increasing peace and security, strengthening fragile states, securing strategic resources and tackling climate change. CIC works to provide expert advice on global conflict and crises, redefine the international community's engagement with fragile states, and shape the debate on a new approach to global development.

Location: New York, NY

Publication Highlights:

Stearns, J., & Vogel, C. (2015). [The Landscape of Armed Groups in the Eastern Congo](http://congoresearchgroup.org). congoresearchgroup.org

Hearn, S. (2015) "Preliminary Findings of the Independent Review of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States". NYU Center on International Cooperation

Focal Point: Hanny Megally, Senior Fellow

Website: cic.nyu.edu/

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) is a bipartisan, nonprofit organization with a large network of affiliated scholars who conduct research and analysis and develop policy initiatives that look to the future and anticipate change. While headquartered in Washington, D.C., CSIS focuses on various regions, including East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East.

Location: Washington, D.C

Publication Highlights:

Cordesman, A.H. (2015) [The "Clash for Civilization:" Creating an Effective Partnership in Fighting Extremism Between the West and the Muslim World](#). Center for Strategic and International Studies

Malka, H. (2014). [The Struggle for Religious Identity in Tunisia and the Maghreb](#). Center for Strategic and International Studies

Nelson, R. and Bodurian, B. (2010) [A Growing Terrorist Threat? Assessing 'Homegrown' Extremism in the United States](#). Center for Strategic and International Studies

Website: csis.org

Combating Terrorism Center at West Point (CTC) studies the terrorist threat and provides policy guidance. The CTC has a network of scholars, international experts, and access to senior U.S. government leadership that contribute to their research. The CTC Sentinel is a monthly, independent publication that leverages the Center's global network of scholars and practitioners to understand and confront contemporary threats posed by terrorism and other forms of political violence.

LOCATION: West Point, New York

Publication Highlights:

CTC Sentinel (2015) Special Issue: The Global Threat from the Islamic State. Vol. 8, Iss. 11

Favat, P., & Price, B. (2015) [The Truth Campaign and The War of Ideas](#). CTC Sentinel. Vol. 8, Iss. 7, p. 9-14

Votel, J. (2015) [Understanding Terrorism Today and Tomorrow](#). CTC Sentinel. Vol. 8, Iss. 7, p. 2-5

Focal Point: Lieutenant Colonel Bryan Price, Director, CTC

Website: www.ctc.usma.edu



Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)

is an independent, nonpartisan membership organization, think tank, and publisher that aims to be a resource for its members, government officials, business executives, journalists, educators and students, civic and religious leaders, and other interested citizens in order to help them better understand the world and the foreign policy choices facing the United States and other countries. The David Rockefeller Studies Programme—CFR’s “think tank”—comprises more than seventy full-time, part-time, and visiting scholars and practitioners. Fellows monitor developments in the major regions and countries around the world and study topics such as defense policy, nuclear proliferation, terrorism, global governance, energy, trade, international economics and finance, climate change, development, global health, and cyber and digital policy.

LOCATION: New York**Publication Highlights:**

Fidler, D.P. (2015) Countering Islamic State Exploitation of the Internet. Council on Foreign Relations. Cyber Brief

Abdo, G., Amos, D., Aslan, R., Gause, F., Hussain, E., & Nasr, V. (2015) “The Sunni-Shia Divide”. Council on Foreign Relations

Campbell, J. (2014) “U.S. Policy to Counter Nigeria’s Boko Haram”. Council on Foreign Relations

Markey, D. (2014) “Reorienting U.S. Pakistan Strategy”. Council on Foreign Relations

Website: www.cfr.org/

Foundation for Defense of Democracies (FDD)

is a policy institute focusing on foreign policy and national security. FDD combines policy research, democracy and counterterrorism education, strategic communications and investigative journalism in support of its mission to promote pluralism, defend democratic values and fight the ideologies that drive terrorism.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.**Publication Highlights:**

Weinberg, D. (2015) “Qatar Needs Tough Love The Arab State is Playing both sides in the War Against Terror”. Politico Magazine

Gartenstein-Ross, D., & Barr, N. (2015) «The Social Science of Online Radicalization». War on the Rocks

Focal Point: Jonathan Schanzer, Vice President for Research

Website: www.defenddemocracy.org/

The Heritage Foundation is a research and educational institution whose mission is to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.**Publication Highlights:**

Inserra, D. (2015) “Revisiting Efforts to Counter Violent Extremism: Leadership Needed”. The Heritage Foundation

Curtis, L. (2015) “Bangladesh’s Fracture: Political and Religious Extremism”. The Heritage Foundation

Bucci, S., Inserra, D., Carafano, J., & Brookes, P. (2013) “Kenya Attack Reminds the U.S. of the Need to Maintain Effective Domestic Counterterrorism Programs”. The Heritage Foundation

Focal Point: Steven P. Bucci, Director

Website: www.heritage.org/

Henry L. Stimson Center (Stimson Center)

provides policy guidance on transnational challenges, including conflict, climate, weapons, etc. The Center’s research and analysis focuses on: (i) Reducing nuclear, environmental and other transnational threats to global, regional, and national security; (ii) Enhancing policymakers’ and the public’s understanding of the changing global security agenda; (iii) Engaging civil society

and industry in problem-solving to help fill gaps in existing governance structures.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Finlay, B. (2015) Tackling Extreme Poverty in the Shadow of Violence. World Politics Review

Rumbaugh, R., & Leatherman, M. (2012). The Pentagon as a Pitchman: Perception and Reality of Public Diplomacy. The Stimson Center

Focal Point: Brian Finlay, President and CEO

Website: www.stimson.org/

Human Rights First is an independent advocacy and action organization that works to promote and protect fundamental international human rights. HRF believes American leadership is essential in the global struggle for human rights, so they press the U.S. government and private companies to respect human rights and the rule of law.

LOCATION: New York, Washington, D.C., and Houston

Publication Highlights:

Human Rights First (2015) "The Role of Human Rights in Countering Violent Extremism: A Compilation of Blueprints for U.S. Government Policy"

Focal Point: Neil Hicks, Director, Human Rights Promotion

Website: www.humanrightsfirst.org

Institute for Inclusive Security aims to promote the inclusion and participation of all stakeholders –particularly women – in groups in the prevention and transformation of violent conflict. The organization provides research, connect different stakeholders, and make recommendations and offer advice to policymakers.

LOCATION: Washington D.C.

Publication Highlights:

O'Reilly, M. (2015) "Why Women? Inclusive Security and Peaceful Societies," Institute for Inclusive Security

Peters, A. (2015) "Creating Inclusive National Strategies to Counter Violent Extremism," Institute for Inclusive Security, Policy Recommendations

Peters, A. (2014) "Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Pakistan: Why Policewomen Must Have a Role," Institute for Inclusive Security, Policy Brief

Focal Point: Marie O'Reilly, Head of Research

Website: www.inclusivesecurity.org

Middle East Institute (MEI) aims to increase knowledge of the Middle East among the citizens of the United States and to promote a better understanding between the people of these two areas. MEI has established two research centers - the Turkish Studies Center and Pakistan Center. Its publications include the Middle East Journal and several online publications, such as Policy Briefs, Viewpoints, and Encounters.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Middle East Institute and Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique. (2015) Understanding Deradicalization: Pathways to Enhance Transatlantic Common Perceptions and Practices

Ramakrishna, K. (2014) The Role of Civil Society in Countering Violent Extremism in Indonesia. Middle East Institute

Clutterbuck, L. (2015) Deradicalization Programs and Counterterrorism: A Perspective on the Challenges and Benefits. Middle East Institute

Keiswetter, A. (2012) The Arab Spring: Implications for US Policy and Interests. Middle East Institute

Focal Point: Paul Salem, Vice President for Policy and Research, MEI

Website: www.mei.edu/

Muflehun is an independent, non-profit institution that provides countering violent



extremism (CVE) related services such as CVE awareness and training workshops, ideological disengagement and spiritual dialogues, law enforcement training, as well as de-radicalisation and reintegration practices. Their programmes focus on building awareness and skills in youth, women, clergy and law enforcement to design their own local solutions. Muflehun has run programmes in Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan and the USA.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Focal Point: Humera Khan, Executive Director

Publication Highlights:

Khan, H. (2015) Why Countering Extremism Fails: Washington's Top-Down Approach to Prevention Is Flawed. Foreign Affairs

Website: muflehun.org/

National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) is a university-based research and education center comprised of an international network of scholars committed to the scientific study of the causes and human consequences of terrorism in the United States and around the world.

LOCATION: Maryland, USA

Publication Highlights:

Weine, S. M., Ellis, B. H., Haddad, R., Miller, A. B., Lowenhaupt, R., & Polutnik, C. (2015) "Lessons Learned from Mental Health and Education: Identifying Best Practices for Addressing Violent Extremism," Final Report to the Office of University Programs, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security and START

U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) and START (2015) "Report on the National Summit on Empowering Communities to Prevent Violent Extremism,"

Simi, Pete, and Bryan Bubolz, Hillary McNeel, Karyn Sporer, Steven Windisch. 2015 "Trauma as a Precursor to Violent Extremism: How non-ideological factors can influence joining an extremist group." START

Weine, S., and Ahmed, O. (2012) "Building Resilience to Violent Extremism Among Somali Americans in Minneapolis St. Paul," National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, August 2012

Pate, Amy (2015) "Surveying the Literature on Counter Terrorism, Counter Insurgency, and Countering Violent Extremism: A Summary Report with a Focus on Africa." Report to the Strategic Multilayer Assessment Office, Department of Defense, and the Office of University Programs, Department of Homeland Security. College Park, MD: START

FOCAL POINT: Gary LaFree, Director

Website: www.start.umd.edu

New America Foundation is a public policy institute provides a platform for individuals and groups working to address emerging challenges. Their work includes identifying and promoting new and diverse thinkers, researchers and writers and helping them join the public conversation and developing and implementing ideas and policies to address public problems at the local, state, federal, and international level. New America also works toward bridging the worlds of technology, policy, politics, and academia, both by creating, testing, and piloting new technologies and integrating existing technologies into policy solution.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C., New York, NY

Publication Highlights:

Bergen, P., Schuster, C., and Sterman, D. (2015) ISIS in the West: The New Faces of Extremism. New America

Sims, A. (2015) Are We Catching or Manufacturing Terrorists? New America

Fishman, B. (2014) The Islamic State - A Persistent Threat. Prepared Testimony to the House Armed Services Committee

Focal Point: Peter Bergen, Director, International Security, Future of War, and Fellows Programs

Website: www.newamerica.org

The Soufan Group provides strategic security intelligence services to governments and multinational organizations. Their training programmes, security services, and research insights arm provide knowledge and skills to prepare for, manage and respond to constantly evolving security needs. Members of their team have led foreign and domestic investigations in recent history, and developed methods to address some of today's most challenging international issues.

LOCATION: New York

Publication Highlights:

The Soufan Group. (2015) Foreign Fighters: An Updated Assessment of the Flow of Foreign Fighters into Syria and Iraq. The Soufan Group

Barrett, R. (2014) Foreign Fighters in Syria. The Soufan Group

Barrett, R. (2014) The Islamic State. The Soufan Group

Focal Point: Richard Barrett, Senior Vice President

Website: <http://soufangroup.com/>

United States Institute of Peace (USIP) works to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict around the world. USIP engages directly in conflict zones and by providing analysis, education, and resources to those working for peace. Created by the United States Congress in 1984 as an independent, nonpartisan, federally funded organization, USIP's more than 300 staff work at the Institute's D.C. headquarters, and on the ground.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Fazli, R., Johnson, C., and Cooke, P. (2015) "Understanding and Countering Violent Extremism in Afghanistan," USIP Special Report

Ahmadi, B. (2015) "Afghan Youth and Extremists: Why Are Extremists' Narratives So Appealing?" USIP Peace Brief

Holmer, G. and van Deventer, F. (2014) "Inclusive Approaches to Community Policing and CVE," USIP Special Report

Heydemann, S. (2014) "Countering Violent Extremism as a Field of Practice," United States Institute of Peace Insights, no. 1, pp. 1-4

Holmer, G. (2014) "Creating Spaces for Effective CVE Approaches," USIP Peace Brief

Holmer, G. (2013) "Countering Violent Extremism: A Peacebuilding Perspective," USIP Special Report, no. 336

Focal Point: Georgia Holmer, Director, CVE, Rule of Law & Peacebuilding

Website: www.usip.org

Washington Institute for Near East Policy aims to advance the understanding of American interests in the Middle East and to promote the policies that secure them. The Washington Institute's senior research staff includes experts on a wide array of political, military, security, and economic issues that cover every corner of the Middle East. Since 9/11, the Institute has dedicated new resources to assist the U.S. government in understanding and countering Islamist extremism, terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction -- particularly nuclear weapons.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Levitt, M. (2015) "From the Boston Marathon to the Islamic State: Countering Violent Extremism." The Washington Institute for Near East Policy



Carpenter, J. Scott, et al. (2010) "Fighting the Ideological Battle: The Missing Link in U.S. Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism." The Washington Institute for Near East Policy

Focal Point: Patrick Clawson, Director of Research

Website: www.washingtoninstitute.org

The Women's Islamic Initiative in Spirituality and Equality (WISE) is a global programme, social network and grassroots social justice movement led by Muslim women. WISE aims to empower Muslim women to fully participate in their communities and nations and amplifying their collective voices. The WISE programme builds on the collective strengths, talents, expertise and experiences of its members to foster collaboration and support the diverse work of these Muslim women leaders worldwide. WISE is developing a community guide for use by Muslim communities to inform and support community leaders in their efforts to challenge ISIL narratives, drawing primarily on religious scriptures and scholarship. The guide is anticipated to be released in March 2016 and will be translated into a number of different languages.

LOCATION: New York, USA

Publication Highlights:

WISE (2011) "WISE: Muslim Women Leaders at the Frontlines of Change." Third Global Conference Report

WISE (2009) "Jihad Against Violence: Muslim Women's Struggle for Peace." The Digest

Focal Point: Daisy Khan, Founder and Executive Director

Website: www.wisemuslimwomen.org/

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars focuses on research topics of national and international relevance. The Wilson Center aims to build a bridge between the worlds of academia and public policy, to inform and develop solutions to the nation's

problems and challenges. The Wilson Center facilitates the sharing of ideas through public meetings and events, broadcast media and social media, publications in print and online, and a wide range of outreach activities.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Sadiqi, F. (2015) "Why is the Idea of Female Western Jihadists a Mystery?" Wilson Center. Viewpoints, No. 87

Reinares, F. (2015) "How to Counter Jihadist Appeal Among Western European Muslims." Wilson Center

Website: www.wilsoncenter.org

World Organization for Resource Development and Education [WORDE] is

a nonprofit, educational organization whose mission is to enhance communication and understanding between communities to mitigate social and political conflict. WORDE aims to shape public policy by cultivating a better understanding of ideologies that promote pluralism and service to humanity –while exposing the roots of extremism that disrupt the peaceful coexistence of societies everywhere. Their specialists are academics, theologians, development experts, and policy analysts who develop effective, long-term solutions in the key areas of educational reform, resource development, and international security.

LOCATION: Maryland, USA

Publication Highlights:

Mirahmadi, H., Ziad, W., and Farooq, M., Lamb, R. (2016) "Empowering Pakistan's Civil Society to Counter Violent Extremism." Contemporary Readings in Law & Social Science. Vol 8, Issue 1: 18-214.

Mirahmadi, H., Ziad, W., and Farooq, M. (2014) "Afghanistan 2014 and Beyond: The Role of Civil Society in Peacebuilding and Countering Violent Extremism." World Organization for Resource Development and Education

Mirahmadi, H., Farooq, M., and Ziad, W. (2012) Pakistan's Civil Society: Alternative Channel for Countering Violent Extremism. World Organization for Resource Development and Education

Mirahmadi, H., Farooq, M. (2010) A Community Based Approach to Countering Radicalization: A Partnership for America. World Organization for Resource Development and Education

Mirahmadi, H., Farooq, M., and Ziad, W. (2010) Traditional Muslim Networks: Pakistan's Untapped Resource in the Fight Against Terrorism. World Organization for Resource Development and Education

Focal Point: Hedieh Mirahmadi, President

Website: www.worde.org

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Berns-McGown, R. 2013 "I am Canadian": Challenging stereotypes about young Somali Canadians. Institute for Research on Public Policy Diversity, Immigration and Integration (38)

Bjelorea, Jerome, P. (2014) "Countering Violent Extremism in the United States". Congressional Research Service

Denoeux, G., and Carter, L. (2009) "Development Assistance and Counter-Extremism: A Guide to Programming". USAID

Denoeux, G., and Carter, L. (2009) "Guide to the Drivers of Violent Extremism". U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Edwards, C., Jeffray, C., and Pantucci, R. (2015) "Out of Reach? The Role of Community Policing in Preventing Terrorism in Canada". Royal United Services Institute, Occasional Paper

Hanniman, W. (2007) "A Community Based Multi-Faceted Response to the Terrorist Threat in Canada," in Understanding and Responding to the Terrorism Phenomenon,

ed. Ozgur Nikbay and Suleyman Hancerli (Amsterdam: IOS Press), p. 321

Hanniman, W. (2008) "Canadian Muslims, Islamophobia and National Security," International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice 36, no. 4: 277.

Kundnani, A. (2015) "The Muslims Are Coming!: Islamophobia, Extremism, and the Domestic War on Terror." Verso Books

Lay, S. (2015) "Ku Klux Klan in the Twentieth Century". New Georgia Encyclopedia

Lewis, G. (2013) "An Amorphous Code: The Ku Klux Klan and Un-Americanism, 1915-1965". Journal of American Studies, 47(4), 971-992. doi

McCants, W., and Watts, C. (2012). "U.S. Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism: An Assessment". Foreign Policy Research Institute

Moore, L. B. (2010) "Ku Klux Klan". In W. G. Shade (Ed.), Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History (Vol. 3, pp. 212-215). Washington, DC: CQ Press

National Center of Excellence for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (2015) "Foreign Fighters: Terrorist Recruitment and Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programs in Minneapolis-St. Paul,"

Neumann, P. (2011) "Preventing Violent Radicalization in America". Bipartisan Policy Center National Security Preparedness Group, p. 18

Vidino, L., and Hughes, S. (2015) "Countering Violent Extremism in America". Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, The George Washington University



INTERNATIONAL

ENTITIES

Adam Smith International is a professional services business that works in over 100 countries and delivers projects supporting economic growth and government reform internationally.

LOCATIONS: Headquarters are in **London** with regional corporate offices in **Africa (Nairobi), Asia Pacific (Sydney) and South Asia (Delhi)**. Project offices are located in **Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Turkey**, among others.

Publications Highlights:

Kanderian, Z. (2015) "A return to history?" [The Guardian](#)

Halsam, N. (2015) "Overcoming al-Shabaab in Kenya". [The Guardian](#)

Focal Point: William Morrison, Managing Director, Adam Smith International

Website: www.adamsmithinternational.com/

Amnesty International is a human rights organization that works to investigate and expose abuses, educate and mobilize the public, and help transform societies to create a safer, more just world. It achieves its mission through research, campaigns and long-term casework, and advocacy (high-level legislative work, media outreach, and grassroots mobilization).

LOCATIONS: **New York (HQ), Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Oakland**

Publication Highlights:

Amnesty International (2015) "Escape from Hell: Torture and Sexual Slavery in Islamic State Captivity in Iraq."

Website: www.amnestyusa.org

ARTIS Research is a multi-disciplinary research institution which aims to improve the understanding of cognitive and behavioral

science related to politically motivated violence through science-based field research. The institution was born out of a collaboration of scientists and policy makers with RTI International, a North Carolina based research institution. ARTIS Research is organized into three main centers of operation: the Center for Conflict Studies and Field Research, the Center for Energy and Natural Resources, and the Cyber Behavior and Defense Institute.

Location: ARTIS has worked with research entities in **Chile, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, the Netherlands, Palestine, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.**

Focal Point: Scott Atran, Director of Research & Senior Fellow Chair, Center for Conflict Studies and Field Research

Website: artisresearch.com

The Counter Extremism Project (CEP) is an international policy organization that is led by former world leaders and diplomats and aims to create an extensive research database on terrorist financing, disrupt terrorist networks and their recruitment processes through social media, expose threats, and provide various forms of counter-narratives.

LOCATION: New York

Publication Highlights:

Counter Extremism Project. (2015) "Canada: Extremism & Counter Extremism". [Counter Extremism Project](#)

Counter Extremism Project. (2015) "Australia: Extremism & Counter Extremism". [Counter Extremism Project](#)

Counter Extremism Project. (2015) "Netherlands: Extremism & Counter Extremism". [Counter Extremism Project](#)

Counter Extremism Project. (2015) "Kenya: Extremism & Counter Extremism". [Counter Extremism Project](#)

Counter Extremism Project. (2015)

"Denmark: Extremism & Counter Extremism". Counter Extremism Project

Counter Extremism Project. (2015)
"Spain: Extremism & Counter Extremism".
Counter Extremism Project

Website: www.counterextremism.com/

Global Center on Cooperative Security works with governments, international organizations, and civil society to develop and implement comprehensive and sustainable responses to complex international security challenges through collaborative policy research, context-sensitive programming, and capacity development. In collaboration with a global network of expert practitioners and partner organizations, the Global Center fosters stronger multilateral partnerships and convenes key stakeholders to support integrated and inclusive security policies across national, regional, and global levels.

LOCATION: New York, Washington, D.C., London

Publication Highlights:

Global Center on Cooperative Security
Violent Extremism and Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa: An Examination of Drivers and Responses. Forthcoming.

*Kessels, E. and Nemr, C. (2016)*Countering Violent Extremism and Development Assistance: Identifying Synergies, Obstacles, and Opportunities. Global Center on Cooperative Security

Fink, N. C. (2015) Countering Violent Extremism: What Are the Key Challenges for the United Nations? The Global Observatory, International Peace Institute, <http://theglobalobservatory.org/2015/11/countering-violent-extremism-united-nations-ban-ki-moon/>

Romaniuk, P. (2015) Does CVE Work? Lessons Learned From the Global Effort to Counter Violent Extremism. Global Center on Cooperative Security

Global Center on Cooperative Security & Hedayah. (2015) Thinking Outside

the Box: Exploring the Critical Roles of Sports, Arts, and Culture in Preventing Violent Extremism

Fink, N. C. & Elias, C. (2014) Strengthening Multilateral Policies and Practices to Counter Violent Extremism. Global Center on Cooperative Security

Fink, N. C., Romaniuk, P., & Barakat, R. (2013) Evaluating Countering Violent Extremism Programming: Practice and Progress. Global Center on Cooperative Security

Fink, N. C., Barakat, R., & Shetret, L. (2013) The Roles of Women in Terrorism, Conflict, and Violent Extremism: Lessons for the United Nations and International Actors. Global Center on Cooperative Security

Focal Point: Naureen Chowdhury Fink, Head of Research and Analysis

Website: www.globalcenter.org

Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime is a network of prominent law enforcement, governance and development practitioners who are dedicated to seeking new and innovative strategies and responses to organized crime. The Global Initiative comprises a network of close to 100 independent global and regional experts working on human rights, democracy, governance and development issues where organized crime has become increasingly pertinent.

LOCATION: Geneva, Switzerland

Publication Highlights:

The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2015) New Frontiers or Old Boundaries? Reconsidering approaches to the Security and Development Nexus in the Context of Responses to Organized Crime, Conflict and Insurgency. Conference Report

The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. (2015) Development Responses to Organized Crime: New



Agendas, New Opportunities, Conference Report

Focal Point: Tuesday Reitano, Head, Global Initiative Secretariat

Website: www.globalinitiative.net

Hedayah was established to serve as the premier international institution for training, dialogue, collaboration, and research to counter violent extremism in all of its forms and manifestations, in support of long-term, global efforts to prevent and counter terrorism. In addition to dialogue and training, Hedayah focuses on cataloguing existing CVE research as well as conducting and commissioning new research to gain a deeper understanding of the drivers of violent extremism, and which approaches are effective in countering it.

LOCATION: Abu Dhabi, UAE

Publication Highlights:

Hedayah. (2015) Guidelines and Good Practices for Developing National CVE Strategies

Zeiger, S. and Ally, A., Eds. (2014) CVE: Developing an Evidence-base for Policy and Practice. Hedayah and Curtin University

Hedayah, & International Centre for Counter-Terrorism The Hague. (2014) Developing Effective Counter-Narrative Frameworks for Countering Violent Extremism

Bhulai, R., Fink, N. C., & Zeiger, S. (2014) The Roles of Families and Communities in Strengthening Community Resilience Against Violent Extremism. Hedayah and the Global Center on Cooperative Security

Zeiger, S. (2014) Disengagement and De-radicalization. CVE Research Brief 1. Hedayah

Zeiger, S. (2014) Education and Countering Violent Extremism. CVE Research Brief 2. Hedayah

Zeiger, S. (2014) Narratives and Counter-Narratives. CVE Research Brief 3. Hedayah

Kilinc, C., & Zeiger, S. (2014) Risks, Challenges and Future Research in South and Southeast Asia. CVE Research Brief 4. Hedayah

Kilinc, C., & Zeiger, S. (2014) Risks, Challenges and Future Research in Sahel, West Africa and the Horn of Africa. CVE Research Brief 5. Hedayah. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/cve-research-brief-5.pdf>

Kilinc, C., & Zeiger, S. (2014) Risks, Challenges and Future Research in the Middle East. CVE Research Brief 6. Hedayah

Focal Point: Cemil Kilinc, Director of Research

Website: www.hedayah.ae

The Hollis Center for International Dialogue is an NGO that aims to foster dialogue between the United States and countries with predominantly Muslim populations in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, Eurasia and Europe. The Hollings Center convenes dialogue conferences that generate new thinking on important international issues and deepen channels of communication across opinion leaders and experts. The Center issues public Dialogue Snapshot reports highlighting the major conclusions and policy recommendations from conferences.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C. (USA), Istanbul (Turkey)

Publication Highlights:

The Hollis Center and EastWest Institute. (2015) Challenging Extremist Ideology, Propaganda and Messaging: Building the Counter-Narrative. Dialogue Snapshot

Focal Point: Michael Carroll, Executive Director

Website: www.hollingscenter.org

Human Rights Watch is a human rights

organizations that publishes reports and briefings on human rights conditions in some 90 countries. Human Rights Watch meets with governments, the United Nations, regional groups like the African Union and the European Union, financial institutions, and corporations to press for changes in policy and practice that promote human rights and justice around the world.

LOCATION: Worldwide

Publication Highlights:

Human Rights Watch. (2015) UN: End Overbroad Foreign Terrorist Fighter Laws. Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch. (2015) Dispatches: 'Counter-Extremism' Efforts May Restrict Speech in the Classroom. Human Rights Watch

Taylor, L. (2015) Dispatches: How not to Keep People From Joining ISIS. Human Rights Watch

Focal Point: Letta Tayler, Senior Researcher, Terrorism/Counterterrorism and Sarah Taylor, Women, Peace and Security Advocate, Women's Rights Division

Website: www.hrw.org

Institute for Economics and Peace develops metrics to analyse peace and to quantify its economic value. It does this by developing global and national indices, calculating the economic cost of violence, analysing country level risk and understanding positive peace. The research is used extensively by governments, academic institutions, think tanks, non-governmental organisations and by intergovernmental institutions such as the OECD, The Commonwealth Secretariat, the World Bank and the United Nations.

LOCATION: Sydney, New York, and Mexico City

Publication Highlights:

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2015) Global Peace Index. Vision of Humanity

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2015) Global Terrorism Index. Vision of Humanity

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2014) Global Terrorism Index. Vision of Humanity

Focal Point: Aubrey Fox, Executive Director

Website: economicsandpeace.org

Interpeace is an independent, international peace-building organization. They were initially established in 1994 by the United Nations to develop innovative solutions to build peace. Their aim is to strengthen the capacities of societies to manage conflict in non-violent, non-coercive ways by assisting national actors in their efforts to develop social and political cohesion. They also assist the international community (particularly the UN) to play a more effective role in support peace-building efforts around the world.

Location: Headquartered in **Geneva** with regional offices in **Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Nairobi (Kenya) and Guatemala City (Guatemala)**, and representation offices in **Brussels (Belgium), New York (USA) and Stockholm (Sweden)**.

Publication Highlights:

Tager, A. (2015) Perspectives on Resilience in Guatemala. Interpeace

Rivas, A., & Llorente, V. (2015) Peacebuilding and the Private Sector. Interpeace

Wennmann, A. (2015) What options for Business? Working around, in or on Armed Violence. Interpeace

Focal Point: Sarah Noble, Director of Global Engagement

Website: www.interpeace.org

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague (ICCT) is an independent think tank and knowledge hub that focuses on information creation, collation and dissemination pertaining to the preventative and international legal aspects of counter-terrorism. ICCT's work focuses on themes at the intersection of preventing and countering violent extremism and human



rights and rule of law related aspects of counter-terrorism. ICCT's works on de- and counter-radicalisation, the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders, the promotion of civil society actors and victims' voices in countering violent extremism, preventing and countering incitement to terrorism, and rule of law based approaches in terrorism court cases.

LOCATION: The Hague

Publication highlights:

van Ginkel, B. T. (2015) "Responding to Cyber Jihad: Towards an Effective Counter Narrative". International Center for Counter-Terrorism The Hague

Schmid, A. P. (2015) "Challenging the Narrative of the 'Islamic State'". International Center for Counter-Terrorism The Hague

Schmid, A.P. (2013) "Radicalisation, De-Radicalisation, Counter-Radicalisation: A Conceptual Discussion and Literature Overview." International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Focal Point: Mark Singleton, Director

Website: <http://icct.nl/>

International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN) is a non-profit whose mission is to support civil society activism in promoting women's rights, peace and human security in countries affected by conflict, transition and closed political space. ICAN aims to support women's efforts through bridging the divisions between activists and the policy community, elevating the voices and experiences of women activists, building skills, and ensuring the exchange of knowledge and resources. ICAN spearheaded the launched the Women's Alliance for Security and Leadership (WASL) to bring together existing women's networks, practitioners, and organizations with long-standing experience in addressing extremism and promoting peace, rights, and pluralism.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C. and New York

Publication Highlights:

ICAN. (2014) Extremism as Mainstream:

Implications for Women, Development & Security in the MENA/Asia Region

Focal Point: Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, Co-Founder and Executive Director

Website: www.icanpeacework.org

International Crisis Group (ICG) is an NGO committed to preventing and resolving deadly conflict. Crisis Group focuses on field-based research. Their analysts are based in or near many of the world's trouble spots, where there is concern about the possible outbreak of conflict, its escalation or recurrence. They identify the underlying political, social and economic factors creating the conditions for conflict, as well as the more immediate causes of tension.

Location: Brussels (HQ), New York, Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

ICG. (2016) Exploiting Disorder: al-Qaeda and the Islamic State

ICG. (2015) Kenya's Somali North East: Devolution and Security. Africa Briefing No. 114

Attwood, R. (2015) Violent Extremism and Crisis Management. Speech to the UN's Group of Friends on Counter-Terrorism Meeting

ICG. (2004) Unfilled Promises: Pakistan's Failure to Tackle Extremism. Asia Report No. 73

Focal Point: Richard Atwood, Director of Multilateral Affairs & Head of New York Office

Website: www.crisisgroup.org

International Center for Religion and Diplomacy (ICRD) is an NGO whose mission is to prevent and resolve identity-based conflicts that exceed the reach of traditional diplomacy by incorporating religion as part of the solution. Many ethnic, tribal and religious conflicts do not lend themselves to government-to-government intervention. To

complement those efforts, ICRD employs its unique capabilities in the areas where it can have a value-added impact by: (i) decreasing religion's role as a driver of conflict; (ii) increasing the role of religious clergy and laity in peacemaking; (iii) increasing the capacity of religious peacemakers; (iv) increasing policy-makers' awareness of and receptivity to the potential contributions of religious peacemakers.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

Johnston, D. (2014) Madrassa Reform in Pakistan: Challenges and Lessons Learned. ICRD

Johnston, D. (2012) Empowering Moderate Islam. ICRD

Johnston, D. (2011) Religion a crucial tool in U.S. foreign policy. ICRD

Johnston, D., Hussain, A. and Cataldi, R. (2008) Madrassa Enhancement and Global Security. International Center for Religion and Diplomacy

Focal Point: Rebecca Cataldi, Program Manager

Website: icrd.org

Independent Commission on Multilateralism (ICM) will analyse the multilateral system over the next two years through the lens of sixteen issue areas, including new and emerging threats, terrorism, and women, peace, and security, and armed conflict. The ICM is chaired by former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, with former Indian ambassador to the UN Hardeep Singh Puri functioning as the Secretary-General. The work of the Commission will be conducted under the supervision of the chair and the co-chairs and supported by the International Peace Institute (IPI), a global think tank, which serves as the Secretariat.

LOCATION: New York

Publication Highlights:

Independent Commission on Multilateralism. (2015) "Women, Peace, and Security". ICM

Independent Commission on Multilateralism. (2015) "Terrorism Including Issues Related to Ideology, Identity Politics, and Organized Crime". ICM

Independent Commission on Multilateralism. (2015) "Social Inclusion, Political Participation, and Effective Governance in Challenging Environments". ICM

Independent Commission on Multilateralism. (2015) "Fragile States and Fragile Cities". ICM

Focal Point: Hardeep Singh Puri, Secretary-General, ICM

Website: www.icm2016.org/

InterAction is a body of international NGOs that aims to rally its members collectively toward international development, humanitarian action, as well as policy and advocacy issues. These issues range from aid effectiveness, gender equality, global health, leadership development, results-based protection, shelter, food aid reform, among several others.

Location: Washington, D.C.

Website: www.interaction.org/

International Peace Institute (IPI) is an independent, international think tank dedicated to managing risk and building resilience to promote peace, security, and sustainable development. To achieve its purpose, IPI employs a mix of policy research, strategic analysis, publishing, and convening.

LOCATION: New York, Vienna, Manama

Publication Highlights:

Fink, N. C. &, El-Said, H. (2011) "Transforming Terrorists: Examining International Efforts to Address Violent Extremism". IPI

Fink, N. C. (2010) "Bombs and Ballots: Terrorism, Political Violence, and Governance in Bangladesh". IPI



Fink, N. C., & Hearne, E., & (2008) "Beyond Terrorism: Deradicalization and Disengagement from Violent Extremism". IPI

International Peace Institute. (2009) "Global Terrorism: IPI Blue Paper no. 4". IPI

Focal Point: Adam Lupel, Director of Research and Publications

Website: www.ipinst.org

International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) is an international organization that aims to enable local individuals and institutions to build key elements of a vibrant society: quality education, independent media, and strong communities. Their activities also include conflict resolution, technology for development, gender, and youth.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

United States Agency for International Development & International Research and Exchanges Board. (2014) "Drama for Conflict Transformation Toolkit". IREX

Anderson, J. (2014) "Gauging Religious Militant Groups in Kryrgyzstan and Tajikistan." Scholar Research Brief. IREX

Bleuer, C. (2012) «Perceptions of the Afghanistan Threat in Tajikistan». IREX

Borbieva, N. (2009) «Religiosity and the international presence in the Kyrgyz Republic: Diversification or Normalization?». IREX

Website: www.irex.org/

Mercy Corps is an international development organization that aims to help people around the world to survive and thrive after conflict, crisis, and natural disasters. Mercy Corps' work across the world is carried out through the lens of various technical sectors and they share best practices and lessons learned with the broader NGO community through case studies, evaluations, reports and other technical documents about their programmes.

LOCATION: USA (Oregon, Massachusetts, Washington, D.C.) and UK (Edinburgh, London)

Publication Highlights:

Mercy Corps (2015) "From Jordan to Jihad: the Lure of Syria's Violent Extremist Groups, Policy Brief

Mercy Corps (2015) "Youth and Consequences: Unemployment, Injustice and Violence."

Focal Point: Andrea Koppel, VP of Global Engagement and Policy

Website: <https://www.mercycorps.org>

The RAND Corporation is a global research organization that works to develop solutions to public policy challenges to contribute to a more secure world. RAND research is conducted on a broad front for clients around the globe that include both the public and private sectors. Research and analysis is carried out by five programmes that address social and economic policy issues.

Location: RAND's North American locations include **Santa Monica, California** (Headquarters) and the Pardee RAND Graduate School; **Arlington, Virginia; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Boston, Massachusetts**. The RAND Gulf States Policy Institute is in **New Orleans, Louisiana**. RAND Europe is located in **Cambridge, United Kingdom, and Brussels, Belgium**. RAND Australia is located in **Canberra**.

Publication Highlights:

Cragin, Kim, Bradley, M., Robinson, E. and Steinberg, P. (2015) "What Factors Cause Youth to Reject Violent Extremism? Results of an Exploratory Analysis in the West Bank," RAND Corporation

Helmus, Todd C., York, E. and Chalk, P. (2013) "Promoting Online Voices for Countering Violent Extremism," RAND Corporation

von Behr, Ines, Reding, A., Edwards, C., and Gribbon, L. (2013) "Radicalisation in the digital era: The use of the internet in 15 cases of terrorism and extremism," RAND Corporation

Rabasa, A., Pettyjohn, S., Ghez, J.J., Boucek, C. (2010) "Deradicalizing Islamist Extremists," RAND Corporation

Focal Point: Andrew R. Hoehn, Senior Vice President, Research and Analysis

Website: <http://www.rand.org>

RESOLVE (Researching Solutions to Violent Extremism Network) was launched by international stakeholders in September 2015 during an international summit held on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The primary goal of the Network is to generate, facilitate, aggregate, and synthesize methodologically sound, locally informed research on the dynamics of violent extremism. The Network seeks to connect local researchers, practitioners, and policymakers so that they can collaborate to generate locally informed research in the field. Leveraging their partnerships with local research organizations and relationships with individual researchers the Network aims to capture fresh, locally informed data and analysis generated by collaborative research efforts supported by the Network on its online Knowledge Platform. Working across multiple borders and in regions affected by violent extremism, Network members will seek to collectively curate the data and analysis produced from collective research in thematic areas. It is intended that research will be posted on an online research laboratory to help further catalyze locally informed research on violent extremism to promote effective policy and practice. The Network is primarily governed through several constituent bodies which includes a Steering Committee and a Secretariat. The Steering Committee includes the Africa Policy Institute (API), Geneva Center for Security Policy (GCSP), Hedayah, Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), and the United States Institute of Peace (USIP).

LOCATION: Washington, D.C. (based within USIP)

Focal Point: Georgia Holmer, Director, CVE, Rule of Law & Peacebuilding, USIP

Sawab is a joint initiative by the Governments of the United Arab Emirates and the United States in support of the Global Coalition against ISIL. It works with members of the Global Coalition around the world, as well as many other engaged individuals and organizations in order to counter ISL propaganda and reveal its true criminal nature and intent. Sawab uses online communication and social media tools to put things in the right perspective and to amplify those many moderate voices that too often get drowned out by the noise of the extremists.

LOCATION: United Arab Emirates

Focal Point: Alia Al Dhaheri & Ali Baskey

Website: sawabcenter.org

Search for Common Ground is a conflict prevention and conflict resolution NGO that aims to transform conflict into cooperative action – away from adversarial approaches and towards collaborative problem solving. They do this by working at all levels of society through three main avenues – dialogue, media, and the community.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C. (USA), Brussels (Belgium)

Publication Highlights:

SFCG (2015) "Youth Action Agenda to Prevent Violent Extremism and Promote Peace," Global Youth Summit Against Violent Extremism

Focal Point: Lena Slachmuis, Vice President of Programmes

Website: www.sfcg.org

The Society for Terrorism Research (STR) is an international, multi-disciplinary organization of theoretical and empirical researchers in such behavioral sciences as anthropology, biology, economics, political science, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, and others. Its mission is to enhance knowledge and understanding of terrorism and political violence. STR publishes three issues a year of its journal Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression.



LOCATION: Newton, Massachusetts**Publication Highlights:**

Harris-Hogan, S. & Barrell, K. (2016) Assisting Practitioners to Understand Countering Violent Extremism. Behaviour Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression. Vol. 8, Iss. 1.

Harris-Hogan, S., Barrell, K. and Zammit, A. (2016) What is Countering Violent Extremism? Exploring CVE Policy and Practice in Australia. Behaviour Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression. Vol. 8, Iss. 1.

Bjørge, T. (2016) Counter-Terrorism as Crime Prevention: A Holistic Approach. Behaviour Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression. Vol. 8, Iss. 1.

Williams, M.J., Horgan, J.G. and Evans, W.P. (2016) The Critical Role of Friends in Networks for Countering Violent Extremism: Toward a Theory of Vicarious Help-Seeking. Behaviour Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression. Vol. 8, Iss. 1.

Schuurman, B. and Bakker, E. (2016) Reintegrating Jihadist Extremists: Evaluating a Dutch Initiative, 2013-2014. Behaviour Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression. Vol. 8, Iss. 1.

Focal Point: Rachel Monaghan, President

Website: www.societyforterrorismresearch.org

Terrorism Research Initiative (TRI) is a consortium of 16 research institutions and over 120 individual scholars from more than 30 countries in its ranks. Founded in 2007, TRI's mission is to enhance security through collaborative research. It does so by facilitating cooperative efforts among scholars from a broad range of disciplines and backgrounds. The Initiative brings together individual and institutional research efforts, enabling knowledge accumulation in order to suggest policy-relevant courses of action on security issues related to terrorism. TRI produces Perspectives on Terrorism (PT), a

peer-reviewed online journal published six times per year by their Editorial Team.

Location: Its European offices are in **Vienna, Austria**, while its American headquarters are at the **University of Massachusetts, Lowell Campus**.

Publication Highlights:

Focal Point: Alex P. Schmid, Director

Website: www.terrorism-research.org

TRENDS Research & Advisory is an independent research center that works to build a global network of research associates. TRENDS aims to help improve policies and decision-making processes through its research and analysis on global, regional, and country-specific matters. One of their objectives includes conducting empirical research to uncover global risks and challenges.

LOCATION: Abu Dhabi, UAE**Relevant Publications:**

Georges, A. (2015) "ISIS Rhetoric for the Creation of the Ummah," TRENDS Research and Advisory.

Speckhard, A. (2015) "Female Terrorists in ISIS, al Qaeda and 21st Century Terrorism," TRENDS Research & Advisory.

Stohl, M. (2014) "On the Horns of the US Counterterrorism Dilemma," TRENDS Research & Advisory.

Lynch, T. (2014) "Sources of Terrorism & Rational Counters," TRENDS Research & Advisory.

Focal Point: Richard Burchill, Director of Research and Engagement

Website: trendsinstitution.org/

United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

launched a global research network pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2129 (2013), in which the Council requests

CTED to “further engage and enhance its partnerships with international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society, academia and other entities in conducting research and information-gathering, and identifying good practices, and in that context to support the CTC’s efforts to promote the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). . .” In the same resolution, the Council requests CTED to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). The new network currently consists of 28 leading think tanks and research institutions from Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, the Americas and Oceania. [For more information.](#)

Location: United Nations HQ, New York

Focal Point: Maria del Valle

Website: www.un.org/en/sc/ctc

United Nations University Center for Policy Research (UNU-CPR) works to generate policy research that speaks to major debates in the wider UN community as well as the Secretary-General’s priorities in these areas. UNU-CPR has two core programmes. The first focuses on the changing nature of violence and provides concrete insights into how humanitarian, development, and security actors need to adapt to reduce violence and its impact on society in the context of organized crime, terrorism, criminal violence, and rapid urbanization. The second core programme focuses on securing developmental outcomes in fragile contexts. It draws from UNU-CPR’s engagement on development, peace-building and humanitarian response to understand the particular challenges of operating in the most challenging environments, as well as on how to build the right systems to measure progress and ensure accountability.

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Publication Highlights:

UNU-CPR (2015) “UN DDR in an Era of Violent Extremism: Is it Fit for Purpose?”
 Edited by James Cockayne and Siobhan O’Neil

Focal Point: Siobhan O’Neil, DDR Project Manager

Website: cpr.unu.edu

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) is a United Nations entity established in 1967 to support countries worldwide in preventing crime and facilitating criminal justice. UNICRI supports governments and the international community at large in tackling criminal threats to social peace, development and political stability. It produces the Freedom From Fear Magazine which aims to contribute to the advancement of knowledge and awareness of the international community’s priority issues in the field of justice, crime prevention and human rights.

Location: Turin, Italy (HQ), Rome, Geneva, Lisbon

Publication Highlights:

Prableen Kaur “The Last Stop,” F3 Magazine, Issue 9

Freedom From Fear Magazine “Not in our Name: The Lost Generation of Violent Extremists,”

Website: www.unicri.it

World Bank Group provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Additionally, the WBG also offers support to developing countries through policy advice, and research and analysis. The Bank’s Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, established in July 2014, works to catalyze and advocate for the implementation and monitoring of the FCV agenda, strengthening support in countries affected by FCV by improving collaboration and knowledge flow across the institution.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C. (Headquarters). WBG has more than 100 offices around the world.

Publication Highlights:

Ianchovichina, E.; Mottaghi, L.; Devarajan, S. (2015) “Inequality, uprisings, and conflict in the Arab World.” Middle East



and North Africa (MENA) Economic Monitor. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group

Marc, A.; Verjee, N.; Mogaka, S. (2015) "The Challenge of Stability and Security in West Africa." Washington, DC: World Bank; and Agence Française de Développement

World Bank (2011) World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development. Washington D.C.: World Bank

World Vision International. (2010) "Rescuing the Peace in Southern Sudan". World Vision International

Website: <https://www.worldvision.org>

Focal Point: Alys Willman, Senior Violence Prevention Specialist, Fragility, Conflict and Violence

Website: www.worldbank.org

World Vision is a non-profit organization that deals with implementing projects primarily for children, and struggling communities in Latin America, East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, South and Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, and the United States. Some of World Vision's broader work areas include provision of clean water, education, child protection, food and agriculture, gender, disaster relief, health, economic development, and Christian missionary services.

LOCATION: Federal Way, Washington, D.C.

Publication Highlights:

World Vision International. (2013) "Stand With Me: Ending the war on Syria's children". World Vision International

World Vision International. (2013) "Syria Crisis: Education Interrupted". World Vision International

Midgley, T., Eldebo, J., Amarani, A., & Robertson, N. (2013) "Under Pressure: the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on host communities in Lebanon". World Vision International

World Vision International. (2012) "Robbed of Childhood, Running from War". World Vision International



www.ct-morse.eu