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Abbreviations and acronyms

ACIS

OECD

PRR

SADC

SSC

SSTC

TCDC

UNCCT United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre

UNDP

UNOCT

UNOSSC

UNRCCA

Boxes

Box 1

Box 2

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Box 18



Foreword



I. Introduction

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Methodology

Box 3

Triangular cooperation

Although SSC focuses on initiatives that are led by developing countries, it does not preclude the contribution and participation of developed countries. BAPA+40 reaffirmed that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. Developed countries and international organizations are invited to participate in SSC initiatives as equal partners in what is known as a triangular cooperation arrangement to add value and facilitate synergies between SSC and traditional development assistance.



II. General overview



III. Global South-led initiatives to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism

Box 4

African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)

The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) is an African Union initiative inaugurated in 2004 as a structure of the African Union Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the African Union's Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa. It is mandated to:

- Strengthen international cooperation and facilitate the achievement of the African Union's counter-terrorism goals;
- Serve as a research centre of excellence in matters concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism in Africa;
- Maintain databases, collect and centralize information, studies and analyses on terrorism and terrorist groups;
- Build counter-terrorism capacity in member States and develop training programmes, workshops, meetings and symposia, with the assistance of various partners at the national level.

Box 5

IGAD Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE)

In 2018, IGAD member States (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda), with the support of a regional grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), officially launched the Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, dedicated to preventing and countering the threats of violent extremism in Eastern Africa. The Centre relies on an inclusive and holistic approach that includes building member States' capacity in research and strategic communication, community outreach, knowledge-sharing and collaborating with multiple stakeholders to build the capacity of communities at risk of radicalization.



1.3. Contributions of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)



1.6. Regional CT/PVE strategies for Central, Eastern and Southern Africa



2. CT/PVE initiatives in Asia

2.1. China: Strong supporter of South-South cooperation

Box 9

Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC)

In 2004, Indonesia and Australia established the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement (JCLEC) as a bilateral cooperation agreement. Based in Semarang, JCLEC has become a centre of excellence for strengthening law enforcement capacities. It is supported by partner governments and international law enforcement agencies, namely INTERPOL and ASEANAPOL, among other institutions. The Centre, inter alia:

- Hosts training for over 1,000 officers each year, with an emphasis on knowledge and skills related to countering terrorism and transnational crime;

- Offers a range of advanced and vital training to combat terrorism and other transnational forms of crime, in Indonesia, the Asia Pacific region and other enforcement agencies worldwide, thereby contributing to global stability;

- Fosters an enabling environment for sustained dialogue and cooperation among participating officers from different countries in the region.

2.3. Central Asia's experience with prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration

2.4. Philippines: Developing a national action plan on preventing and countering violent extremism

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2.7. Operation Sunbird: Strengthening the capacity of ASEAN countries' police forces to combat terrorism and organized crime

Box 11**Regional framework for CT/PVE in Asia**

1997 ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime
2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism
2002 Declaration on Terrorism adopted by the eighth ASEAN Summit
2003 Joint Declaration on Cooperation to Combat Terrorism adopted by the fourteenth ASEAN-European Union Ministerial Meeting
2011 Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia

3. CT/PVE initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean

4.1. Jordan: The Aqaba Process and the Amman Message for diversity

4.2. Morocco: Centrality of South-South cooperation as part of foreign policy

Box 13**South-South cooperation in Morocco: The role of the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI)**

The Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), established in 1986, is the main coordinating body, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, to strengthen international cooperation in Morocco. It is the main implementer of Morocco's SSC policy, by making use of its know-how and expertise in several fields to support developing countries, mainly in Africa.

In 2003, Morocco hosted a high-level conference on South-South cooperation, in Marrakech, in which participating countries reiterated the “desire and potential to move South-South cooperation within and beyond regional and subregional boundaries”.

4.3. Egypt: Strengthening the capacities of African countries for post-conflict reconstruction and development

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Box 16

Regional framework for CT/PVE in the Middle East and North Africa

1997 Arab Strategy to Combat Terrorism
1998 Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism
1999 Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism
2013 Arab Intellectual Security Strategy

Box 17

Hedayah: Strengthening the roles of families in preventing radicalization and recruitment

Hedayah is a neutral, apolitical, non-ideological international Centre of Excellence aimed at countering violent extremism, based in Abu Dhabi. UNOCT and Hedayah signed an MoU to strengthen cooperation in December 2019;

Families play a critical role in supporting disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration of those who were radicalized and/or recruited into violent extremism. Hedayah, in collaboration with the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), organized an international programme to identify lessons learned and good practices with regard to the roles of families in recognizing, preventing and intervening in violent extremist radicalization and recruitment;

A workshop aimed at identifying and systematizing programmatic approaches to empowering family members and creating practitioner resources was held in 2016. The related programme has been implemented in Indonesia, with the support of the Government of Japan, and in Nigeria, with the support of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Box 18

Silatech: A non-governmental organization focusing on youth in the Arab world

Based in Doha, Silatech was launched at the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Forum in January 2008. It aims to combat youth unemployment in countries such as Bahrain, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen, with support from the private sector, thereby addressing one of the underlying drivers of radicalization.



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References

