



**ACSRT / CAERT**

African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism



**ACSRT 2014**  
**Counter Terrorism**  
**Co-operation and Diplomatic Outreach**



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**7-9 December 2014**

**8<sup>th</sup> Focal Points Meeting of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism**



**Participants to the ACSRT 10th Anniversary Celebration**

**7<sup>th</sup> December 2014:** The 8<sup>th</sup> Focal Points Meeting of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) is underway in Algiers, Algeria.

The meeting was opened by H.E Ambassador Ahcene Kerma, Director General for African Affairs in the, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, H.E Ambassador Boullah Ould Mougueya, in representation of H.E President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, current chairman of the African Union, and H.E Ambassador Smail Chergui, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission, were in attendance.

They saluted the ACSRT on its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary and congratulated it for its achievements in the promotion, support and coordination of Member states efforts in the prevention and combating of terrorism.

Welcoming the participants, *H.E Ambassador Francisco Caetano José MADEIRA*, AU Commission Chairperson's Special Representative for Counterterrorism Cooperation and Director of the ACSRT, said that this year's discussions will hinge around the **enhancement of Counter Terrorism Coordination and Cooperation and the need for comprehensive national and regional CT framework and timely Information sharing mechanisms**

Jointly organized by the ACSRT and the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA), the meeting has brought together ACSRT Counter-Terrorism Focal Points from 44 AU Member States in addition to representatives of International Organizations, Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanism.

The UFL was also represented at the meeting.

During the three day meeting, Focal Points from 47 participating AU Member States considered the report on the activities of the ACSRT, adopt its annual activity plan, and review the current terrorism situation on the continent.



From R to L: H.E Ambassador Boullah Ould Mougueya, H.E Ambassador Ahcene Kerma, H.E Ambassador Smail Chergui, Commissioner for Peace and Security and Ambassador Francisco Madeira

The 8th meeting of the Focal Points coincided with the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the ACSRT. H.E Ambassador Smail Chergui, accompanied by H.E Ambassador Ahcene Kerma in representation of the Government of Algeria, H.E Ambassador Boullah Ould Mougueya representing the current Chairman of the AU, and H.E Ambassador Francisco Madeira Director of the Centre, presided over the celebrations.

Participants commended the remarkable strides the ACSRT was able to achieve in the past 10 years.

**9-17 December 2014**

## **Training course training course on ‘Operational Intelligence Analysis’**



**Group Photo of participants to the 4th “operational Intelligence Analysis” Training Course. 14 AU Member States sent officers for the training**

**T**he African Centre for the Study and Research on terrorism (ACSRT), in cooperation with the German Police, BKA organized a 8 day training course on ‘**Operational Intelligence Analysis**’ at its Headquarters in Algiers from 9 to 17 December 2014.

The training is the continuation of the efforts aimed at giving accrued content to the recommendations emanated from the ACSRT counter terrorism sensitization Missions to Member States, and the decisions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Heads of Intelligence and Security Services of Sahelo-Saharan States held in Abidjan and further reiterated by the N’djamena meeting of 10 and 11 September 2013. In these two meetings, the ACSRT was urged to implement specif-

ic capacity building activities in the area of prevention and combating of terrorism for the benefit of AU Member States.

The workshop brought together 32 police and intelligence officers from 14 African coun-

tries, namely: Algeria, Benin, Chad, Cote d’Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Tunisia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

The training workshop was aimed at enhancing the capacity of African intelligence and police officers to process data and analyze information. The hands-on practical approach methodology applied in the training provided the trainees with the ability to effectively transform raw data and information into actionable operational intelligence in their daily professional activity.

The following topics were covered:

- ◆ Information processing at police level;



**H.E. Ambassador Gotz Lingenthal, German Ambassador to Algeria and H.E. Ambassador Francisco Madeira, AU Commission Chairperson’s Special Representative for Counterterrorism Cooperation and Director of the ACSRT, during the opening ceremony.**



**hands-on practical approach enables participants to immediately apply what is learned in their daily professional activity**

- ◆ Data assessment;
- ◆ The correlogram;
- ◆ The flow chart;
- ◆ The establishment of hypotheses and development of conclusions; and
- ◆ Telephone intercept analysis diagrams.

The training workshop was very successful. Participants indicated that it enhanced their capacity to gather data and assess information. It further improved their understanding of intelligence analysis theory .

The training ended with the awarding of Certificates to the trainees.

This is the fourth workshop of its kind organized in cooperation with and support of BKA and funded by the German government. The first and second workshops were held at the ACSRT headquarters from 17 to 25 April 2012 and from 23 September to 1st October 2013 respectively. The third workshop

took place in Bamako, Mali from 4 to 12 November 2013.

The African Centre for the Study and Research on terrorism (ACSRT) and the German Police will continue with this effort and work hand in hand to further enhance African Union Member States capacity to prevent and combat terrorism.

the ACSRT commends the German Government for its continued involvement in the efforts to prevent terrorism on the African continent by enhancing the capacity of the African police, intelligence and other law enforcement agencies to monitor, intercept and disrupt terrorist planning, terrorist networks and terrorist activities.



**The training ended with the awarding of certificates to the participants**

**1-3 December 2014**

## **Workshop on “Radicalization, Violent Extremism, De-radicalization, Counter Radicalization, Counter Violent Extremism in ECCAS Region” ,Brazzaville, Republic of Congo**

A workshop on “Radicalisation, Violent Extremism, Deradicalisation, Counter radicalization and Counter Violent Extremism in ECCAS Region was held from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014 in the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.

The workshop was organized by the African Union (AU) through the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) in cooperation with the ECCAS General Secretariat, the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) and the Global Network of Religions for Children (GNRC).

In 2012 and 2013, the ACSRT organized 3 CVE workshops. Two for North Africa, SAHEL and West African Regions, and one for EAST Africa and the Horn of Africa Region. The third CVE workshop was jointly organized by the ACSRT and UNICRI in Algiers and dealt with radicalization and de-radicalization in prison settings. In April 2013, the ACSRT was actively involved in the Symposium on Countering Violent Extremism in West Africa and the SAHEL organized in cooperation with GCTF in Ouagadougou, from 18 to 19 April 2013.

Participants included representatives of governments, the civil society and religious leaders from the following countries: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Rwanda.

Presenters during the seminar consisted of academics, researchers and practitioners drawn from Algeria, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), African Council of Religious Leaders, ARIGATOU International and the League of Imams, Preachers and Ulemas of the Sahel Region.

The opening ceremony was led by the Acting Secretary General of the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, HE Ambassador Jacques OMBINDZA, the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Counterterrorism Cooperation and Director of ACSRT, H.E. Ambassador Francisco MADEIRA and the Representative of the Executive Secretary of CISSA, Mr. Benoit NIYONZIMA.

The workshop agenda consisted of 8 sessions dedicated to different themes related to the prevention and combating of radicalization and violent extremism. During the sessions, researchers, academics and practitioners made presentations on the following topics:

1. Terrorism and Violent Extremism threat assessment in Africa and, more specifically, in the ECCAS Region.
2. Understanding the concepts of radicalization, violent extremism, de-radicalization, counter radicalization and counter violent extremism: processes, causes, effects, psychological and sociological approaches to the understanding of the concept and addressing that phenomenon.
3. Understanding the fight against radicalization and the role of religious leaders and faith communities in preventing the pre-violence phase of radicalization.
4. National, regional and international efforts undertaken to counter radicalization and violent extremism; as well as challenges thereof;
5. Respect of Human Rights and the Rule of Law in the fight against radicalization and violent extremism.

The workshop helped clarify a number of concepts, definitions and terminology on terrorism, radicalism, fundamentalism and extremism



which assisted in understanding the dialects involved in the radical discourse which lead to the commission of violent acts.

The following factors were identified as those on which efficient counter radicalization action should be based: Education, good governance (political, economic, cultural, social), Tolerance, mutual respect, inclusion, Rule of law and Human Rights and Justice.

At the end of the workshop, participants made the following recommendations:

**To governments:**

- ◆ Implement the recommendations of Resolution 1624 (2005) of the UN Security Council on incitement to violence.
- ◆ Make provisions for prevention of radicalization a priority in national programmes;
- ◆ Involve the civil society, media and religious associations in public awareness campaigns
- ◆ creating National Committees for the Implementation of Counter Radicalisation and Counter Violent Extremism Programmes (NC-CVEP).
- ◆ Mobilize media in the region, including community and neighbourhood radios, to help in the dissemination of awareness messages and speeches against radicalization;
- ◆ Train religious and traditional leaders in the fight against terrorism on the general concepts contained in the fundamental religious books, on which the extremists and terrorists base their actions.
- ◆ Establish a communication base to intensify the exchange of information and experience between the institutions involved in countering radicalization;
- ◆ Promote inter-faith dialogue amongst communities and their leaders.
- ◆ Strengthen democracy, respect human rights, promote peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms as effective ways to prevent terrorism;
- ◆ Strive to eliminate injustice, social inequality, exclusion and marginalization ;

- ◆ Promote cooperation programmes aimed at strengthening the justice systems of the regional Member States.

**To ECCAS in cooperation with regional and international partners**

- ◆ Consider the Central African Early Warning Mechanism (MARAC) as the focal point of the ACSRT for the prevention and combating of terrorism.
- ◆ Include an item on the agenda of the sessions of decision-making bodies titled “Implementation Report on ACSRT recommendations on the prevention and combating of terrorism in Central Africa”.
- ◆ Work with the ACSRT to set up a regional strategy for countering radicalization and violent extremism.
- ◆ Establish regional center for counter radicalization and violent extremism.
- ◆ Work with other RECs in countering radicalization and violent extremism
- ◆ Sensitize ECCAS Member States on establishing the NC-CVEPs.

**To the ACSRT in cooperation with regional and international partners**

- ◆ Work with the RECs to help establishing the NC-CVEP and make the follow-up of their activities;
- ◆ Help develop awareness programmes for the public and communities covering radicalization, de-radicalization, counter radicalization as well as inter-religious affairs;
- ◆ Develop a catalog of best practices of States in the ECCAS and other RECs in preventing and countering radicalization and violent extremism;
- ◆ Support RECs and individual States in developing strategies for countering terrorism, radicalization and violent extremism;
- ◆ Step up awareness-raising of the need to counter radicalization and violent extremism in other regions of the continent by organizing seminars and other similar activities.

5-7 novembre 2014

## Premier Atelier Sur L'Elaboration de La Stratégie Régional de Lutte Contre Le Terrorisme des Etats de La SADC, Harare, Zimbabwe

**L**e Centre Africain d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Terrorisme (CAERT), l'Equipe Spéciale des Nations Unies de Lutte Contre le Terrorisme (CTITF) et le Secrétariat Exécutif de la Southern Africa Development Economic Community (SADC) ont, en partenariat avec le gouvernement du Zimbabwe, conjointement organisé, du 5 au 7 novembre 2014 le premier atelier sur l'élaboration de la Stratégie Régionale de Lutte contre le Terrorisme des Etats de la SADC.

Cet atelier fait partie d'un projet conjoint que ces trois institutions pilotent, visant à renforcer les efforts de mise en œuvre effective de la Stratégie Antiterroriste Mondiale des Nations Unies de 2006, par la promotion et le développement des stratégies antiterroristes régionales et nationales, calibrées aux spécificités et besoins réels de chaque région et Etat, considérés dans toutes leurs particularités. Il répond à la nécessité de raffermir la riposte globale par la mise place des mesures exhaustives reflétant l'exhaustivité des différents piliers de la Stratégie Antiterroriste Mondiale, pleinement intégrées dans l'environnement régional et national, conçues en parfaite harmonie avec les normes et standards internationaux, continentaux et régionaux en la matière, et mises en œuvre en étroite coordination avec les régions ou Etats voisins.

Ce projet a été bâti sur la base de la Résolution A/RES/66/282 du 29 Juin 2012 et de l'Article 2 du Memorandum of Understanding signé entre la SADC et le CAERT en août 2012, qui prescrit aux deux institutions de coopérer dans la promotion et le développe-

ment des stratégies de lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique et dans la région de la SADC, et de doter les Etats Membres de cette CER de capacités de lutte contre le terrorisme à la mesure des enjeux actuels. Il est en parfaite harmonie avec les principes adoptés lors de la Conférence internationale sur les Stratégies régionales et nationales contre le terrorisme, tenue le 31 janvier et 1er février 2013 à Bogota en Colombie.

L'atelier a regroupé 42 délégués, venant des Etats membres de la SADC, du CISSA, de Comité des Chefs de Police d'Afrique Australe ainsi que des trois institutions organisatrices, constituaient l'essentiel des participants. Le CAERT était représenté par l'Ambassadeur Francisco Caetano José Madeira, Représentant Spécial de la Présidente de la Commission de l'Union Africaine pour la Coopération Antiterroriste, Directeur du CAERT, qu'assistait le Colonel Christian Emmanuel MOUAYA POUYI, Spécialiste Alerte, Prévention, Analyses, Etudes et Publications.

Portant spécifiquement sur les questions de la lutte contre le terrorisme relevant des deuxième et troisième piliers de la stratégie mondiale de lutte contre le terrorisme, cet atelier a constitué le cadre idoine pour les États de la SADC de discuter de procéder à l'évaluation de la menace dans la région, d'établir les typologies des modes d'actions probables que pourraient adopter les groupes terroristes s'ils venaient à s'y installer, de dresser le répertoire et faire l'état des lieux des principaux mécanismes existants de coopération régionale et internationale, de définir les besoins réels de la

région, proposer et élaborer les mesures utiles, qui puissent assurer une réponse ferme et adaptée au terrorisme et aux autres activités criminelles qui lui sont connexes.

Les participants se sont principalement penchés sur les thèmes suivants: l'évaluation de la menace terroriste et des vulnérabilités de la région de l'Afrique Australe, l'état de mise en œuvre des instruments juridiques internationaux, continentaux, régionaux et nationaux de lutte contre le terrorisme, l'état de la coopération policière, judiciaire et en matière de renseignement dans la région, les spécificités de la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme dans la région, le contrôle des frontières, la lutte contre l'utilisation d'Internet à des fins terroristes, et la protection des infrastructures critiques et sites sensibles en Afrique Australe.

Vivement préoccupés par les activités d'Al Shabbab en Afrique de l'Est, et des autres groupes jihadistes activant en Afrique Centrale, en Afrique de l'Ouest et au Maghreb, qui sont en train d'étendre leur sphère d'action vers le sud du continent, et tout en notant que l'Afrique Australe est voisine à des régions qui sont affectées par les activités violentes en hausse croissante de ces groupes, quand bien même elle demeure encore la seule partie du continent, qui en soit épargnée, les participants ont recommandé avec force la nécessité de la mise en place urgente d'une réponse concertée et adaptée, afin de prévenir l'apparition de ces groupes, et le cas échéant mitiger l'impact de leurs activités.

Ils ont aussi noté que plusieurs activités illícites, notamment le braconnage ainsi que l'exploitation, le trafic et le commerce illicites de ressources minérales et végétales, en nette hausse dans la région, peuvent constituer des sources alternatives de financement du terrorisme et d'autres activités criminelles. Ils ont en conséquence relevé, que ces pratiques sont

rendues possibles par l'existence de plusieurs vulnérabilités, essentiellement liées à la faiblesse des ressources humaines et techniques mises à contribution et à leur inadéquation aux tâches complexes de la lutte contre le terrorisme et le crime organisé. Des mesures collectives et des actions concertées au plan régional sont en conséquence nécessaires pour affermir la réponse régionale.

La ratification et la mise en œuvre des instruments juridiques internationaux, continentaux, régionaux et nationaux sont disparates, variant nettement selon les Etats. Les participants ont à cet effet recommandé que la SADC, l'UA et l'ONU incitent les Etats retardataires à se mettre à jour. Ils ont également recommandé que les Etats tirent avantage de la Loi Type Exhaustive antiterroriste de l'Union Africaine, pour très rapidement harmoniser leurs législations pénales avec les normes et standards universels et continentaux.

Concernant la coopération policière et judiciaire, il a été recommandé que soient adoptées dans la stratégie des mesures concrètes de renforcement du partage du renseignement. Le Centre d'alerte précoce de la SADC a également fait l'objet d'une attention particulière. Il a été recommandé de le restructurer et de lui assigner des nouvelles missions en relation avec la lutte contre le terrorisme et le crime organisé.

Il a aussi été évoqué la nécessité d'adopter et mettre en œuvre une convention régionale sur l'extradition et l'entraide mutuelle, ainsi que des procédures simplifiées d'entraide judiciaire. Il a également été suggéré la promotion des réseaux informels de coopération dans les domaines sécuritaire et judiciaire.

En ce qui concerne la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, il a été reconnu que, plusieurs Etats de la région, jouissant de systèmes financiers performants, pouvaient attirer des

criminels activant dans le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme. Des mécanismes performants existants déjà dans certains Etats de la région, il a été recommandé que la stratégie serve de cadre idoine pour la mutualisation des expériences dans ce domaine, afin que tous les Etats soient dotés de cadres de lutte solides.

Il a été également évoqué la nécessité d'adopter des mesures visant à encourager la bancarisation des populations, surtout en milieu rural, et d'inverser la tendance à l'utilisation privilégiée des circuits informels de transfert de fonds.

Une mention a également été faite sur la nécessité de surveiller davantage le secteur informel, qui présente plusieurs vulnérabilités qui peuvent favoriser l'alimentation en argent liquide, des milieux criminels.

La question sur le contrôle des frontières a été abordée sous l'optique d'une des plus graves vulnérabilités de la région. Les participants ont préconisé, sur cette question, que soient adoptées des mesures de renforcement de la coopération régionale et transfrontalière.

La prévention et la lutte contre l'utilisation d'internet à des fins de terrorisme a particulièrement retenu l'attention des participants, qui ont reconnu que cet outil est massivement utilisé pour radicaliser, recruter et former les jeunes aux méthodes terroristes. Les participants ont recommandé que cette lutte soit érigée en priorité dans les actions à entreprendre.

Enfin, les participants ont recommandé que les mesures à adopter puissent aussi intégrer des dispositions particulières concernant le renforcement de la protection des nombreux sites touristiques et infrastructures hôtelières, ainsi des intérêts économiques tant des pays de la SADC que ceux des Etats occidentaux dans la région.

Cet atelier sera suivi de deux autres, dédiés aux premier et quatrième piliers de la Stratégie des Nations Unies, qui compléteront les priorités régionales de lutte contre le terrorisme.

27–28 OCTOBER 2014

## Symposium of Victims of Terrorist Acts



Algiers, 27 October 2014: The Commission of the African Union (AU) is convening a two-day Symposium on victims of terrorist acts at the facilities of the African Centre of the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT). The Symposium comes at the initiative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, who emphasized the need for a forum at the level of the AU to give a face and a voice to the victims of terrorism in Africa.

The Symposium is being attended by a number of Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and international organizations, as well as African associations of victims of terrorist acts. The meeting was officially opened by Mr. Kerma Hassan, Director-General for African Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

In his welcome remarks, Ambassador Francesco Madeira, the Chairperson's Special Representative for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Director of the ACSRT, highlighted the human cost of terrorism and the untold suffering inflicted on civilians, as a result of terrorist acts, including physical injury, psychological trauma, and destruction of livelihoods. He also emphasized that terrorist

acts in Africa further aim to inflame ethnic and religious tensions and disrupt nation-building and reconciliation. He highlighted that the Symposium was the first step at the level of the AU Commission towards promoting an adequate response to the needs of the victims and strengthening the role of civil society in counter-terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant AU instruments and frameworks.

In this regard, the Symposium will consider international best practices, as well as measures, laws and policies implemented by member states to respond to the needs of victims, including rehabilitation, rebuilding of livelihoods and enhancement of the criminal justice response.

Moreover, building on the success achieved through the AU engagement with civil society in the areas of peace, security and socio-economic development, the Symposium aims to discuss and promote an active role of civil society and associations of victims of terrorist acts in preventing and combating of terrorism. The Symposium will therefore consider the initiatives and experiences of the associations of victims of terrorist acts, including in providing assistance and support to the victims and their families, engagement with Governments in promoting counter-terrorism legislation, as well as in countering violent extremism through interaction with civil society and development of a counter-narrative to extremist ideology.

16 October 2014

## Seminar on China-Africa Peace and Security Cooperation, Nairobi, Kenya



**Ambassador Francisco Madeira**

**On 16 October 2014**, the embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Kenya and the Inter Regional Economic Network (IREN) in Kenya, jointly organized a one day seminar on China- Africa peace and security cooperation in Nairobi, under the following theme: 'Peace and Security Cooperation: Africa Cooperation Upgraded Version of the New Vision". The seminar was subsidized by the China-Africa Joint Research and Exchange Plan under the framework of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).

The following topics were discussed:

1. Current situation and challenges of African

Peace and Security;

2. Solutions to African peace and security issues;
3. Current status, challenges and opportunities of China-Africa cooperation on peace and security;
4. Concrete proposals and policy suggestions for China-Africa Peace and security cooperation.

The seminar was attended by more than 30 experts, scholars and officials from China, Africa and representatives from the United Nations and the African Union.

In his remarks, Ambassador Francisco Jose

Madeira, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission for Counter Terrorism Cooperation, and Director of the ACSRT, indicated that the Seminar was a unique opportunity for experts, scholars, senior diplomats, military officers and other stakeholders from China and Africa to review the security situation on the continent and make their contribution to the common effort to establish peace and security in all African countries.

He highlighted that terrorism was still a major threat facing the African continent; He said that terrorism situation on the continent was quite complex. To be properly addressed, it required the efforts and concurrence of all stakeholders including the international Community.

To this effect, he stressed the need for better coordination and improved cooperation associated with the deployment of preventive economic, political, diplomatic and counter radicalization programmes, all backed up by good intelligence, effective law enforcement and the use of robust military force where necessary to vanquish insecurity and terrorism and restore peace and security on the continent.

Concluding his remarks, Ambassador Madeira said that China and the rest of the World have interest in joining hands with Africa to keep the continent safe and free of violence, not just for humanitarian reasons, but also for the good of African countries' and China's economies and the security of their citizens. In this joint effort, because of past historical relations characterized by absence of colonial domination, the fact that there was unconditional support of China to the efforts for national liberation of African countries and China's readiness to continue to support the continent in its quest for progress, economic emancipation and infrastructural development on a win-win approach, China-Africa interaction has positively increased at a very rapid pace in the recent years. This gives China a relative competitive advantage over other stakeholders.

Most speakers at the seminar adopted a similar approach as that of ambassador Madeira in their interventions.

The seminar was viewed as having been very positive and as an important contribution to an appropriate China's approach to the security cooperation with Africa.

## **Who is Ambassador Francisco Madeira?**

Carrier diplomat with wide experience in mediation, conflict management and resolution, he served his country as ambassador to Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Botswana, Rwanda, Burundi, Comoros and Madagascar. He was member of his government delegation to the Rome peace negotiations with Renamo which ended the country's 16 Year bloody civil war. As member of the UN led Commission, he participated in the preparations that led the country to its first ever multiparty parliamentary and presidential election. The success of this entire process allowed Mozambique to enjoy 20 uninterrupted years of peace and stability. Ambassador Madeira mediated political conflicts in Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe. He was member of Mwalimu Nyerere and Nelson Mandela facilitation teams in the Arusha talks on Burundi ending the recurrent ethnically based political violence in the country. Ambassador Madeira led a mediation process that averted the dismemberment of the Comoros and put a halt to the never ending succession of military coups d'état in the country. The process provided the Comoros with a new name (Union de Comoros), a new flag, and a tailor made constitutional framework that has so far allowed political power to change hands through a smooth, peaceful and regular electoral process. Ambassador Madeira won a seat in Mozambique's National parliament and went on to be minister in his country's government for a consecutive period of 15 years.

18 juin 2014

## La Mise en Place de L'Institut International de La Justice et de L'Etat de Droit

L'Institut International de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme (IIJDH) sera inauguré le 18 juin 2014 à Malte.

Cet évènement est l'aboutissement du projet que le Forum Mondial de Lutte contre le Terrorisme (GCTF) a commencé, à partir de mars 2013, avec, outre l'appui de certains de ses Etats membres, plusieurs de ses partenaires techniques, essentiellement composés d'instituts et centres de recherche publics et privés, dont les champs de compétence recouvrent les questions sécuritaires en général, et la lutte contre le terrorisme en particulier

**Le Centre Africain d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Terrorisme (CAERT) est, à l'instar du *Global Center on Cooperative Security (GCCS)* basé à New-York, de l'*International Center on Counter-Terrorism* basé à La Haye, ou de l'*Institut on Security Studies* Basé à Pretoria, pour ne citer que ceux-là, l'un de ces centres qui ont pris part à toutes les réunions qui ont été organisé concernant cet institut.**

**L'Institut International de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, initialement prévu pour être basé à Tunis en Tunisie, siègera provisoirement à Malte pour des raisons d'ordre sécuritaire. Il jouira d'un statut de fondation, tel que défini par la loi maltaise. C'est une organisation indépendante, dotée d'un statut juridique différent de celui de ses fondateurs, qui pourra signer des contrats, employer des personnels, acquérir des équipements etc.**

L'IIJDH sera chargé de renforcer les capacités

des institutions de la justice pénale, d'autres institutions de l'Etat de Droit, de renforcer la coopération policière et judiciaire au plan régional, de promouvoir l'émergence des réseaux de praticiens de la justice pénale, afin d'aider les Etats à assurer la justice, la sécurité et la liberté à leurs citoyens.

**L'action de l'Institut se fonde sur le respect des Droits de l'Homme, et vise les Etats qui sont désireux de renoncer à l'approche strictement répressive de la lutte contre le terrorisme.**

**Le public visé par l'Institut est composé de parlementaires et autres législateurs, policiers, juges, procureurs, les administrateurs de prisons, ainsi que tous les autres intervenants dans la chaîne pénale. Les Etats visés sur le Continents sont, presentement, ceux du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Est.**

**Les principaux objectifs de l'Institut sont entre autres les suivants :**

- Assurer des formations sur l'utilisation des cadres légaux, politiques, procédures et bonnes pratiques basés sur le respect de l'Etat de Droit et des Droits de l'Homme ;
- Elaborer des cycles de formations et des modules d'entraînement pouvant non seulement être utilisés à l'Institut, mais aussi dans les Etats demandeurs ; faciliter les visites d'études et les échanges d'expérience ;
- Assurer et/ou héberger des formations de renforcement des capacités des systèmes de justice pénale et des officiels, ainsi que des activités de promotion de la coopération au



plan régionale dans les domaines judiciaire et policier, ainsi que dans les autres branches de la justice pénale.

- Etablir des partenariats avec les centres similaires existants ;
- Servir de plateforme pour réaliser les activités de formation par les partenaires bilatéraux et multilatéraux ;
- Collecter, revoir et mener des études sur les thématiques relatives à l'Etat de Droit et aux Droits de l'Homme ;
- Collaborer, être affilié ou s'associer avec les institutions ou organisations régionales et internationales, qui poursuivent les mêmes objectifs ;
- Servir de conseil et de centre d'expertise aux Etats demandeurs.

La méthodologie retenue consistera en une approche progressive et graduée dans la formation. Il s'agira aussi d'allier des scénarios d'entraînement variés à des activités d'immersion. Il s'agira enfin de confectionner des guides qui définissent le rôle des concepteurs et des hauts cadres de la Justice, ainsi que des guides pour l'élaboration des programmes de formation et de renforcement de capacités dans les domaines d'intérêt.

**Les programmes de formation, outre les principes généraux de pédagogie, se fonderont sur les règles suivantes :**

- Les formations, pour être efficaces, ne devront pas s'arrêter aux seuls cours théoriques et pratiques, mais aussi fournir divers types de partenariat et assistance. L'Institut de ce fait devra également servir de plate-forme de facilitation de ces partenariats et assistance.
- Les programmes de formation devront prendre en compte des aspects de la lutte contre le terrorisme, qui ne sont pas pour

l'instant suffisamment développés dans les programmes déjà existants, tels que le KFR ou la problématique des « terroristes transnationaux ».

- L'Institut devra mener des actions pour stimuler le développement de la coopération régionale, qui demeure faible, en animant par exemple des réseaux informels d'enquêteurs, procureurs, juges...
- L'Institut, au vu de la disparité des capacités réelles des Etats de la région, devra calibrer ces programmes de telle sorte qu'il soit en mesure de donner des formations de différents niveaux, notamment de niveau élémentaire, intermédiaire et avancé.

L'Institut devra également mettre en bonne place des formations sur l'utilisation du renseignement dans les enquêtes de terrorisme, afin que les praticiens puissent être dotés de toutes techniques, qui leur permettent de conserver le secret.

Les cours dispensés seront axés entre autres sur la législation antiterroriste, les Droits de l'Homme, les procédures standards et les codes de conduite des acteurs de la chaîne pénale, le renseignement et son utilisation dans les investigations criminelles, les techniques de constitution des éléments de la preuve, la coopération entre la police et le procureur.

L'ouverture officielle de l'IJJDH est prévue pour le 18 juin à 18 heures au ministère maltais des affaires étrangères.

Au cours de cette cérémonie, les délégués des Etats et organisations fondateurs signeront la « Déclaration sur l'établissement de l'Institut International de la Justice et de l'Etat de Droit », l'accord de siège avec l'Etat maltais, et d'autres documents relatifs à la mise en place de l'établissement.

A cette occasion seront désignés les membres du comité d'administration de l'institut, ainsi

que les membres de sa direction transitoire. Le comité d'administration sera composé de membres fondateurs, qui sont volontaires pour assumer des charges financières au profit de l'Institut.

Les membres fondateurs de l'institut sont Malte, la Turquie, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le Maroc, l'Union Européenne, ainsi que les autres entités qui ont été impliquées dans le processus, qui manifesteront le désir d'en faire partie.

La direction transitoire sera composée de 10 à 15 membres.

**Un séminaire inaugural de 2 jours, co-organisé par les Etats-Unis et Malte, consacré à la vulgarisation du Memorandum de Rabat se tiendra ensuite à l'Institut à partir du jour suivant.**

Il est évident qu'au vu du champ d'action que l'Institut entend embrasser, le CAERT trouvera un grand intérêt à être associé à ses activités, car cet institut constituera, non seulement un grand pôle de la recherche dans les domaines de la justice, des Droits de l'homme et du rôle de l'Etat de Droit dans la lutte contre le terrorisme, mais aussi un cadre important d'échanges au sein duquel l'Afrique doit être présente.

Aussi paraît-il nécessaire, qu'il soit envisagé l'implication du CAERT dans le groupe des fondateurs, voire dans la direction intérimaire, afin de tirer le maximum de bénéfice de l'activité de l'Institut.

Il est en conséquence fortement suggéré que la candidature de l'Union Africaine (CAERT) en qualité de membre fondateur, à l'instar des autres organisations et institutions internationales et régionales qui l'ont précédée dans ce sens comme l'ONU (CTED, UNODC), l'Union Européenne, soit présentée au secrétariat du GCTF.

Il serait à cet effet judicieux qu'un haut responsable du Département puisse prendre part à la cérémonie d'ouverture pour signer le document de création. Celui-ci pourrait idéalement être accompagné par un cadre du CAERT, qui prendra part au séminaire d'ouverture.

12—17 June 2014

**Working Visit to the Peoples' Republic of China of the AUC Chairperson's Special Representative for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, Director of the ACSRT, H.E. Francisco MADEIRA**



**H.E. Zhang Ming,  
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs**



**H.E. Ambassador  
Francisco Madeira**



**H.E. Liu Guangyuan  
Director-General of  
the Department of External Security**

It is in a bid to fulfill this mandate that H.E. F.C.J. MADEIRA started, inter alia, consultations with several diplomatic representations and missions in Algiers, where he is based. One of such consultations was held with H.E. LIU YUHE, the then Ambassador of the Peoples' Republic of China in Algeria. During their numerous meetings, H.E. F.C.J. MADEIRA and H.E. LIU YUHE expressed their shared wish to work towards strengthening cooperation ties between China and the African Union on counterterrorism. They also expressed the wish for more training programmes for African experts in the area of counterterrorism by china and to work towards preparing programmes for research development and strengthening of information, experience and expertise sharing on the various counterterrorism aspects.

These consultations culminated in the need of

a visit of H.E. F.C.J. MADEIRA to the Peoples' Republic of China for discussions in greater detail of the abovementioned issues with the competent Chinese authorities.

Accompanied by Colonel Christian Emmanuel MOUAYA POUYI, Specialist in Alert, Prevention, Analysis, Studies and Publications in the ACSRT, Ambassador F.C.J. MADEIRA paid a working visit to China from 12 to 17 June 2014 on invitation of H.E. Guangyuan, Director General of the Department of External Security in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peoples' Republic of China (invitation attached).

The programme of the visit, which entirely took place in Beijing and its environs, comprised a series of discussions with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Homeland Security as well as visits to research institutes on security and counterterrorism equipment production centres.

**In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador MADEIRA was received by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs H.E. ZHANG MING.** Placing the visit within the framework of strengthening relations between China and the African Continent, H.E. ZHANG MING first of all highlighted the friendly relations existing between China and Africa and the strong determination to maintain this friendship despite the difficult challenges that have tested it throughout history. He then acknowledged that terrorism is a common enemy which must be overcome at all costs by pooling efforts and resources. He underscored the importance of counterterrorism as an important aspect of Chinese diplomacy, which considers counterterrorism as a vital instrument for strengthening mutual political trust.

H.E. ZHANG MING also announced that following the discussions held with Ambassador Madeira, and in order to make concrete his fervent wish to contribute to counterterrorism capacity building of African States, **China will, next year, launch a month-long training session for 50 African experts. This session could thereafter be renewed or institutionalized depending on the results obtained.**

After observing courtesies and acknowledging the importance of China's pivotal support to the Continent and the African Union Commission, Ambassador MADEIRA extended, forthwith, to the Chinese host, the warm and brotherly greetings of Dr. Nkossasana Zuma, the African Union Commission's Chairperson. He placed the purpose of his visit within the framework of autonomous political and diplomatic choices which warrant greater diversification of partners and China is indeed a key and highly esteemed partner. China's importance is justified under the counterterrorism partnership that has seen its effective participation in the capacity building of African States. Since 2010, after the working visit to China of the previous ACSRT Director in 2009,

China has been granting 25 places each year to African States for Counterterrorism training in the Peoples' Republic of China.

Though Africa has a bright future, Ambassador MADEIRA continued, it is still seriously plagued by numerous adverse scourges such as terrorism and organized crime which continue to spread inexorably despite significant efforts to curb them.

**The second discussion was held with the Director General of the Department of External Security in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peoples' Republic of China, H.E. LIU GUANGYUAN,** who served for long in various Chinese diplomatic missions in Africa. He was in the company of H.E. MAO XIAOXIAO, Director of the African Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Li JIAN, Deputy Director of the African Division, H.E. ZHANG MAOMING, Counterterrorism Service Head in the Ministry of Homeland Security, and several other officials from the Department of External Security.

While highlighting the interdependence between peace, security and development, H.E. LIU GUANGYUAN stated at the beginning of his speech that the urgent and primordial nature of counterterrorism should permanently draw the attention of decision makers. Consequently, he expressed the wish that two parties should undertake to ensure that the counterterrorism issue be included on the agenda of all high-level meetings between China and the African Union.

Answering the question on sino-african cooperation, the Chinese party expressed strong resolve in maintaining existing programmes and developing others in consultation with the African Union. This means that the participation of 25 Africans in the annual counterterrorism training session in China has been maintained. As a result of fruitful contacts between Ambassador Madeira and H.E. LIU

YUHE, former Ambassador of the Peoples' Republic of China in Algeria, in coordination, cooperation and direct involvement of the ACSRT, the Chinese party will receive 50 Africans next year somewhere in China for a one-month counterterrorism training course. The programme and format of this training are under study.

The African party, on its part, proposed a mass training by China of counterterrorism experts from countries which are most vulnerable to the threat. The programme designed for this purpose by the ACSRT provides for training, in the country concerned, of 40 to 50 law enforcement agents (police officers, gendarmes, customs officers...) for 15 working days on basic counterterrorism modules. 3 to 4 Chinese experts and some African colleagues will provide this training whose relatively low costs, when compared to the type of training currently provided, could pave the way for 4 to 6 sessions per year.

The Chinese party took good note of the proposal and promised to study it closely once the programme is endorsed by the African Union Commission.

After the discussions, the two parties undertook to:

#### **A. strengthen dialogue, discussions and partnerships.**

B. To this end, they agreed to:

- ◆ Institutionalize discussions into an annual regular mechanism. Accordingly, it was agreed that a Chinese delegation from the General Department of External Security will visit the ACSRT in 2015;
- ◆ Organize colloquiums for experts, about 5 to 6 experts per party, for experience sharing on topics and on dates and venues to be agreed upon by both parties;
- ◆ Strive to ensure that counterterrorism fea-

tures on the agenda of high-level meetings between China and the African Union;

- ◆ Strive (African party) to consolidate relations between China and Regional Economic Communities, as well as countries hardest hit by terrorism;
- ◆ Invite (African party) the Chinese parties concerned to ACSRT activities;
- ◆ Strive to enrich the consultations between the two parties.

#### **B. Strive for counterterrorism capacity building.**

To this end, they agreed to:

- ◆ Continue (Chinese party) the annual training programme of 25 African experts that started in 2010;
- ◆ Conduct (Chinese party) in 2015, in addition to the abovementioned training of 25 African experts, a 30 day training session for 50 other African counterterrorism experts which will be institutionalized into an annual event in case of satisfactory results;
- ◆ Design (African party) a medium and long-term counterterrorism programme and submit to the African Union Commission, which the Chinese party will undertake to finance according to conditions agreed upon during discussions if approved;

**The third round of discussions took place in the Ministry of Homeland Security with the Deputy Director of the Department of Counterterrorism.** This high authority harped on the increase in attacks targeting Chinese nationals and companies in Africa. She requested the two parties to work together to improve their security and share any useful information on the protection of Chinese interests on the African continent. She assured H.E. F.C.J. MADEIRA that the Chinese government was ready to work out arrangements with equipment manufacturers,

teaching centres and other institutions to enable African states to build their capacities and be able to protect Chinese citizens and companies present on their territories.

After the discussions, the African delegation visited the Institute of Contemporary International Relations, the International Computer Technology Centre, CETC and its centre for producing information solutions and crises management solutions as well as the counterterrorism equipment production centre, NUCTECH.

At the Institute of Contemporary International Relations, the delegation made a presentation on the development of terrorist threat in Africa and current trends before researchers in the African Department. This was followed by a didactic discussion which satisfied both parties.

The two parties agreed to maintain contact through regular exchanges. The African delegation undertook to send all its publications and other useful products to the Institute and the African Department.

At CETC International, the delegation had the privilege of learning about the background and missions of CETC. After that it presented the delegation with the wide range of all its products which comprises not only various computer equipment aimed at safeguarding connections and ensuring protection and surveillance, but integrated solutions as well for crises management, especially the conduct of operations.

At the NUCTECH Centre, the delegation was briefed on the cutting edge technology in detecting prohibited products, detecting and disarming explosives and the various equipment used in anti-riot operations and crowd control.

Taking into account counterterrorism challenges which are increasingly becoming daunting, and the need to strengthen coopera-

tion with all partners ready to support the African Union's action in this struggle, **the delegation recommends as follows:**

- ◆ Do its level best to bolster and consolidate cooperation between the African Union Commission and the Peoples' Republic of China in the area of counterterrorism, especially by scrupulously complying with the commitments made;
- ◆ Invite the Chinese party to the annual focal points meeting to make a series of presentations on counterterrorism;
- ◆ Revamp the evaluation missions of States to, among other things, update the ageing data on these States, which is useful during discussions with other experts;
- ◆ Obtain refresher courses in specialized institutions in order to build the capacities of ACSRT analysts;
- ◆ The ACSRT shall prepare an exhaustive medium and long-term counterterrorism programme of activity that it will submit to China for technical, material and financial support;
- ◆ It is necessary to see to what extent the African Union Commission can assist China in its serious concern over the security of its citizens and its economic interests in Africa; Organize the first colloquium with Chinese experts in Addis Ababa, the seat of the African Union Commission.

**3-5 March 2014**

## **Workshop on Strengthening Border Related Counter Terrorism Capacities in the Sahel and the Maghreb through International Databases and Enhanced Cooperation, Coordination and Information Exchange**



**Participants from 11 Sahelo-Saharan countries**

**F**rom 3 to 5 March 2014, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT/CAERT), and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) jointly organized, at ACSRT's Headquarters in Algiers, a workshop for the Sahel and Maghreb Member States, on "Strengthening Border Related Counter Terrorism Capacities in the Sahel and the Maghreb through International Databases and Enhanced Cooperation, Coordination and Information Exchange".

This workshop is an effort by the United Nations and the African Union to strengthen the counter terrorism capacity of the AU Sahel and Maghreb Countries by providing them with technical

tools for the exploitation of international databases, securing identity and travel documents, Strengthening immigration controls and people processing, reinforcing cash-courier controls, improving aviation and cargo security, improving maritime security, strengthening the control of illegal movement of small arms and light weapons and strengthening States' capacities to collect, analyze and use information.

Participants to the workshop were customs, immigration and intelligence officials drawn from eleven (11) AU Sahelo – Saharan Countries namely Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia. They were trained by experts from INTERPOL, International Organiza-



Training program was interactive and hands-on. It provided practical and useful information which can be immediately applied in any scenario

tion for Migration (IOM), World Customs Organization (WCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the ACSRT. The experts were committed to make the participants retain the maximum amount of information and knowledge. Experts focus was on the development of real skills and capacity to identify practical solutions that meet participants' real day to day needs at their workplace.

The training program was interactive and hands-on. It provided practical and useful information which can be immediately applied in any scenario.

Throughout the practical exercises training, participants were reasonably able to use INTERPOL and its tools such as: (I-24/7), MIND and FIND, Role of NCBs, CT Focal Points network, Baobab and Main INTERPOL databases.

They also acquired knowledge about the International Organization for Migration (IOM) methodology on verification and control of cross border movements.

They built skills and attitudes necessary to competently manage the Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) to be used in the area of risk management and targeting.

They developed awareness of principles of co-

ordination and informal information sharing as well as principles and functions of the local coordinating committees (airports, ports and lands).

They became acquainted with the World Customs Organization's (WCO) tools such as CEN as well as the Role and functions of RILO (Regional Intelligence Liaison Office) and their national liaison offices .

Participants realized many issues related to border control cannot be solved by one country alone. In this regard, the workshop was an eye opener as it demonstrated to participants the absolute need for inter-state and inter agency cooperation, coordination and information exchange. Issues such as fighting insurgency, terrorism, and transnational crime require cooperation from all nations.

The workshop allowed the participants to master useful steps to improve border control and enhanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Ambassador Madeira commended the participants, experts and resource persons for the demonstration of exceptionally high standard of knowledge in their respective areas of expertise.



**4-6 February 2014**

## **Workshop on the implementation of the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by terrorists**



**Ambassador Madeira**

**T**he African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) held, from 4 to 6 February 2014, at its Headquarters in Algiers, a workshop on the implementation of the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by terrorists.

The workshop was organized for the benefit of 11 Sahelo-Saharan AU Member States more directly exposed to the threat of Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR) by terrorists.

It was a platform for open discussion, awareness raising and exchange of experience

between member states and other relevant stakeholders on the KFR problem, the challenges it poses and the pernicious consequences of ransom payment. The workshop sought to identify and formulate strategies and standard operating procedures for implementing the Algiers Memorandum.

This workshop is the first of the four planned regional workshops on the same subject: two dedicated to AU Member States in the North, Sahel and West African regions, and the other two for Member States in the East Africa and the Horn of Africa Region.

The workshop was attended



by more than 80 participants from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Niger, Mali, Senegal and Tunisia, as well as experts from Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, USA, Canada, European Union Commission and the United Nations.

The 10 sessions of the workshop covered a broad range of issues including:

The reasons that lead terrorists and criminals to use KFR as tactics; the local and regional vulnerabilities that favour terrorists' use of KFR; Comparison and contrast of trends in KFR tactics regionally and internationally; discussion on the broader economic and societal effects of KFR; identification of KFR-relevant international, regional, and other frameworks and agreements; discussion on the stipulations of international and/or regional frameworks related to KFR and how they are being applied; discussion on the challenges to the adoption or implementation of good practices; evaluation of different approaches to public awareness and prevention of terrorist use of KFR; explanation of the importance of developing security and criminal intelligence sources in KFR networks pre-crisis; discussion on benefits and challenges of sharing information with the private

sector and methods for so doing; developing action plans and strategies for implementing or improving prevention efforts; discussion on interrupting kidnappings methods (e.g., tip lines) and their successes / challenges; explanation of model processes and procedures for investigations and interventions; comparison of different approaches of cooperation and coordination across disciplines and borders. Developing action plans to help implement or improve integration and information sharing efforts; media Engagement Strategies and other communications management strategies; working with Families and the Private Sector; prosecutions and Rule of Law.

AU delegates valued the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the frameworks, law enforcement mechanisms, type of military action

and intelligence operations that may be resorted to to effectively combat the use of KFR by terrorists and deny them the benefits of hostage taking.

They also expressed their gratitude to the ACSRT for organizing such high quality event which significantly contributed to enhance their technical and scientific capacity on the KFR phenomenon.

Ambassador Francisco Madeira expressed appreciation for the experts' excellent presentations and the lively discussions that ensued. He thanked participants and the resource persons for their contribution to the successful outcome of the workshop. He highlighted the good cooperation between the ACSRT and GCTF which led to the fruitful results of the workshop.



Participants through the Opening Ceremony

**11-13 November 2014**

## **Anti-Terrorism Regional Cooperation Judicial Workshop for North Africa and the Sahel, Tokyo, Japan**



**Mr. Idriss Lallali from the ACSRT and colleagues with their Japanese guest**

**W**ithin the framework of its cooperation with the Japanese Government, the African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) was invited to a Workshop for North African and Sahel Countries on Regional Judicial Cooperation, held in Tokyo, Japan from 11 to 13 November 2014.

The Workshop was organized by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, within the framework of the \$1 billion Dollars allocated for the

development and stability of the Sahel for 5 years, as announced in June 2013 during TCAD V, by the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo ABE.

In addition, the funds will also be used to strengthen the technical capacity of 2000 practitioners in the area of security and counterterrorism and to introduce a multi-level dialogue framework for the Sahelo-Saharan Region.

The ACSRT was represented by Mr. Idriss Mounir Lallali, Acting Deputy-Director/ Head of the Alert and Prevention Unit, who was requested to make a presentation on the threat of terrorism in the region and share AU's perspective on Judicial Cooperation.

The workshop saw the participation of Judicial/security experts from Algeria, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia.

In addition, the West African Regional office of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) were represented.

On the course of three days, participants discussed:

- the regional Terrorism Situation;
- the Universal and national legal CT framework;
- Regional Judicial Cooperation in the region;
- The Japanese Experience in the areas of CT judicial and police cooperation;
- Japanese actions to strengthen the regional CT Capacity.
- The workshop sought to achieve the following objectives:

Promote regional cooperation, in particular judicial cooperation, through the sharing of good practices, exchange of views on the challenges that impede the efficient combating of terrorism and transnational organized crime (ToC);

Promote dialogue and cooperation between the region and Japan in this particular area;

The workshop was chaired by H.E. Tsuku KAWADA, Ambassador in charge of Internation-

al CT and Transnational Organized Crime Cooperation, former Ambassador to Algeria.

A debate followed after the presentations, which enabled participants to understand the terrorism situation in the Sahel and North African Regions and which benefited participants in their individual national efforts undertaken to prevent and combat terrorism.

This, in turn, enabled participants to react and share their own national experiences and challenges encountered with regards to judicial cooperation.

At the end of the event, the host informed the participants of its wish to make this an annual event, and to identify key substantive issues to be further discussed within the framework of this informal network on the enhancement of judicial cooperation in the two regions.

08 - 10 décembre 2014

## Visite d'Evaluation de la Direction Exécutive du Comité Contre le Terrorisme à la République du Tchad



**Mr. RUBAGUMYA Claude**

**A** l'invitation de la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme, le CAERT avait désigné M. RUBAGUMYA Claude, Spécialiste en équipement pour le représenter dans la visite que la Direction exécutive avait organisé au Tchad. M. RUBAGUMYA a rejoint d'autres experts de la DECT, de l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale (OACI), de l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC), de l'Organisation mondiale des douanes (OMD), de l'Organisation internationale de la police criminelle (OIPC) et de l'Organisation internationale des migrations (OIM).

M. Jean Paul LABORDE, Directeur exécutif de la DECT conduisait la délégation au

Tchad dans la perspective de nouer les contacts avec les responsables politiques afin d'assurer la promotion de l'importance du programme de visite dans l'application de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale de l'organisation des Nations Unies dans le Pays. M. LABORDE se faisait assister dans la supervision de la réalisation du programme par M. Hassan BAAGE, Directeur adjoint de la DECT, Bureau d'Evaluation et Assistance technique ; ce dernier conduisant de façon effective la délégation technique sur le terrain.

Durant les trois jours de l'exécution du programme de la visite, la délégation, au nombre de treize, a rencontré plusieurs responsables tchadiens; parmi lesquels figuraient les politiciens et les professionnels œuvrant dans la lutte antiterroriste au niveau des services nationaux à la Présidence de la République, à l'Agence nationale de la sécurité et aux Ministères du plan et de la coopération internationale, de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Sécurité Publique ainsi que de la Justice et des droits de l'homme.

Consécutivement à ces rencontres, les membres de la délégation, organisés en équipe d'experts, avaient effectué la visite des services types impliqués sur le terrain dans les opérations de la lutte antiterroriste à l'Aéroport internationale Hassan Djamous de N'djamena, au poste de N'Guéli à la frontière reliant la ville de N'Djamena au Tchad à celle de Kousseri au Cameroun, au bureau central national (BCN-Interpol).

Les membres de la délégation avaient rencontré au dernier jour de la visite au Tchad, le coordonnateur humanitaire et coordonnateur résident du PNUD, M. Thomas Gurtner qui les avait reçus accompagné des délégués de la Banque mondiale (BM), de l'OCHA, de l'UNICEF et du PAM.

Pour clôturer la visite, les membres de la délégation se sont rendus auprès des représentants des bailleurs des fonds au Tchad, plus spécifiquement la Commission de l'Union Européenne (UE) et la Coopération Suisse.

Les membres de la délégation ont discuté avec les responsables rencontrés, des questions relatives à la mise en application effective de la résolution des Nations Unies 1373 (2001) et des instruments internationaux correspondant relatifs aux droits de l'homme, aux droits des réfugiés et aux droits humanitaires.

Les questions sécuritaires discutées étaient notamment des menaces de fond découlant de: " la prolifération des armes et munitions, de la résurgence des conflits internes latents, de la position géostratégique du Tchad, du retour des combattants formés ou ayant pris part à des activités terroristes à l'étranger, des sympathisants des courants religieux extrémistes, des organisations religieuses de charité et autres organismes à but non lucratif".

La visite au Tchad s'est terminée en date du 08 décembre 2014. La DECT assurera la transmission du rapport adopté au Gouvernement Tchadien qui se servira du rapport de référence dans la conception et la mise en œuvre des projets des partenariats du Tchad et de la DECT pour l'intégration ef-

fective des programmes de la Stratégie anti-terroriste mondiale.

03-4 Novembre 2014

## Conférence Internationale sur la Sécurité et les Droits de l'Homme dans la Région Arabe, Doha, Qatar



**A** l'invitation du Secrétaire général du Comité Nationale des Droits de l'Homme du Qatar (NHRC), le Centre Africain d'Études et de Recherche sur le Terrorisme (CAERT) a été invité à participer à la Conférence Internationale sur la Sécurité et les Droits de l'Homme dans la région arabe. M. Ameer DAHMANI, Chef de l'unité base de données et documentation, a.i, a pris part à cette conférence en représentation du CAERT.

Cette réunion de deux jours, coprésidée par le NHRC et le Haut-Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme des Nations Unies, a fait des Droits Humains et de la sécurité dans le monde Arabe les principaux thèmes de cet

événement. Elle a aussi abordé la nécessité d'élaborer des recommandations, de partager les bonnes pratiques, ainsi que de promouvoir le rôle des Organisations Non Gouvernementales en faveur des Droits de l'Homme.

Le principal objectif de cette conférence était de mettre en exergue de l'importance du respect de la loi, afin que toutes les personnes et institutions publiques, privées et même exécutives, soient responsables devant la loi, qui doit être conforme aux normes internationaux en matière de Droits de l'Homme.

Le sujet capital qui a été, entre autres, discuté au ni-

veau de cette conférence, était, la corrélation entre la sécurité et le respect des Droits de l'Homme, considérée comme essentielle puisqu'elle engage directement la responsabilité des États, nonobstant aussi le rôle et l'influence de l'un sur l'autre.

Tout en gardant à l'esprit la sauvegarde des Droits de l'Homme et le droit à la Sécurité, la conférence a appelé d'abord à l'élaboration d'une charte d'éthique pour les entreprises de sécurité en matière de respect des Droits de l'Homme, de la promotion de la réforme des institutions sécuritaires et pénitentiaires dans le monde Arabe, et enfin d'un partage des expériences des organisations internationales et régionales.

Les participants ont abordé la question de respect des Droits de l'Homme dans les États Arabes tout en émettant des alertes sur les phénomènes de radicalisation, de marginalisation, de l'ethnicisation et du discours de haine et de violence qui favorisent le phénomène du terrorisme et portent ainsi, atteinte à la sécurité nationale.

**21–22 October 2014**

## **2<sup>nd</sup> UNCCT International Conference on Engaging Partners for Capacity Building: United Nations` Collaboration with Counter terrorism Centres, Brussels, Belgium**



**Mr. Elias BENYU (ACSRT, Training Specialist)**

The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, represented by Mr. Elias BENYU (Training Specialist), participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> UNCCT International Conference on Engaging Partners for Capacity Building: United Nations` Collaboration with Counter terrorism Centres, held in Brussels, Belgium from 21-22 October 2014

The workshop was organized by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) within the framework of measures provided by the 2006 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) (A/RES/60/288). It had been noticed that efforts in line with the UNGCTS were and are often conducted in relative isolation, and deserved to be better known outside the region of activity of the respective institution.

As a first step towards improving international collaboration between such institutions and the United Nations, the UNCCT conducted the First International Conference on “*Engaging Partners for Capacity-Building: United Nations` Collaboration with Counter-Terrorism Centres*” in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 16 to 17 February 2013.

The workshop brought together approximately 35 Counter terrorism practitioners from UNCCT, UNODC, UNICEF, EUC, ACSRT and other counter terrorism centres from Africa, Asia and Europe.

Discussions at the workshop centered on the following themes:

- The Fourth Review of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and the Strategic Direction for International Collaboration in Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building;
- Interactive Presentation of the UNCCT Network against Terrorism (NAT) Web Portal and the Strategic Direction of the Global Network of Counter-Terrorism Centres;
- Current Issues in Counter-Terrorism Capacity-Building;
- Kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom committed by terrorist groups;
- Increasing use of information and communications technologies by terrorists, in particular the internet and other media;
- Training of police officials and;
- Adherence to human rights and rule of law while countering terrorism.
- Tackling the Issue of Foreign Terrorist Fighters and;
- Priorities in Counter-Terrorism Capacity-Building: Best Practices, Synergies and Part-



nerships

The ACSRT representative made a presentation during the "Current Issues in Counter-Terrorism Capacity-Building" session. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Benyu acknowledged, amongst other things, the existing cooperation with UNCCT in formulating the Regional CT strategies of SADC and ECCAS regions. He also expressed hope that the programme will roll over to East and North Africa/ CEN-SAD regions and that, as for West Africa, there was need to complement efforts in implementing capacity building programmes that are part of the already existing regional strategy.

On '**Kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom committed by terrorist groups,**' the presenter acknowledged the seriousness showed by the AU in criminalizing the Kidnapping and hostage-taking for ransom phenomenon through the 13th Session of the Assembly's Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.256 (XIII), in Sirte, Libya in July 2009.

He also echoed AU's commitment to ensure that no relevant feature of terrorism is left unregulated on the continent, as evidenced by the adoption of the African Union Comprehensive Counter Terrorism Model Law.

He acknowledged the cooperation between the AU on the one hand and the US government and GCTF on the other, in carrying out a capacity building programme on 'Implementing the Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR) by Terrorists.

Concerning the '**Increasing use of information and communications technologies by terrorists, in particular the internet and other media,**' he pointed out that the ACSRT has been holding workshops in the area of CVE with partners like CGCC, GNRC, the Australian government, etc. One of the pertinent issues continuously cropping up is the need for sustainability of the capacity building efforts, hence the Centre has decided to host region-specific and tailor-made workshops in all regions, starting with the ECCAS region.

He added that the ACSRT will also advocate a national response that respects human rights. This may call for reviews of legal and policy frameworks to be in tune with **sec 40 (1) (a) of the Model law**, with the cardinal objective of improving MS' persuasive capacities.

In line with '**Training of police officials**', the presenter acknowledged the increasing sophistication of terrorists and transnational organized crime. He cited the 'Workshop on "Strengthening the Border-Control Capacities of the States of the Sahel and the Maghreb held at the ACSRT with a view to Preventing the Cross-Border Movement of Terrorist Individuals and Groups"' organized in collaboration with CTED and in cooperation with Interpol, IMO, IOM, WCO, as the right platform which should be extended to all regions of the continent.

Regarding '**Adherence to human rights and rule of law while countering terrorism,**' the presenter highlighted that sections 40 and 51 of the Model Law reaffirm the AU's commitment to have its MS fight terrorism in accordance with international law, including international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law. He also cited the previous capacity building fora in this regard, including the two (2) workshops on '**Implementing Internationally Accepted Good Practices For Investigating And Prosecuting Terrorism Cases: The use of undercover operations and the protection of sensitive information,**' co-organized by the ACSRT and the US Department of Justice through USAU in Addis Ababa and Algiers in 2013.

He concluded by reiterating the ACSRT's readiness in designing, organizing, co-organizing and implementing sustainable CT programmes on the themes covered during the conference.

14–16 Octobre 2014

## Atelier relatif à « l'Application des Bonnes Pratiques du Mémorandum d'Alger sur le Refus de Bénéfices du Kidnapping contre Rançon (KFR) au profit des Terroristes », Valette, Malte

**A** La Valette-Malte, le CAERT a pris part du 14 au 16 Octobre 2014, à l'Atelier de formation co-organisé par l'Institut international pour la Justice et l'Etat de Droit et l'Institut des Etudes Sécuritaires de l'Afrique du Sud, (ISS), et dont le contenu était relatif à la mise en œuvre du Mémorandum d'Alger sur les bonnes pratiques en matière de prévention des enlèvements contre rançon par des terroristes et d'élimination des avantages qui en découlent. Ce séminaire a été co-parrainé respectivement par les gouvernements de l'Algérie, du Canada et des États-Unis.

Etaient présents à cet atelier les représentants des gouvernements de l'Algérie, du Burkina Faso, du Canada, des Etat Unis, du Mali, de Malte, du Niger, du Nigeria, de Russie, du Royaume Uni, du Sénégal et de la Turquie.

Le CAERT était représenté par M. SAHNOUN, Analyste à l'Unité Base de Données et Documentation.

Par rapport à l'objet de cet atelier, la communication du CAERT s'est axée sur la présentation des instruments juridiques africains de lutte contre le terrorisme depuis la conférence de Dakar 1992 des chefs d'Etat africains, la Conférence de Tunis 1994, la Convention de Prévention et de Lutte contre le Terrorisme 1999, le Plan d'Action d'Alger 2002, le Protocole 2004 sur la Convention d'Alger de 1999, les recommandations de la Conférence de Syrte 2009 qui ont servi de plateforme à une dynamique de lutte contre le paiement de rançons sur un plan africain dont l'impact à l'échelle internationale a été enregistré le 27 janvier 2014 par l'adoption du Conseil de Sé-

curité de la Résolution 2133 au contenu visant à prévenir et réprimer les paiements de rançons.

Lors de cette communication, Le rôle du CAERT dans cette grande entreprise a été souligné dans le sens où ce dernier est devenu le porte étendard de la Commission de l'Union Africaine dans la lutte contre le paiement de rançon en Afrique. Cet effort se traduit, par exemple, par la participation du CAERT à l'élaboration des stratégies nationales et régionales de lutte contre le terrorisme. A cela s'ajoute, le travail de sensibilisation du CAERT, à travers les missions d'évaluation des Etats membres, qui a permis de faire ressortir les priorités des Etats évalués, en soulignant l'importance de la lutte contre toute forme de financement du terrorisme..

Cette présentation des instruments juridiques de l'Union africaine, ayant attiré à la question épineuse du paiement de rançon sur laquelle l'institution africaine a clairement tranché, n'a pas occulté l'autre versant de la communication du représentant du CAERT qui traitait de la question de l'impact du paiement de rançon qui au-delà de la logique du financement du terrorisme contribue à créer une économie de la rançon aux effets dévastateurs avérés sur la société, sur l'économie, sur la stabilité, sur le tourisme... Cet atelier qui s'est déroulé pendant trois jours était reparti sur 6 modules, ainsi qu'il suit :

- Module 1 **Introduction, les buts et les objectifs de l'Atelier,**
- Module 2 **Perspective globales et ré-**

**gionales sur le paiement contre rançons,**

- **Module 3 Structures internationales et régionales de riposte contre le paiement de rançon,**
- **Module 4 Les bonnes pratiques contre le paiement de rançon, Prévention et Dissuasion,**
- **Module 5 Les bonnes pratiques dans le cas de réponse aux crises générées par le paiement de rançons,**
- **Module 6 Les bonnes pratiques dans le refus des dividendes tirés du paiement de rançon aux profits des terroristes.**

Chaque module animé par un expert était suivi de débats et d'échanges. Après cette partie qui se voulait théorique avec des ancrages dans la réalité, il s'en suivait la résolution de cas pratiques par les apprenants, c'était l'occasion pour ceux-ci d'approfondir les questions théoriques débattues auparavant.

Lors de cet atelier le CAERT a été plusieurs fois interpellé quant à son mandat et ses missions en l'occurrence la question de la formation invoquée plusieurs fois par le représentant de la police du Burkina Faso La représentante du Mali, quant à elle, a souhaité l'expertise du Centre en matière de formation des maliens, dans la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme.

16-17 Septembre 2015

## Enlèvements pour l'obtention des rançons (Kidnapping for Ransom – KFR): Renforcer la mise en œuvre du cadre juridique international de la lutte contre le terrorisme

L'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (UNODC) et l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe (OSCE) avaient invité le Centre africain d'études et de recherche sur le terrorisme (CAERT) à prendre part à l'atelier, organisé les **16 et 17 septembre 2014 à La Valette, Malte**

Cet atelier, organisé avec le soutien financier des gouvernements de la Confédération helvétique, du Lichtenstein et du Royaume d'Espagne, s'inscrit dans le cadre de la consolidation des efforts internationaux et régionaux pour la mise en œuvre effective des mesures légales visant à empêcher les terroristes de tirer profit des rançons, qu'ils obtiennent en échange de la libération des otages.

70 délégués, venant des 21 Etats membres de l'OSCE et d'Etat partenaires de cette organisation, ainsi que 4 organisations internationales et régionales, dont le CAERT (UA), représenté par le Colonel Christian Emmanuel MOUAYA POUYI, Spécialiste Alerte, Prévention, Analyses, Etudes et Publications, constituaient l'essentiel des participants.

L'atelier était structuré en quatre sessions, respectivement dédiées aux thèmes ci-après : le cadre international et régional de lutte contre le KFR, les défis à relever et les recommandations pour améliorer leur mise en œuvre, le renforcement de la coopération nationale, régionale et internationale dans la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, particulièrement dans le cadre des enquêtes et des poursuites en la matière, les pratiques opérationnelles dans la libération d'otages et la prévention et l'assistance aux victimes.

A l'occasion du lancement des travaux Mr Alexey LYZHENKOF, le Directeur du Département des menaces transnationales au Secrétariat de l'OSCE, Mr. Trevor RAJA, le Chef de la Branche de Prévention du Terrorisme de l'UNODC, SE l'Ambassadeur Stephan HUSY, le Coordinateur du Contre-terrorisme international à la présidence de l'OSCE, présentement assurée par la Suisse, et Mr Jonathan GALEA, le Directeur Général du Département des Affaires Mondiales, du Développement International et des Affaires Economiques au Ministères des Affaires Etrangères de Malte se sont succédés pour prononcer leurs allocutions de circonstance.

Dans celles-ci, ils ont unanimement affirmé que les organisations terroristes sont de plus en plus nombreuses, et de plus en plus impliquées dans les enlèvements contre rançon et les prises d'otage. Ces prises d'otages concernent principalement les responsables gouvernementaux et les civils, notamment les touristes, les journalistes et les agents de l'action humanitaire. Ces enlèvements et prises d'otages sont très nombreux en Afrique du Nord, au Sahel et dans la région méditerranéenne, où le produit des rançons permet à ces organisations de se développer et s'ancrer dans l'environnement sécuritaire recrutant et en achetant des armes, créant une instabilité pour les Etats et une insécurité permanente pour les populations civiles. Aussi ont-ils appelé au renforcement de la coopération et du dialogue entre les Etats de la région méditerranéenne, les Etats nord africains et sahéliens sous l'égide des Nations Unies, de l'OSCE et des autres partenaires, pour que les mesures

prises pour endiguer ce fléau soient effectivement mises en œuvre.

Lors de la troisième session, le représentant du CAERT a exposé sur les aspects stratégiques de l'action de l'Union Africaine sur la prévention et la répression du KFR. Il a commencé par présenter les fondements juridiques et les principes d'action de l'Union Africaine contre le KFR, en insistant, outre la Convention de 1999 sur la Prévention et la Lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique, le Protocole de 2004 et le Plan d'Action de 2002, sur les Décisions Assembly/ AU/ Dec. 256(XIII) 2009 et Assembly/AU/Dec.311(XV) 2010, adoptées pour combattre le paiement de rançons aux groupes terroristes et renforcer les mesures de prévention et de lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique. Il a ensuite évoqué les vulnérabilités du Continent au KFR, en les catégorisant en trois points essentiels que sont la porosité des frontières et la discontinuité de la surveillance des territoires nationaux, la multiplicité et la variété des cibles et l'aisance de leur identification par les kidnappeurs, et la réponse ineffective ou insuffisante des Etats. Il a également dessiné les tendances du KFR sur le Continent en évoquant la croissance ininterrompue du nombre de groupes pratiquant le KFR et des incidents enregistrés, ainsi que celle des montants exigés par les groupes terroristes. Il a aussi noté et la complication des préalables posés par les groupes terroristes pour consentir à libérer les otages.

Abordant la question sur la recherche de l'effectivité des mesures prises pour assurer les poursuites judiciaires contre les preneurs d'otages et leurs complices, l'orateur a suggéré l'adoption de mesures vigoureuses visant à empêcher le passage des fonds provenant des rançons dans les circuits financiers licites par le renforcement des législations nationales et le renforcement de la coopération dans la lutte contre le KFR au plan régional et continental

par la création ou le renforcement des dispositifs régionaux et continentaux de prévention et de répression du KFR, la sensibilisation des populations sur le KFR, la promotion de la création, au niveau national, des unités spécialisées dans la lutte contre le terrorisme, l'effectivité de mécanismes de partage d'information, ainsi que par l'organisation des formations et exercices conjoints au plan national et régional

Les participants ont, à l'issue de l'atelier, demandé à l'UNODC de s'atteler à l'élaboration des programmes de formation ciblée pour les divers intervenants dans la libération d'otages, à l'instar des négociateurs, des facilitateurs, des unités d'intervention...

Ils ont également recommandé la mise en place au plan international, régional et national, de systèmes solides d'assistance aux victimes, en particulier aux otages ayant été libérés et à leurs familles, et de mécanismes pour établir et maintenir une coopération proactive entre les secteurs public et privé, mettant en exergue le rôle de la société civile et du secteur des affaires dans la prévention du KFR et dans la fourniture d'assistance aux victimes.

Les participants ont également recommandé de formaliser l'atelier et d'en faire un événement périodique, régulier, censé renforcer l'échange d'expérience et solidifier les moyens des Etats à prévenir et à lutter contre le KFR, et à assister les victimes de ce fléau.

Les participants ont été également informés de l'achèvement de la rédaction du manuel de l'ONUDC contre le KFR, intitulé « United Nations Counter-Kidnapping and Extortion Manual and Guidance ».

08-09 September 2014

## Sudan National Workshop on ‘Promotion of Regional and International Legal Instruments to Counter Terrorism,’ Khartoum, Sudan



**Elias BENYU from the ACSRT**

The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, represented by Mr. Elias BENYU (Training Specialist), participated in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development-Security Sector programme (ISSP)’s Sudan National Workshop on **‘Promotion of Regional and International Legal Instruments to Counter Terrorism,’** held in Khartoum, Sudan from 08-09 September 2014.

The workshop was organised within the framework of IGAD-SSP national capacity building which aims to capacitate IGAD Member States in the proactive fighting of terrorism in the region. It also sought to enhance a human rights

informed counter terrorism approach. The workshop focussed on reinforcing awareness of Sudanese authorities on international, regional and national legal instruments and conventions on the fight against terrorism. The main objective was to encourage Sudan to sign and ratify the IGAD counter terrorism instruments, notably the IGAD Mutual Legal Assistance Convention and IGAD Extradition Convention.

The national workshop brought together approximately 40 senior Counter terrorism practitioners and policy makers from all branches of government, including the Ministry of Justice, the office of the Attorney General, the Of-

office of the Prosecutor, National Intelligence Services, the Police, The Sudanese National Army, Criminal Investigation Department, Parliament and National Counter Terrorism Coordinating agency.

Speakers were drawn from various organizations including African Union/ African Centre for Study and Research in Terrorism (ACSRT), ISSP, academia and various sectors of the Sudanese government.

Discussions at the workshop included the following:

- Terrorism Threat in the IGAD Region: Trends and Networks
- IGAD Approaches to Counter Terrorism: Capacity Building and Cooperation
- Sudan National Counter Terrorism Legal Framework
- IGAD Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Conventions
- African Union Counter Terrorism Legal Framework
- International Legal Regimes/Instruments to Counter terrorism

All the speakers focused on the role of each body in strengthening the capacity of Sudan to fight terrorism guided by international, regional and national laws.

The ACSRT representative presented on the AU legal framework in the fight against terrorism. Framework elements discussed include:

- The Organization of the African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa (1999),
- The AU Plan of Action (2002),

- The Protocol to the 1999 Convention on the Prevention and Combating of terrorism in Africa (2004),
- The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT),
- Prohibition of payment of ransom to terrorist groups (2009),
- AU CT Model Law (2011),
- Other efforts such as MOUs, CT Evaluation Missions and Regional CT Strategy development assistance.

Backgrounds to the different instruments were cited to explain the rationale of each instrument.

Me. Elias also rallied workshop participants to echo our appeal to their respective departments and parliament to ratify the Protocol to the 1999 Convention on the Prevention and Combating of terrorism (2004), which Sudan has already signed.

The experts encouraged Sudan to holistically embrace the fight against terrorism through signing and ratifying international, continental as well the IGAD Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Conventions. In the area of international cooperation, it was stressed that Sudan harmonises its national counter terrorism laws to boost the success of extra territorial investigations and extraditions and effectively contribute to the implementation of IGAD regional CT strategy.

The national authorities were also called upon to make use of the Model law in order to complement and strengthen their existing legislation by extracting relevant provisions from the model law and incorporating them into existing Terrorism Combating Act (2001) and the Extradition Act (1957).

16-22 August 2014

## IFLA World Library and Information Congress 80th IFLA General Conference and Assembly, Lyon, France



**M. Moïse LECKIBY, Documentaliste, CAERT**

Placé sous le thème «Bibliothèques, Citoyenneté, Société : une confluence vers la connaissance», le 80<sup>ème</sup> Congrès de la Fédération Internationale des Associations de Bibliothécaires et des Bibliothèques (FIAB), plus connue sous son sigle anglais d'IFLA (*International Fede-*

*ration of Library Associations and Institutions*) s'est tenu, du 16 au 22 Août 2014, à Lyon en France

Près de 4000 acteurs de bibliothèques au nombre desquels M. Moïse LECKIBY, Documentaliste au Centre Africain d'Etudes et de Recherche

sur le Terrorisme(CAERT), ont participé à ce grand rendez-vous qui a lieu chaque année, de manière rotative sur un continent différent, au mois d'Août.

En tant qu'organisation à but non lucratif, indépendante, internationale et non gouvernementale, l'IFLA croit que les peuples, les comités et les organisations ont besoin d'accéder librement à l'information, aux idées et aux œuvres d'imagination pour leur bien-être physique, mental, économique et démocratique.

Comme d'habitude, l'Ifla a fait les choses en grand avec plus de 500 conférences et sessions d'information ! Un programme roboratif à la mesure des défis qui attendent la communauté des bibliothécaires. C'est peu dire qu'en 25 ans, le paysage des bibliothèques a subi de profondes modifications : révolution numérique, transformation du droit, évolution des pratiques des usagers, relations avec les éditeurs, compressions budgétaires, réseaux sociaux... Comme l'a souligné le philosophe Bernard Stiegler dans son discours inaugural, « avec le world wide web, le monde est devenu une immense réplique du monde, une média-



thèque planétaire transmédia»...

Cette « immense réplique du monde » était d'ailleurs au cœur d'une conférence plénière consacrée à la recherche à l'ère du big data. Elle a permis à Peter Leonard (Yale University, États-Unis) de présenter les outils d'aide à la recherche que les bibliothécaires de l'université mettent à disposition des chercheurs en sciences humaines. L'établissement possède en effet l'intégralité des collections numérisées du magazine Vogue soit plusieurs centaines de milliers de pages.

Parmi les plus grandes particularités de cette édition, il y a le record du côté du nombre d'exposants avec 111 sociétés présentes sur un espace de 1172 m<sup>2</sup>, et celui du nombre de conférences satellites (23) qui se sont tenues dans cinq pays voisins. La remarquable organisation de cet événement doit beaucoup aux 298 volontaires de dix nationalités qui ont accompagné pendant une semaine les congressistes dans les différents amphithéâtres de la Cité des congrès de Lyon. 270 posters ont été mis à la disposition des participants.

Enfin, 32 circuits de visites de bibliothèques ont été organisés dans la région lyonnaise. À Paris, le Sénat a également accueilli 190 bibliothécaires originaires de 65 pays pour

une visite du Palais du Luxembourg.

Le Congrès de Lyon aura surtout été l'occasion pour l'Ifla de lancer une déclaration pour l'accès à l'information et au développement. Cette « Déclaration de Lyon », déjà signée par plus de 130 institutions nationales et internationales, dresse le constat suivant: « Un accès accru à l'information et à la connaissance, soutenu par une alphabétisation universelle, est un pilier essentiel du développement durable ». La présidente de l'Ifla, Sinikka Sipilä, souhaite donc que les bibliothèques prennent toute leur place dans la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement soutenus par l'Organisation des Nations unies.

Les bibliothécaires pourront faire un premier bilan de la Déclaration de Lyon lors du prochain congrès de l'Ifla qui se tiendra au Cap (Afrique du Sud) du 15 au 21 août 2015.

Aussi, pour clôturer les travaux de cette conférence, les participants ont à l'unanimité, formulé quelques recommandations:

- Les programmes des dons de livres entre les pays du Nord et ceux du Sud doivent être accompagnés d'un échange de compétences en matière de gestion et d'animation de la bibliothèque ;

- A cette ère du numérique, il devient judicieux pour les bibliothèques d'explorer des pistes de solution pour offrir des services modernes et garantir en même temps un accès à l'information au plus grand nombre ;

- Les bibliothèques doivent devenir un élément essentiel de toute stratégie à long terme en matière de culture, d'information, d'alphabétisation et d'éducation, d'où la nécessité de procéder à des lobbyings auprès des pouvoirs publics afin d'obtenir des budgets conséquents permettant la mise en place de véritables bibliothèques de références.

Il convient de signaler qu'en marge des travaux de cette 80<sup>ème</sup> édition de l'IFLA, M. Moïse LECKIBY, Documentaliste au CAERT/UA, s'est entretenu avec Madame Noëlle Drognat-Landre, de "La Part-Dieu Library" de Lyon en France et Monsieur Philippe Chabanon, Chef de projet fonctionnel « BibLibre »

L'entretien avec ces deux acteurs de bibliothèque a porté sur la possibilité d'entretenir une coopération renforcée entre nos institutions respectives.

**14-24 JULY 2014**

## **Fourth ECOWAS Regional CT Training Course for Law Enforcement Agencies in West Africa, Banjul, Gambia**



**Practical Exercise on Explosive devices**

**T**he African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, represented by Col. Emmanuel Christian MOUAYA POUYI and Mr. Elias BENYU participated in the FOURTH ECOWAS REGIONAL COUNTER-TERRORISM TRAINING COURSE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN WEST AFRICA organized and conducted by Institute of Security Studies (ISS) in Banjul, The Gambia from 14 to 24 July 2014.

The training was organised in the furtherance of ISS' regional counter terrorism capacity building programme in West Africa.

The programme drew 49 participants from the law enforcement agencies of the following West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea , Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania , Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and, Togo.

Trainers were drawn from various organiza-

tions including African Centre for Study and Research in Terrorism (ACSRT); ECOWAS, ISS, GIABA, Interpol, Gambia Armed Forces (GAF), University of Gambia, UNODC as well as experts from Mauritanian, Burkina Faso and Niger services.

Participants were taken through a comprehensive package of counter terrorism topics that included:

- Overview of terrorism and threat of terrorism;
- Evolution of terrorism and associated crimes;
- Judicial aspects in the fight against terrorism (international, continental and regional legal instruments);
- ACSRT and the fight against terrorism at continental level-Operational aspects
- The role of operational intelligence in the fight against terrorism;
- Judicial responses to terrorism in Mauritania;
- The role of INTERPOL in the fight against terrorism;
- Territorial and border surveillance;
- Operations planning and coordination;
- Critical infrastructure protection, Incident response (intervention and management);
- Hostage situation management and; Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism.
- Practical explosives identification and detonation lessons.

The programme was a blend of in-house and outdoor practical sessions.

The presentations by Col. MOUAYA POUYI included the role of AU and ACSRT in the continental fight against terrorism, the linkages, structures and networks that exist from the continental level cascading down to individual Member States. He also recognised ECOWAS' efforts in the fight against terrorism in the region, echoing the region for having pioneered the formulation of regional counter terrorism strategy. He then presented the AU legal framework in the fight against terrorism.

The course ended with the certification of participants.

2-3 June 2014

## First regional seminar on “Effective Counter-Terrorism Investigations and Prosecutions While Respecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law”, Tunis, Republic of Tunisia



The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) was invited to take part in the First regional seminar on “Effective Counter-Terrorism Investigations and Prosecutions While Respecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law” held 2-3 June 2014, in Tunis, Tunisia.

The ACSRT was represented by Mr. Idriss Mounir Lallali, acting Deputy Director/Head of Alert and Prevention Unit.

The seminar, brought together experts from the Maghreb Countries, namely, Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, in addition to speakers from CTED, UNODC, the Counterterrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), EUROPOL, EUROJUST, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Adviser to EU Counterterrorism Coordinator, and *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature* of France.

This seminar marks the launching of a 4 year project sponsored by the European Union Commission (EUC) and jointly implemented by the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), initiative on *“supporting rule-of-law-compliant investigations and prosecutions in the Maghreb region.”*

This project is based on the principle that a solid criminal justice-based approach is key to bringing terrorists to justice. It seeks to support national efforts and increase the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials to effectively investigate terrorism cases while strengthening the capacity of Maghreb States to enforce the respect of human rights norms in the criminal-justice response to terrorism.

This seminar comes after the global launch of the program in October 2013, in Geneva, Switzerland and the recent launching of the International Institute for Justice and Rule of Law in Malta.

The objective of this initial event is for the EU, CTED and UNODC to get feedback from participants on the way forward, fine-tune the work plan for national and regional events, and identify key substantive issues to be further developed in regional and national activities.

In addition to this initial seminar, the project will include training workshops, evaluation and study missions at the national levels and online courses via the UNODC Online Training Platform. At the end of the 4 year program a wrap up seminar, will be organized to take stock of the successes and shortcomings of the program and develop a plan for the way forward.

The General topics discussed during the event were:

Introduction of EU/CTED/UNODC project on supporting rule-of-law-compliant investigations and prosecutions in the Maghreb region;

Criminalization of terrorist offences, including criminalization of preventive offences (e.g., incitement, glorification, etc.) and respect for human rights: the principles of legality - a practical approach;

The investigation of terrorist offences *vs.* the protection of fundamental freedoms and rights: principles of legality, necessity and proportionality In this session;

Arrest, detention and interrogation of terrorism suspects in accordance with international human rights standards;

The principles of supervision, control and oversight in theory and in practice;

Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law;

More specifically, after having been briefed by the EU, CTED and UNODC on their perspectives on the project and provided an overview of the work plan, participants, with a particular focus on practical cases, discussed the:

Application of the principle of legality to counter-terrorism offences;

Features of human rights-compliant counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions;

Features of human rights-compliant counter-terrorism arrest, detention and interrogation;

Application of the principles of supervision, control and oversight to counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions.

**17–19 JUIN 2014**

## **Participation du CAERT à la Série des Conférences Exposition Protection & Management 2014 d' IFSEC Organisée par UBM Live**



### **CONTEXTE ET REPRESENTATION**

IFSEC International avait invité le Centre Africain d'Etude et de Recherche sur Terrorisme (CAERT) à venir découvrir, dans le cadre de la série des conférences expositions « Protection & Management 2014 », organisé par UBM Live à Excel Exhibition Centre, Londres du 17 au 19 Juin 2014; les produits et solutions actuellement disponibles sur le marché international présenté par les délégués des firmes de renommée pour répondre au déficit de sécurité posé par les criminels de tout ordre et plus spécialement ceux du terrorisme et des crimes organisés transnationaux.

Le CAERT a participé à cette série qui comprend les événements: IFSEC International, FIREX International, FACILITIES Show, SERVICE MANAGEMENT Expo, ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT Expo et SAFETY & HEALTH Expo en se faisant représenter par son spécialiste en équipe-

ment de prévention et lutte contre le terrorisme, Mr. RUBAGUMYA Jean Claude. Les autres participants à cette série des conférences exposition, au nombre de 45000 dont 1700 exposants et 500 présentateurs, étaient des exposants, des conférenciers, des experts et des officiels dans les administrations œuvrant dans les secteurs de transport, énergie, santé publique, protection civile, communication, télécommunication, produit chimique, infrastructure commerciale, réacteurs nucléaires, infrastructure et gouvernementale.

### **BUT ET OJECTIF DU CAERT POUR LA PARTICIPATION**

Le CAERT est une structure au sein du Département Paix et Sécurité de la Commission de l'Union Africaine. Le CAERT conseille les Etats membres de l'Union sur tous les aspects de la menace terroriste

sur le continent africain avec comme objectif de contribuer au renforcement de capacité des Etats membre de l'Union Africaine pour prévenir et lutter contre le terrorisme dans le but ultime de l'éradication définitive de la menace terroriste sur le continent africain.

Dans ce cadre, le CAERT organise régulièrement au niveau international des rencontres interprofessionnelles réunissant les représentants des Etats membres de l'Union Africaine pour échanger les informations pour appuyer les opérations de préventions et lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique. Le CAERT échange de même ses informations professionnelles avec d'autres partenaires dans le cadre de la coopération internationale d'appuis aux opérations antiterroristes à savoir : «détection des explosifs, collecte des renseignements, identification des armes à feu, Contrôle des médiats, collecte des pièces à conviction, technologies et gestions des crises après attaques ».

Le CAERT a participé à la série des conférences expositions « Protection & Management 2014 » pour échanger durant le temps du déroulement de la conférence exposition les contacts professionnels avec des partenaires internationaux pour faciliter la collecte des informations sur les produits et les solutions de sécurité et pouvoir mettre à jour son programme de renforcement des capacités de prévention et lutte contre le terrorisme au profit des Etats Membres de l'Union Africaines.

## **RESULTATS ESCOMPTE**

Le CAERT a obtenu à partir du document « OFFICIAL SERIES CATALOGUE, Pro-

tection & Management 2014, Excel London 2014 remis à l'occasion de la participation indiquant 1700 contacts avec profil et catégorie de produits et solutions de sécurité offerts par chaque entreprise. Le CAERT a identifié, sur base des information issues des contacts reçus, plus de 34 firmes annonçant des innovations réalisées dans l'ensemble des domaines de l'antiterrorisme dans l'industrie de la vidéo surveillance et control de périmètre, gestion des alarmes et intrusions, Access control, scanners des bagages intelligent building, ICT et IT & cyber sécurité, villes sûres « safe cities » et de lutte anti incendie.

Le CAERT mettra en valeur ses programmes de renforcement de capacité avec les informations pertinentes issues du cadre de collaboration d'IFSEC dans les séries des conférences exposition PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT2014 organisé par UBM Live.

08-19 JUNE 2014

## National Training Course on the Fight against Terrorism for Mauritania, Nouakchott



### 33 participants from the Mauritanian security services

The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, represented by Col. Emmanuel Christian MOUAYA POUYI and Mr. Elias BENYU participated in a **National Training Course on the Fight against Terrorism** organized and conducted by Institute of Security Studies (ISS) in Nouakchott, Mauritania from 08 to 19 June 2014.

The training was organised in the furtherance of ISS' regional and national counter terrorism capacity building programme in West Africa.

The programme drew 33 participants from the Mauritanian security services that included Police, National Guard, National Gendarmerie, National Intelligence Services, National Army and the Customs Department.

Trainers were drawn from various organizations including African Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT); ISS; GIABA; DINBAR Associ-

ates-an integrated border management organization based in Nairobi, Kenya; experts from Mauritanian, Burkinabe and Nigerien services as well as independent subject matter experts.

Participants were taken through a comprehensive package of counter terrorism topics that include:

Overview of terrorism and threat of terrorism;

Evolution of terrorism and associated crimes;

Judicial aspects in the fight against terrorism (international, continental and regional legal instruments);

ACSRT and the fight against terrorism at continental level-Operational aspects

The role of operational intelligence in the fight against terrorism;

Judicial responses to terrorism in Mauritania;

The role of INTERPOL in the fight against terrorism;

Territorial and border surveillance;

Operations planning and coordination;

Critical infrastructure protection, Incident response (intervention and management);

Hostage situation management and; Anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism.

The programme was a blend of in-house and outdoor practical sessions.

The presentations by Col. MOUAYA POUYI included the role of AU and ACSRT in the continental fight against terrorism, the linkages, structures and networks that exist from the continental level cascading down to individual Member States. He also recognised the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's efforts towards the fight against terrorism in the region and underscored the need to have fusion centres within the country itself. He also presented on the AU legal framework in the fight against terrorism.

The course ended with the certification of participants.



10-13 June 2014

## Expert Meeting on Developing a Regional Mechanism for International Cooperation in Criminal Matters to Address Transnational Organized Crime in Eastern Africa



Judith Van der Merwe (ACSRT) Veronique Write (WACAP)

### Mechanism of the conference:

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in conjunction with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has organized an “Expert Meeting on developing Regional Mechanisms for the International Cooperation in Criminal Matters to address Trans-National Organized Crime in East Africa” which was held from 10-13 June 2014 in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania. The ACSRT was represented at the meeting by **Ms. Judith van der Merwe**, counter-terrorism Analyst at the *Africa Centre for the Study and Re-*

*search on Terrorism (ACSRT/CAERT) responsible for East and southern African regions.* Other invitees were from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Burundi, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros, Tanzania, Djibouti, Namibia, Burkina Faso, IGAD, EAC, WACAP, Interpol, Euro-just, UNODC, Indian Ocean Commission, and ARINSA, and various UN agencies.

### Purpose of the conference:

The purpose of this meeting, was to discuss the setting up of a regional network of central authorities responsible for international cooperation in criminal matters and prosecu-

tors specialized in organized crime (especially drug trafficking) for purposes of facilitating the requesting and granting of quick, effective international cooperation such as extradition and mutual legal assistance. Such a network could ultimately be connected to other regional networks such as the *West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors*<sup>1</sup> and the *Network of Prosecutors specialized in Organized Crime (REFCO)* in Central America with the aim of extending those established cooperative links.

The purpose of such a network, will be, to strengthen knowledge and capacities in the area of judicial cooperation in criminal matters within the region and to support capacity-building for the prosecution of drug trafficking and other forms of cross-border crimes.

The conference also aims at building upon existing UNODC programmes and strategies including those contained in the *Global Programme to Assist Member States to Support Capacity to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crime (The Global Programme against*

*Organized and Serious Crime*) by introducing uniformity and standardized approach in implementation of similar or related programmes and projects, and benefitting from knowledge and expertise accumulated in-house. The *Global Programme against Organized and Serious Crime* has as objective the establishment and support for the implementation of networks of central authorities' and prosecutors, as well as law enforcement actors.

The aim is also to eventually enhance Eastern African region response capacity to address inter-regional transnational organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking. The *Regional Program for East Africa* focuses on *Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa*, and especially its sub-program on countering illicit trafficking in and various forms of organized crime. It was identified as the main vehicle for service-delivery to countries within the East African region.

### **The Way Forward**

In order to enhance awareness about the economic, social, health and security impact of serious and trans-national organized crime activities, among policy-makers and to secure political commitment and support for criminal justice initiatives, States of the region should, in cooperation with regional and international organizations as well as civil

society, intensify awareness raising activities (e.g. sensitization campaigns, participation in meetings, inclusion in training programmes etc.), for policy makers and other relevant stakeholders about the types of crimes and the negative impact of these crimes at national and regional levels;

States should ratify and implement existing regional and international treaties and instruments and recommendations of international and regional bodies as appropriate.

Where needed, the States of the region should strengthen and harmonize national legislation with the requirements of regional and international Conventions, Treaties and other international legal instruments. Amongst the legal instruments that can be very useful are the *AU Model Law* and the *AU Plan of Action*. There should be the possibility of institutionalizing these central authorities where the need arises.

The States of the region should establish an informal network/mechanism for international legal cooperation for central authorities and prosecutors modeled after and building on other existing regional and thematic networks, including in particular the *Indian Ocean Judicial Commission*, the *Sahel Judicial Platform*, the *West Africa Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors*, *Eurojust* and *ARINSA*;

In order to improve the capabilities of the Central Authorities, States should harmonize procedures for international cooperation in criminal matters in the region;

States in the region should consider improving coordination between the various regional organizations and the United Nations and other international organizations;

States need to give support to inter-regional cooperation, targeting source and destination countries, through the linking of judicial cooperation networks;

Tools should be developed that are tailored to the needs of practitioners in the region to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters and other areas related to organized crime and terrorism;

States in the region ought to consider establishing law enforcement cooperation mechanisms, such as *National Fusion Centers* and *Trans-National Organized Crime Units (TOCU's)*, for the collection, analysis and sharing of criminal intelligence. In this regard the *AU African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism* can be an invaluable tool through their Focal Points and existing Fusion Centers to expand the intelligence gathering and research capabilities of States in the region in so far as Transnational Organized Crime is concerned.

6-26 May 2014

## Seminar on Anti-Terrorism for English Speaking African Countries organized by Shandong Police College in Jinan, Shandong Province



Participants at Shandong Police College Trainig

In the context of the People's Republic of China's commitment to strengthen global cooperation and exchange of information in the fight against terrorism, and, with the view of promoting closer collaboration between the African Centre for the study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and the Chinese Authorities, two ACSRT staff, together with representatives of 9 African countries, attended, from 6-26 May 2014, a seminar on *Anti-Terrorism for English Speaking African Countries* financed by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and organized by the Shandong Police College in

*Jinan, Shandong Province.*

The ACSRT delegation consisted of Ms. *Nashwa Kamel* (*webmaster, Database Unit*) and Mr. *Elias Benyu* (*Training Specialist, Training and Equipment Unit*). Other invited participants were 18 senior officers from the police, gendarmerie, armed forces, internal security and intelligence agencies, from Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

The subject of discussion in this seminar was a platform for the sharing of experience, strengthening co-operation, coordination and

mutual assistance on counter terrorism issues between China, the ACSRT and the English speaking countries of Africa.

It is also worth noting that the annual exchanges under which this seminar has taken place, fall within the context of an agreement signed in 2009 between the Chinese Government and the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT). Since then, 25 officials from AU Member States, on average, have been benefiting from this 3 week type of training, fully funded by the People's Republic of China. These trainings have proven to be of extreme usefulness to the Continent. They have provided African counter terrorism practitioners with solid technical and operational skills allowing them to be more effective in the theatre of operations.

This Shandong training course was carried out in two stages: the first stage consisted of a series of lectures on different counter terrorism subjects. The second stage consisted of study tours designed to familiarize the participants with China's Culture and History.

### **The training topics included:**

- ◆ China counter terrorism Policy;
- ◆ Anti-terrorism in finance;
- ◆ Anti-terrorism law in China;
- ◆ Basic knowledge of terrorism;
- ◆ Overview of intelligence in the anti-terrorism;
- ◆ Anti-terrorism intelligence;
- ◆ Public Security management system in China;
- ◆ Public Security prevention and control system in China;
- ◆ Police combating skills;

- ◆ Policing command system;
- ◆ Anti-terrorism countermeasures;
- ◆ Anti-terrorism Negotiation;
- ◆ Cyber terrorism.

The study tours consisted of visits to Chinese cultural and historical places in Xining and Beijing.

As a part of the training, participants also visited the Command Centre Building and Public Safety Bureau in Weifang City and Qing Zhou city respectively in Shandong Province. During the visit, participants were able to discuss a number of issues with the Chinese officials and gather a wealth of information on different type of communication systems and technology. They were able to identify which tools worked well, how technological innovations are assisting them in their security efforts and where gaps still exist. The participants were profoundly impressed by the commitment and dedication of the officials in ensuring that the public is safe and well protected. Their leadership and expertise in discharging their responsibilities were simply remarkable.

20 March 2014

## Ethiopia National Workshop on ‘Promoting International Instruments to Counter Terrorism’ Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



30 senior counter terrorism practitioners, experts and policy makers from all branches of government

The African Centre for the Study and Re-search on Terrorism, represented by Mr. Elias BENYU (Training Specialist), participated in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development-Security Sector programme (ISSP)’s **Ethiopia National Workshop on ‘Promoting International Instruments to Counter Terrorism’** held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 20 March 2014.

The workshop was organised in the framework of IGAD-SSP national capacity building which aims to capacitate IGAD Member States in the proactive fighting of terrorism in the region. The main objective of the one day national

workshop was to promote legal instruments to counter terrorism and enhancement of a rule of law based approach to counter terrorism in Ethiopia. The workshop focused on encouraging the Ethiopia government to ratify (where it had not) and to domesticate international, regional and national legal instruments to counter terrorism. In particular the workshop sought to explore whether domestic counter terrorism law(s) in the Federal Republic of Ethiopia comprehensively criminalize offences outlined in various international and regional conventions against terrorism, and multiple UN Security

Council resolutions.

The workshop sought to familiarize participants with the substance and level of application of national counter terrorism laws, and with the promotion rule of law approach in countering terrorism in Ethiopia, as the country continues to enact several laws and ratify various international conventions against terrorism. The platform further explored the utility of international instruments and their place in domestic law and practice. In relation to domestic counter terrorism provisions, the workshop sought to determine how comprehensive and extensive the laws were; and more particularly whether they provide, *inter alia*, for protection of witnesses and other judicial officers, enhance the counter terrorism investigative tools, criminalize preparatory and financial offences relating to terrorism and whether they support internal coordination and international cooperation.

The national workshop brought together close to 30 senior counter terrorism practitioners, experts and policy makers from all branches of government; including the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Attorney

General, the Office of the Prosecutor general, National Intelligence Services, the Police, Parliament, National Counter Terrorism Coordinating agencies and Professionals in the Academia who play a role in counter terrorism law and policy making and implementation in Ethiopia.

Speakers were drawn from various organizations including UNODC, African Centre for Study and Research in Terrorism (ACSRT), SAHAN Research (an independent Security Policy and Practice think tank in East Africa), ISSP and the Ethiopian government.

The topics discussed included:

- Terrorism Threat in the IGAD Region;
- IGAD Conventions on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition;
- Regional Instruments-African Union Counter Terrorism Legal Framework and the AU Model Law;

International Legal Instruments/Regimes as they relate to Counter-Terrorism; and

- Domestic counter terrorism laws in Ethiopia.

All the speakers focused on the role of each body in strengthening the capacity of AU Member States to fight terrorism guided by international, regional and national

laws.

The ACSRT representative presented on the AU legal framework in the fight against terrorism. Framework elements discussed include:

The Organization of the African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa

The Protocol to the 1999 Convention on the Prevention and Combating of terrorism in Africa

The 2002 AU Plan of Action

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

Prohibition of payment of ransom to terrorist groups

The African Comprehensive model law on the prevention and combating of terrorism.

Some other additional resolutions, declarations and events were cited in the course of the presentation. These include the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam bombings of 1998, the UNSC Resolution 1373/2001, the 9/11 bombings as well as the Dakar Declaration of 2001. He also rallied the representatives of Member States to present our call to their respective governments to sign and ratify the Protocol to the 1999 Convention on the Prevention and Combating of terrorism in Africa so that it can become operational.

The experts acknowledged the efforts by Ethiopia in the fight against national, regional and international terrorism and requested the national authorities to revisit their laws to align them with any instruments at regional, continental and international levels. In the area of international cooperation it was stressed that Ethiopia harmonises its national counter terrorism laws with existing CT international instruments to boost the possibility of success of extra territorial investigations and extraditions and effectively contribute to the implementation of a regional strategy.

The ACSRT delegate took the opportunity to brief the delegates of the existence of a fusion centre in the Sahel region, whose model the Ethiopian and IGAD authorities need to replicate to strengthen information sharing at national and regional levels.

The national authorities were also called on to make use of the Model law by incorporating relevant provision thereof into the national criminal legislation.

**25 September 2014**

## **Official meeting between U.S. Representative to the African Union and the ACSRT's Director**



**O**n 25 September, Ambassador Reuben E. Brigety, U.S. Representative to the African Union and U.S. Permanent Representative to UNECA, paid a working visit to the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT). He was accompanied by Mr. Kim H. Jordan, Advisor on UN and Global Affairs, US embassy to Ethiopia and Ms. Jennifer Mergy, Regional Counterterrorism Field Coordinator at the embassy of the USA in Algiers.

During the meeting, Ambassador Madeira, AU Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Special Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), gave a comprehensive overview of all the main aspects of the threat of terrorism on the African continent and highlighted

ACSRT's efforts in promoting counterterrorism cooperation and strengthening CT capacity of AU Member States.

The two ambassadors also engaged in a detailed discussion of the ACSRT's activities and current Priority Programme.

They indicated their interest in establishing a comprehensive and coordinated long-term cooperation for the enhancement of the counter terrorism capacity of AU Member states.

23 September 2014

## Norwegian Ambassador to Algeria Pays a Courtesy call to the ACSRT



**O**n 23 September 2014, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, AU Special Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism received the newly appointed Norwegian Ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, H.E Arne Gjermundsen.

The meeting was an opportunity to place emphasis on the current and emerging terrorism situation in Africa and the African Union's CT strategy. Ambassador Madeira said that Africa is particularly vulnerable to the spread of terrorism and related crimes because of widespread poverty, illiteracy, high unemployment, insufficient resources, and po-

rous borders. The African Union is working to achieve peace and security in close collaboration with a number of regional and international partners amidst challenges such as organized crime, trafficking, radicalization, violent extremism and money laundering. ACSRT's work focuses on improving AU Member States' threat awareness and preparedness, developing adequate capabilities and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors.

The meeting was also an opportunity to exchange views on issues of mutual interest, including the latest developments and trends of terrorism, the war against the Islamic State terrorist group

(ISIS) and its links with North Africa and the Sahel, terrorist groups' activities threatening peace and stability in a number of African countries, particularly groups like Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen, Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Boko Haram. In this vein, both leaders agreed that terrorism and ideologically induced violence threaten regional and international peace, and gravely undermine economic and social development.

H.E Ambassador Gjermundsen availed himself of this opportunity to express the readiness of his government to build a bilateral relationship with the ACSRT and help the Centre to fulfil its mandate.

Both sides expressed conviction that terrorism is a global threat and cuts across borders, nationality and religion. It therefore requires sound policies, concerted effort, and international cooperation to tackle. It is a challenge that the international community must rise up to together.



**18 September 2014**

## **Defense Attaché of Belgium Pays a Working Visit to the ACSRT**



**O**n 18 September 2014, Colonel Fredric Derolez, the Belgian Defence Attaché to the Republic of Algeria, visited the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT).

After a warm welcome from Ambassador Francisco Madeira, Colonel Fredric Derolez was briefed on the highly volatile terrorism situation on the African Continent.

Ambassador Madeira said that Africa is facing daunting challenges as terrorist groups are showing signs of increased possession of conventional military capabilities which will exponentially spread the danger to the entire continent and beyond.

He added that Economic and Political deprivation, social disparity and poverty, psychological depression and misinterpretation of religious codes mainly account for the upsurge in terrorism.

He also highlighted the efforts undertaken by the ACSRT to address the scourge of terrorism by acting as a forum for interaction and cooperation among Member States and Regional Mechanisms on CT issues.

The two officials agreed that terrorism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon with different dynamics in different places. These complexities also warrant multilayered approaches in addressing and rooting out all the conditions that may lead to it.

Colonel Derolez reaffirmed the willingness of his government to strongly cooperate with the ACSRT in antiterrorist efforts within the AU framework.

**20 November 2014**

## **A Delegation of US State Department visits the ACSRT**



**O**n 20 November 2014, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, AU Special Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and ACSRT staff members, received an American Delegation comprising of Mr. Pablo Rodriguez, Plans and Operations Officer at the U.S. Department of State, Ms. Jennifer Mergy, Regional Counterterrorism Field Coordinator, and Mr. Hichem Melaksou Information/Media Specialist from USA embassy in Algeria.

After greeting the delegation, Ambassador Madeira highlighted the current efforts made by the AU in the area of counter terrorism and identified the challenges that need to be addressed, at present. He added that the primary focus of the ACSRT is to keep AU Member states informed of the current trends and developments on terrorism and enhance the CT technical and operational capacity of African CT Practitioners. He concluded that to counter

the threat of terrorism and extremism in Africa, the international community should build African security capabilities and capacities.

During the discussion, both parties exchanged views on the best ways of halting the activities of terrorist groups such as the Islamic State and Boko Haram which are successfully recruiting young people.

Ambassador Madeira also emphasized the need to step up international efforts in the fight against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and prevent them from falling in the hands of terrorist groups. Mr. Rodriguez, on his part, stressed the vital importance of involving the Muslim community in the process of countering radicalization by teaching young people, integrating youth, creating collective identity and promoting shared values.

**26 November 2014**

## **High Level Delegation of the Belgian Ministry of Defense pays a working visit to the ACSRT**



H.E. Ambassador Madeira and Mr. Eddy TESTELMANS

**O**n 26 November 2014, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, AU Special Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and ACSRT staff members, received a Belgian Delegation led by Mr. Eddy TESTELMANS, an Official of the Belgian Military Intelligence.

The purpose of the visit was to exchange views on the terrorism situation in the hardest-hit countries in Africa and devise ways for closer co-operation between the ACSRT and the Belgian government.

After a warm welcome, Ambassador Madeira briefed the delegation on the main pillars of the AU counter terrorism strategy and the efforts undertaken by the ACSRT to enhance CT capacity of AU Member states.

The two sides discussed the exponential growth of terrorist groups, especially ISIS and its devastating impact on the Middle East, Africa and Europe . They shared ideas on the phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters and the ability of ISIS to lure Westerners and Africans to swell its ranks.

The discussion also touched upon a wide range of issues related to the fighting and defeating terrorists including countering violent extremism and radicalization, financing terrorism and drug trafficking. Ambassador Madeira underscored the importance of democracy and good governance as long-term tools in combating terrorism, while Mr. Testelmans stressed the crucial role the civil society has played in dealing with the root causes of terrorism.

Ambassador Madeira expressed hope that this visit would contribute to the further strengthening of the CT bilateral cooperation that exist between the ACSRT and the Belgian government.

**19 November 2014**

## **Australian Federal Police pays a working visit to the ACSRT**



**O**n 19 November 2014, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, AU Special Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and ACSRT staff members, received an Australian Federal Police delegation led by Mr. Rich Langmead, Counter Terrorism liaison officer in charge of Middle East and North Africa.

The visit, as explained by the Australian Delegation, was an opportunity to further acquaint itself with the ACSRT and its staff members and to show Australian Government's unwavering support to the work of the ACSRT.

Ambassador Madeira briefed the delegation on the ACSRT mandate and activities. He also elaborated on the latest terrorism threats and

developments on the African continent.

In analyzing the terrorism situation in the Middle East, Both parties concluded that ISIS is a very serious challenge to the region and the world at large. They also discussed transnational organized crime, including human and drug trafficking which are steep challenges that violate human rights and undermine development.

They agreed to explore ways and means of establishing contacts between the ACSRT and Australian Federal Police.

**4 September 2014**

## **Japan International Co-operation Agency pays a Working visit to the ACSRT**



**O**n 4 September 2014, Ambassador Madeira, AU Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Special Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and ACSRT staff members, received a delegation of the Japan International Co-operation Agency led by Mr. Hatouri Osamu, Deputy Director of the Office of Security Management, General Affairs Department.

H.E Ambassador Madeira lauded the Japanese delegation's willingness to study the possibility of cooperation with AU Member States in the area of counter-terrorism.

He briefed the delegation on the role, mandate and objectives of the ACSRT. He also provided the delegation with an overview of the AU CT strategy and highlighted the unprecedented challenges faced by the continent, and ways to deal with them, especially the threats of terrorism and violent extremism.

The discussions also touched on potential areas for further cooperation between the ACSRT and JICA.

**13 July 2013**

## **Newly appointed Ambassador of China pays courtesy call on ACSRT**



**O**n 13 July 2013, the newly appointed Ambassador of China to the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, His Excellency YANG Guangyu, paid a courtesy call on the ACSRT.

During this curtesy and friendly visit, Ambassador Madeira, AU Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Special Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), briefed the new Chinese ambassador on the latest developments and statistics on terrorism threats in Africa and highlighted ACSRT efforts to promote counterterrorism cooperation and strengthen the CT capacity of AU Member States.

Ambassador Madeira expressed appreciation to the existing partnership and cooperation between the ACSRT and China in the Counterterrorism area.

The two Ambassadors discussed ways to further develop this partnership and cooperation and, to this effect, agreed to maintain regular contacts.

15 April 2014

## The Belgian Ambassador to Algeria Visits the ACSRT



**O**n 15 April 2014, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, Special Representative for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and ACSRT staff members, held a meeting with H.E. Frédéric Meurice, Belgian Ambassador to Algeria.

After receiving a warm welcome from Ambassador Francisco Madeira, Ambassador Meurice was briefed on the African Union Counter Terrorism Strategy and the main activities and priorities of the ACSRT.

The two dignitaries discussed the current situation in the different African regions in light of the arising threat of jihadist groups. They agreed that terrorism and ideologically induced violence threaten regional and international peace, and gravely undermine economic and social development.

They expressed their conviction that implementing a comprehensive and holistic approach to root out the causes of extremism.

Ambassador Madeira underlined that counter-terrorism is emerging as a key area of cooperation between the ACSRT and the United Nations, the European Union as well as individual EU Member States. He stated that the Centre has established close working relations with the USA, Germany, Spain, European Union, CTED, CTITF, INTERPOL and many other organizations involved in the prevention and fight against terrorism.

Ambassador Meurice highly appreciated African Union's enormous efforts in combating terrorism.

16 April 2014

## Greek Ambassador paid a Working Visit to CAERT



**O**n 16 April 2014, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, Special Representative for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and members of the ACSRT staff, held a meeting with H.E. Ambassador Ifigenia Kontolenotos, Ambassador of Greece to Algeria.

H.E. Ambassador Ifigenia Kontolenotos wanted to be briefed about ACSRT's role in the overall fight against terrorism on the African continent and the way the countries can contribute to that fight.

Ambassador Madeira gave a brief on the African Union Counter Terrorism Strategy. He pointed out that the establishment of the ACSRT has been a major achievement for the AU with regard to the concrete implementation of its counter-terrorism regime.

He added that since its establishment, the

ACSRT has been active on many fronts including the development of capacity building programmes to enhance the CT capabilities of the African Union Member States. These programmes include, among others, intelligence gathering and analysis, radicalization, violent extremism and de-radicalization, strengthening border related counter terrorism capacities, judicial cooperation in criminal matters, terrorism financing and law enforcement and others.

H.E Ambassador Kontolenotos stated that her visit to the ACSRT was very fruitful and that it had provided them with an opportunity to better understand the functioning modalities of the African Union Counter Terrorism Regime.

She also emphasized the vital importance of building cooperation with the ACSRT in the fight against terrorism.



6 April 2014

## A High level Delegation of UN officials visits the ACSRT



On 6 April 2014 a high-level delegation of United Nations officials led by Ms. Cristina Amaral, Director, UNDP Representative and Resident Coordinator, visited the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT). Their discussion with Ambassador Francisco Madeira Special Representative of the AU Chairperson for Counter Terrorism Cooperation and Director of the ACSRT focused on the African Union's Counter Terrorism Strategy and the current Terrorism situation in different African Regions.

Ambassador Madeira used the opportunity to inform

the delegation about the role of the African Union on the counter terrorism front in the Continent and around the world.

He also highlighted the efforts undertaken by the ACSRT to address the scourge of Terrorism. He clarified that the ACSRT also provides a forum for interaction and cooperation among Member States and Regional Mechanisms on CT issues.

The Centre plays an important role in the implementation of the AU's CT frame works in collaboration with a number of regional and international

partners to ensure coherent and coordinated CT action on the continent.

The delegation stated that terrorism poses a real and serious threat to peace and security on the African Continent and beyond. Terrorism is a global threat that knows no border, nationality or region, a challenge that the international community must tackle together.

The delegation also agreed to promote the strategic priorities of the AUC in the areas of democracy, good governance, promotion and protection of human rights, transparency and justice.

Ambassador Madeira was delighted to welcome the delegation to ACSRT and expressed his willingness to work with the different UN agencies in various areas.

1 April 2014

## Chinese Ambassador Pays a Working Visit to the ACSRT



On 1st April, H.E. LIU Yuhe, Ambassador of China to Algeria, paid a working visit to the ACSRT to learn more about the African Union Counter terrorism strategy and the role of the ACSRT in the implementation of this important African counter terrorism instrument. Ambassador LIU Yuhe indicated that the international and regional counter-terrorism situation is undergoing profound and complex changes. These changes pose new threats and challenges to both China and Africa. They require the two sides to further strengthen counter terrorism cooperation and coordination in order to safeguard

their common security interests.

Ambassador Madeira, made mention of China's CT scholarship program agreed with the ACSRT. Through this program, every year since 2010, African countries have been sending to the People's Republic of China 25 officials in average, for a three week training course in different areas of counter terrorism. These trainings, totally funded by the Chinese Government, have proven to be of extreme usefulness to the Continent. They have provided African counter terrorism practitioners with solid technical and operational skills allowing them to be more effective in the

theatre of operations.

The two leaders exchanged views on the current terrorism situation on the continent and the ever-changing nature of terrorist threat as well as the capacity of terrorists to adapt and identify other treacherous methods to carry on with their lethal activities. They paid great attention to the fact that terrorists are exploiting the new information and communications technologies to recruit, radicalize, finance their activities and incite youths to commit acts of terrorism. They agreed that effective counter-terrorism strategy requires sound policies, concerted effort and multifaceted co-operation.

Ambassador LIU Yuhe underscored the importance of the efforts to monitor and stem terrorism in Africa to avoid it spreading all over the World and expressed readiness of his government to assist the ACSRT to achieve its goals.

**26 February 2014**

## **AU High Representative for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL), Former President of Burundi Pierre Buyoya, Visits the ACSRT**



**O**n 26 February 2014, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, AU Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Special Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, together with ACSRT staff members, received a delegation led by President Pierre Buyoya, AU High Representative for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL).

The visit was aimed at acquainting ACSRT and MISAHEL with the mandate and activities of each other, align and streamline common areas of activities with a view to designing a cooperation modality that reflects coherence, avoids overlapping and ensures an effective and proactive complementarity.

H.E. President Buyoya indicated that MISAHEL was established to ensure AU contribution to the efforts to stabilize the situation in Mali and the Sahel to combat insecurity, promote development and bring peace and stability to the region. To this effect, MISAHEL

adopts a holistic approach which comprises political, security, economic and socio-cultural factors. In pursuing these objectives, priority is put on reinforcing good governance, combating insecurity in all its forms (terrorism, organized crime and armed banditry,...) and promoting development.

President Buyoya stressed that real peace and stability can only emerge if our efforts to achieve these goals go hand in hand with the effort to promote development. In so doing, special attention should be paid to gender issues and the youth.

President Buyoya and Ambassador Madeira agreed to work together to come up with a work programme and co-operation modality that will enhance the effectiveness of the AU action in Mali and the Sahel Region in general. They identified Counter- Violent Extremism (CVE) as one of their initial areas of joint activity.

**23 February 2014**

## **Visit of the German Federal Police and Interior Ministry Delegation to the ACSRT**



**O**n **23 February 2014**, Ambassador Francisco Madeira, AU Special Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Representative and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and ACSRT staff members, received a German Delegation led by Mr. Waldemar KINDLER, Retired Director, Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior for North Africa, former president of the County Police in Bavaria. The other members of the delegation were Mr. Steffen RUSS, Senior Police Superintendent, Head of IK2 Division, BKA and Mr. Mirko HEINKE, Federal Police Technical Director in the Ministry of Interior and Mr. Frank Hoppenheit, BKA-VB Algiers .

The ultimate objective of the visit was to strengthen bilateral cooperation between the ACSRT and German Federal Police (BKA).

Ambassador Madeira extended a warm welcome to the German Delegation , and said that the visit bore testimony to the growing bilateral cooperation between the ACSRT and the Ger-

man Federal Police (BKA). He greatly appreciated BKA's assistance especially regarding CT capacity building in the Sahelo – Saharan region. He expressed wish to see continued enhancement and consolidation of the present fruitful cooperation.

The two parties exchanged views on the current terrorism situation in North Africa and Sahel regions and discussed areas in which joint CT training and knowledge dissemination can take place on the continent, with particular focus on the Sahel Region

The German delegation highly lauded ACSRT's work and reiterated the readiness of the German government to assist ACSRT in accomplishing its goals.

At the end of the meeting, Ambassador Madeira and his guests expressed confidence in the successful continuation of their multi-dimensional bi-lateral cooperation.