

8 – 10 April 2012
Seminar on “Radicalization, De-radicalization: Experiences and Perspectives”



Group Picture

The African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) in collaboration with the UFL organized a seminar under the theme “**Radicalization, De-radicalization: Experiences and Perspectives**” from 8 to 10 April, 2012 at the Headquarters of the ACSRT in Algiers – Algeria.

Addressing the meeting, Ambassador Francisco Jose Madeira, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission for Counter-Terrorism Cooper-

ation, and Director of the ACSRT, indicated that the impact of the Libyan crisis, the proliferation of armed groups and the turn of events in Mali have complicated the already precarious situation in the Sahel and rendered counter terrorism efforts more difficult.

Ambassador Madeira denounced the coup in Mali and hoped that the military meet their commitments.” the developments in northern Mali are simply unacceptable”, he said. He also condemned the partition of

Mali and the creation of a the state of Azawad,. “The state Azawad is null and void, Mali must remain one and united country”, he declared.

He further underscored the significance of the interaction between different armed groups, narco-traffickers, extremists and AQMI which fans the flames on an already explosive state of affairs and can develop into terrorism.

In this regard, he recalled that at the Dakar Summit in 1992, the Assembly of OAU Heads of

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ACSRT Newsletter

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Ambassador Madeira

State and Government adopted resolution 213 calling for the urgent need for member states to enhance cooperation and coordination in order to fight the phenomenon of extremism. This was followed by another formal pronouncement in Tunis where, at the 30th ordinary session in June 1994, they adopted a declaration on the Code of Conduct for Inter-African Relations, which unequivocally rejected fanaticism and extremism or the use of religion to commit acts of violence, including terrorist acts. In July 1999 the Continent adopted the OAU Convention on the preven-

tion and combating of terrorism followed by a plan of Action in 2002 and a complementary Protocol to the OAU Convention in July 2004.

Ambassador Madeira added that most of the counter terrorism effort was limited only to the traditional view of building capacity for effective law enforcement and prosecution, international cooperation, border control, financial law and practice and bringing terrorists to Justice, but through the evaluation missions undertaken by the ACSRT in most Sahel countries last year, proved that this effort

should go hand in hand with the need to address realities that can motivate people to commit terrorist acts or exploited by jihadists to attract people to their extremist and violent ideologies. These realities are, among others, the long history of intractable conflicts, underdevelopment, political instability, weak state and social institutions, extreme poverty, corruption, youth unemployment, social marginalization, alienation, exclusion and problematic forms of governance.

Furthermore, he confirmed that addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism through dialogue, justice, inclusiveness, governance etc., is as important as repressing terrorist acts and arresting terrorists through law enforcement.

The Ambassador explained that it was the main reason why the ACSRT, in collaboration with the UFL, decided to organize this seminar and invite the prominent scholars, philosophers and theologians to help the Sahel region better under-

stand the phenomenon of radicalization and the conditions that attract people to it. Moreover, it sought to provide the SAHEL with the intellectual tools required to create resilience and protect our populations from falling prey to incitement of terrorist acts and in case they do fall, to help them extricate themselves from the cobweb of radicalism.

In Conclusion Ambassador Madiera expressed the hope that this seminar would be the beginning of a series of seminars to be organized in the other regions of our continent

“The state Azawad is null and void, Mali must remain one and united country.”

30 avril 2012

African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) Hands-Over Communication Equipment to the AMISOM-TFG UFL



In the framework of the effort to enhance coordination and cooperation between AMISOM and the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and to support the newly launched AMISOM-TFG Fusion and Liaison Unit (UFL), the AU Chairperson Special Representative in charge of Counter Terrorism Cooperation and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), Ambassador *Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira* handed over, to AMISOM-TFG, commu-

nunication equipment consisting of desktop Computers and a fax Machine to ensure continuous flow and exchange of information between AMISOM, the TFG, Troops Contributing Countries (TCCs) and other stakeholders to enable better information collection and analysis to provide accurate intelligence to the troops on the ground and develop better strategies to overcome the challenges faced, including building public support of local populations.

Moreover this would ensure connectivity between the Somalia Mis-

sion UFL and the Sahel UFL. It is to recall that this comes two weeks after the launching of the AMISOM-TFG Liaison and Fusion Centre in Mogadishu and one week after the training course on "Principles and Methods of Police Evaluation: Operational Analysis," organized by the ACSRT with the support of the German Federal Police (BKA), which drew, among others, officials from the Sahel countries (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Niger, and Nigeria) and the Sahel UFL, the Mission Analysis Mission

Cell (MAC) of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG)/ Somalia's National Security Agency (SNSA).

Information sharing is already bearing fruits as joint AMISOM and TFG operations have enabled the defeat of Al Shabaab terrorists in the Daynile area with minimum casualties on our side. The Joint Fusion and Liaison Unit will further strengthen coordination between AMISOM and the TFG and ensure the effectiveness of the fight against Al-Shabaab terrorists.

The ACSRT, the Countries of the Field, the Sahel and Somalia UFLs, the TFG-SNSA and AMISOM will continue working together to further strengthen African Member States' counter-terrorism capacities.

17th- 25th April 2012, Algiers, Algeria

Training course “Principles and Methods of Police Evaluation” Operational Analysis



From 17 to 25 April 2012, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) with the technical and financial support of the German Federal Police (BKA) organized a training course on “Principles and Methods of Police Evaluation: Operational Analysis,” at its headquarters in Algiers.

This training course is the first regionally based training of a series of others to come in the African Union’s effort to help provide the continent with professionally skilled officers and strengthen member states capacity to successfully prevent and combat terrorism and

other transnational organized crimes.

The training course aims to enhance the analytical capacity, in operational information analysis and evaluations of terrorism and transnational organized crime, of participating member states and regional mechanisms.

Participants to the course are drawn among officials from the Sahel countries (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Niger, and Nigeria) and the Sahel UFL, the Mission Analysis Mission Cell (MAC) of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

and the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG)/ Somalia’s National Security Agency (SNSA). The training course therefore, is also intended to building the capacity of the TFG as part of AMISOM’s exit strategy.

It is to highlight that the ACSRT has been working hand in hand with the Somali transitional authorities and AMISOM which is helping the people of Somalia fight Al-Shabaab and create a conducive environment for dialogue and reconciliation.

To improve coordination and maximize synergies the AU Chairper-

son Special Representative in charge of Counter-Terrorism Cooperation/ACSRT Director, Ambassador *Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira* worked together with the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission (SRCC) for Somalia, Ambassador *Boubacar Gaoussou Diara*, and the Somali authorities in the establishment of the AMISOM-TFG Liaison and Fusion Centre which, we believe will allow for a better information sharing among the parties involved in the fight against terrorism in that beleaguered African Union member state.

The ACSRT, the Countries of the Field, the Sahel and Somalia UFLs, the TFG-SNSA and AMISOM will continue working together to enhance African Member States’ counter-terrorism capacities.

30 April 2012

Visit to the ACSRT by the Staffers of the Near East South Asia Centre for Strategic Studies (NESA)



On 30th April 2012, Ambassador Francesco Madeira, Special Representative for Counter-Terrorism and Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), received Ambassador (ret.) James Larocco NESA Director, Ms. Anne Moisan, Associate Dean and Associate Professor and Mr. Lawrence Velte, Associate Professor and other staffers of Near East South Asia Centre for Strategic Studies.

The visit was an invaluable opportunity to share perspectives on issues of mutual interest and to explore ways of cooperation between NESA and the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT).

Ambassador Madeira briefed the delegation about the African Union instruments to counter terrorism, starting by the 1999 African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, the 2002 AU Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and the inauguration of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) in 2004. In this regard he outlined the strategic role of the ACSRT at the continental level in assisting Member States of the African Union to develop strategies for the prevention and combating terrorism; to develop methodologies for the collection, processing and dissemination of information; to organize

workshops, seminars, symposia and training programs for capacity building of the Member States and regional mechanisms in the field of prevention and fight against terrorism in Africa and to develop programmes of cooperation and assistance with similar institutions at the national, regional and continental level, in terms of research, information collection and analysis of issues related to the prevention and the fight against terrorism.

Ambassador Madeira also reviewed some of the ACSRT early warning tools such as an improved and user-friendly version of Terrorism Daily News Highlight and *Bi-Weekly Press Review*, which

compiles articles on terrorist incidents that took place every fortnight. Furthermore, he talked about the ACSRT Database which covers various matters relating to the prevention and the fight against terrorism, particularly on terrorist groups and their activities in Africa.

During the discussions, both sides insisted on their willingness to identify new areas of collaboration with a view to developing a co-operative program between NESA and ACSRT to help the African continent to fight against terrorism. Concurrently, views were exchanged on the tremendous change and exciting developments throughout many African Countries, particularly in the Northern Africa region, with the beginning of the Arab Spring in North Africa as well as the successful democratic elections in Senegal and the critical situation in the Sahel region.

6-26 April 2012

Shandong Police College Invites ACSRT to Take Part in a Seminar on Counter Terrorism for Developing Countries



From 6 to 26 April, 2012, a team from the ACSRT, upon invitation from the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, took part in a seminar on Counter Terrorism organized by the "Shandong Police College" (SDPC) for developing countries from Asia and Africa.

Since its appointment by the Chinese government in 2006 Shandong Police College (SDPC) has provided 38 training programmes attended by 677 police officers from about 50 countries.

The training course was attended by participants from 18 countries, namely Palestine, Philippines, Kirghizstan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Lebam, Turkey, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Namibia, Tunisia and the African Centre for the Study and

Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)

The training course was aimed at sharing the same experience and information on counter terrorism with countries of Asia and Africa and strengthening unity, co-operation and mutual assistance with those countries as an important component of China's counter terrorism policy.

The course provided an important opportunity for participants to exchange views and experiences on the Counter terrorism instruments in different countries, as well as to facilitate stronger collaboration among participants.

The training course was undertaken in two formats: a series of lectures and study tours designed to enhance understanding of China's History.

The training topics included:

Anti-terrorism in finance;



Anti-terrorism law in China;
Basic knowledge of terrorism;
Overview of intelligence in the anti-terrorism;
Anti-terrorism intelligence;
The Administrative system of police in China;
Policing combating skills;
Field study in Qufu Public security bureau
Anti-terrorism counter-measures;
Anti-terrorism Negotiation;
Cyber terrorism;
Disposal of an explosion scene;

As a part of the training, participants also had the opportunity to visit the Special Police Department of Jinan Public Security Bureau center, where participants were provided

with a unique inside look into hi-tech equipment, latest innovations in security technology and emergency preparedness and response capabilities of counter terrorism police.

Throughout the Seminar, participants' discussions focused on the key concepts underlying China's practices, implementation of China's counter-terrorism strategies, and challenges in adopting and sustaining the concepts and practices in various country environments.

30 March 2012 – 03 April 2012

ACSRT CAPACITY BUILDING EXCHANGE MISSION INTERPOL (SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL BUREAU, HARARE)



Mr. Benyu

Introduction:

As part of the ACSRT's continued effort to enhance capacity building capability as well as boost networking with other institutions in the fight against terrorism and organized crime, the Director of the Centre tasked the Training Specialist, Mr. Elias Benyu, to visit the INTERPOL Regional Bureau for Southern Africa.

Mr. Benyu was to meet the Head of Training (Mr. Goyayi Mabula Goyayi) so that they would orient each other on the capacity building programmes of the two organizations, the training approaches used, the way their training programs are initiated, the way training materials are developed, how each of them

can improve their training programmes as well as explore mechanisms of future cooperation in training matters.

During the discussions, Mr. Benyu discovered that INTERPOL's training areas are almost the same with those of ACSRT and where they differ, they complement each other. The main capacity building areas of interest that INTERPOL undertake include Legal Aspects of Terrorism (which complements ACSRT's Judicial training program), Intelligence and Counter Intelligence (which complements ACSRT's Intelligence Gathering, Analysis and Evaluation course), Border Control ((which complements ACSRT's Border Control training program) and, Role of the media (which will also guide ACSRT in developing the training program on Private Sector and Civic Society Engagement in the fight against terrorism).

Training Approach

Concerning training approach, the INTERPOL regional bureau usually

conducts training in a multi-phased approach. They, depending on the type of training, conduct introductory training for a period not exceeding two weeks. The participants are released to their work stations to apply the learnt techniques and skills. A follow up training program is conducted after a considerable period of, say, six months. Training needs are obtained through feedback from the field and they will form the basis of further training programmes.

Training Material Preparation

During the presentation and discussion, it was gathered that INTERPOL Southern Africa Bureau's training manuals are developed by a team of experts. Each trainer is responsible for developing his/ her training material and presents it before a training and publications committee. The materials from the different trainer

s are then taken for publishing by a reputable publishing compa-

ny. The bottom line is that development of manuals is not vested in one person but a group of module-specific experts from the region and beyond.

Scope for Future cooperation

The Head of training expressed his wish to see the two organizations collaborating in future training programs. This may also be initiated by inviting experts from each organization to present during trainings of the other.

CONCLUSION:

During the presentation and discussions it was concluded that there is an urgent need to strengthen cooperation with regional bodies like INTERPOL Southern Africa Bureau in the fight against terrorism and organized crime.

20 au 21 Février 2012

Atelier Régional sur la Coopération entre les Organisations Régionales et sous Régionales dans l'Application de la Stratégie de Lutte Anti Terroriste de l'ONU et des Résolutions Pertinentes du Conseil de Sécurité .

Le CAERT a été invité pour prendre part , au Caire du 20 au 21 Février 2012 ,aux travaux de l'atelier Régional organisé par la Ligue des Etats Arabes et l'ONU DC dont le thème portait sur la Coopération entre les Organisations Régionales et sous Régionales dans l'Application de la Stratégie de Lutte Anti Terroriste de l'ONU et des Résolutions Pertinentes du Conseil de Sécurité

La cérémonie d'ouverture de cet atelier a été coprésidé par du côté de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, le Conseiller Juridique du Secrétaire General, Chef de Département des Affaires Juridiques, et du côté de l'Office des Nations Unis Contre la Drogue et le Crime (ONU DC), le Représentant pour le Moyen Orient et l'Afrique du Nord.

A cet atelier étaient présent les représentants des Etat arabes suivants :le Royaume Hachémite de Jordanie, Les Emirats Arabes Unies, le Royaume du Bahreïn, la République de Tunisie, la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire , le Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite, la Ré-

publique du Soudan, la République de l'Iraq, le Sultanat d'Oman, Etat de Palestine ,Etat du Qatar, Etat du Koweït, la République du Liban ,l'Etat de la Lybie ,la République Arabe d'Egypte ,le Royaume du Maroc ,la République Islamique de Mauritanie ainsi que la République du Yémen.

Se sont associier aussi à cet atelier des représentants des organisations régionales et sous régionales ainsi que les comites du Conseil de Sécurité suivants : Organisation Mondiale de l'Immigration-OMI, Organisation de la Coopération Islamique-OCI, Union Africaine-UA, Union Européenne-UE, Conseil de Coopération des Pays du Golf Arabe, équipe d'analystes issue des comités du Conseil de Sécurité 1267(crée en 1999) ,1373 (créé en 2001) ,1540 (créé en 2004).

La première séance de travail sous le thème de la Coopération Internationale et présidée par Mr Al Kilani de la Ligue des Etats Arabe, a vu l'expose de la représentante de l'UNODC, Mme Khoury, sur le rôle de l'ONU DC

dans l'application des décisions du Conseil de Sécurité et de la Stratégie des Nations Unies relatifs à la lutte contre le terrorisme. S'en est suivie l'intervention de la représentante de la Direction Exécutive de Lutte Contre le Terrorisme des Nations Unies qui a esquissé la réalité de la coopération internationale dans l'effort de lutte contre le terrorisme dans laquelle elle cite des exemples tels que le CEMOC ou l'UFL comme l'incarnation de la volonté et du succès de la coopération régionale. Un échange et débat a été ouvert par le président de la séance où certains aspects techniques ont été discuté.

Tour à tour les représentants et experts des différents organismes internationaux et régionaux (Organisation de la Coopération Islamique OCI, Union Africaine, Union Européenne, Organisation Mondiale de l'Immigration, le Conseil de Coopération des Pays du Golf Arabe) ont donné leurs constats de la réalité de la coopération dans la lutte contre le terro-

risme à leurs niveaux respectifs.

Etant le représentant de l'Union Africaine , la présentation du CAERT à cet atelier s'est articulée autour du fait que le terrorisme est une menace transnationale et internationale ce qui implique une réponse du même type par le biais d'une coopération régionale et internationale .A cet effet ,le CAERT a relevé l'effort fourni par l'Union Africaine concernant le fléau du terrorisme depuis la Convention de 1999 de Prévention et de Lutte conte le Terrorisme jusqu'à la Loi Modèle .

Cet atelier, après échange et discussion, a mis l'accent sur plusieurs recommandations y afférentes à l'objet de cette rencontre.

29 JANUARY – 7 FEBRUARY 2012

Evaluation Mission of ACSRT to Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia

Experts from the Africa Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), Ambassador Francisco Caetano Madeira (Director of the ACSRT), Judith van der Merwe (Analyst: Alert and Prevention) were invited by the governments of Mozambique; Zambia; and Botswana, to evaluate the state of implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005).

During the evaluation visit to the abovementioned countries, importance of inter-state cooperation was emphasized due to the universal phenomena of terrorism. It was reiterated that States support one another in Counter Terrorism training; capacity building; information gathering; risk assessment; research methodology; criminal investigations; judiciary prosecution; counter terrorism legislation and data-base utilization

During the deliberations between the ACSRT and officials of the Mozambican; Botswana and Zambia governments, as well as law

enforcement agencies, topics revolved around the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); existing Counter-Terrorism legislation; modalities of inter-state cooperation in criminal matters; practice; mutual legal assistance; transfer of criminal proceedings; financial law and practice; money laundering.

During the mission, the expert teams focused on, and compiled their observations in a report with recommendations for action in, the subsequent areas:

COUNTER TERRORISM LEGISLATION:

offences, penalties, competence of the courts, criminal procedures, special investigation measures, legislation on weapons, explosives and dangerous substances, and legislation on asylum and immigration.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE USE OF ASSETS FOR CRIMINAL PURPOSES:

Anti-money laundering legislation, legislation against the financing of

terrorism, the supervision of the non-financial sector, structures for the oversight of the financial system and mechanisms for seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime.

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES:

counter terrorism mechanism, coordination of services, early warning system and methods for combating and preventing criminal activities linked to terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:

Mechanism for the international cooperation in criminal matters, status of ratification of counter-terrorism conventions, modalities for and effectiveness of judicial cooperation with regional and international organizations.

TERRITORIAL CONTROL:

control of cross-border movement of persons, control of cargo, mechanisms for the issuance and control of identity and travel documents and methods for the prevention and detection of document forgery and fraud.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

identification of assistance needs through dialogue with the State concerned and facilitation of the provision of assistance by donor countries and international organizations.

The Director of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT/CAERT) of the African Union (Ambassador Francisco Caetano Madeira) said in his statement that the adoption of the 1999 AU Protocol on the fight against terrorism form an important cornerstone in the counter terrorism strategies of African states. Moreover, he stated that the AU Plan of Action for the Prevention of Terrorism (2002) is currently being populated by member States, and once finalized it will form an important framework in the implementation of a Counter Terrorism Strategy in Africa.