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NATIONAL STRATEGIES ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING VIOLENT TERRORISM IN AFRICA

THE COMMUNITY OF PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE SPEAKING COUNTRIES (CPLP, per its acronym in Portuguese): INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND THE INFLUENCING POLICY APPROACH

ACSS/STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY

MAY 10

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CPLP: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND THE INFLUENCING POLICY APPROACH

1) CPLP: nature, Member States and objectives;
2) Main areas of cooperation;
3) African countries of the CPLP and national concerns on terrorism
4) A prevention approach through development and alignment with international strategies 2016-2019 UN Development Programme;
5) What must be done at the national level?

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CPLP: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND THE INFLUENCING POLICY APPROACH

9 countries: 6 African

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Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa

Angola; Brazil; **Cape Verde**; **Guinea Bissau**; **Equatorial Guinea**, **Mozambique**; Portugal, **São Tomé and Príncipe**, and East Timor

Created in July 1996, it is an international organization of a political nature, which identifies itself as a multilateral arena for deepening the mutual friendship and cooperation of countries that have the Portuguese language and cultural elements derived from a common history as their main identifying foundation.

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CPLP: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND THE INFLUENCING POLICY APPROACH

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Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa

Overall Purpose:

1) Political-diplomatic coordination among its member States, in particular to strengthen its international presence;

2) Cooperation in all areas, including **education, health, science and technology, defense, agriculture, public administration, communications, justice, public safety, culture, sport and media**;

3) Develop projects to promote and disseminate the Portuguese language.

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Principles:

a) Member States' sovereign equality;
b) Non-interference in the internal affairs of each State;
c) Respect for national identity;
d) Reciprocity of treatment;
e) Primacy of peace, democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and social justice;
f) Respect for territorial integrity;
g) Promoting development;
h) Promoting mutually advantageous cooperation.

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Main areas of cooperation:

a) Economic cooperation, particularly in the financial sector, central banks, customs, trade and business;

b) Health, education, culture, agriculture and food safety, youth, sports;

c) Public Administration, e-Government, migrations;

In short,

DEVELOPMENT

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And what about security issues?

CPLP has organized meetings with Chiefs of Staff and police, and has assumed increasingly frequent political positions on issues related to maritime safety;

The issues that multilaterally affect the Member States, albeit politically, have been the subject of diplomatic positioning (soft power);

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AFRICAN COUNTRIES OF THE CPLP AND NATIONAL CONCERNS ON TERRORISM

According to a study by the British consultancy, **AON, Guinea-Bissau is among the countries with the highest risk of terrorist attacks in the coming years**.

Among Portuguese-speaking countries, and **at a second and more alarming level, are Angola and Equatorial Guinea**.

For two years now, the Global Terrorism Index has warned that the population's lack of political rights is relevant, and the high level of persecution for those who use freedom of expression as a method of protest and way of life are determining factors for the start or an increase of terrorist activity.

Brazil, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and East Timor are at moderate risk, while Cape Verde is the least likely to be targeted among Portuguese-speaking countries.

The threats of terrorism, sabotage, strikes, political uprising, and civil war were the main factors considered to classify the analyzed countries.

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THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES OF THE CPLP AND NATIONAL CONCERNS ON TERRORISM

Angola - The Angolan parliament unanimously approved the law for the prevention and fight against terrorism. Its law aims at preventing recruitment, improving the security of potential targets, and the investigation and prosecution of the members of networks that may exist, having also created a coordination and information sharing structure.

Guinea-Bissau - preparing a legislative package against terrorism after detaining three Guineans earlier this year on suspicion of being trained by the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda in Mali. The legislation that is currently being prepared will have the technical support of the UN services.

Equatorial Guinea - despite one not knowing whether legislation has been approved in this context, they have already declared they are aware of the risks terrorism directly poses to the country, pressing for the enhancement of their security structure.

Mozambique - The recent attacks in Mocímboa da Praia and Xitolo, in the north of the country, have justified the effort to approve an anti-terrorism law very soon, despite the fact that the profile and motivations of the attacks are not completely clear.

Cape Verde - amended its current national legislation - the Penal Code and the Money Laundering Prevention and Control Act - to specifically address the issues concerning the PUNISHMENT for terrorism and related crimes.

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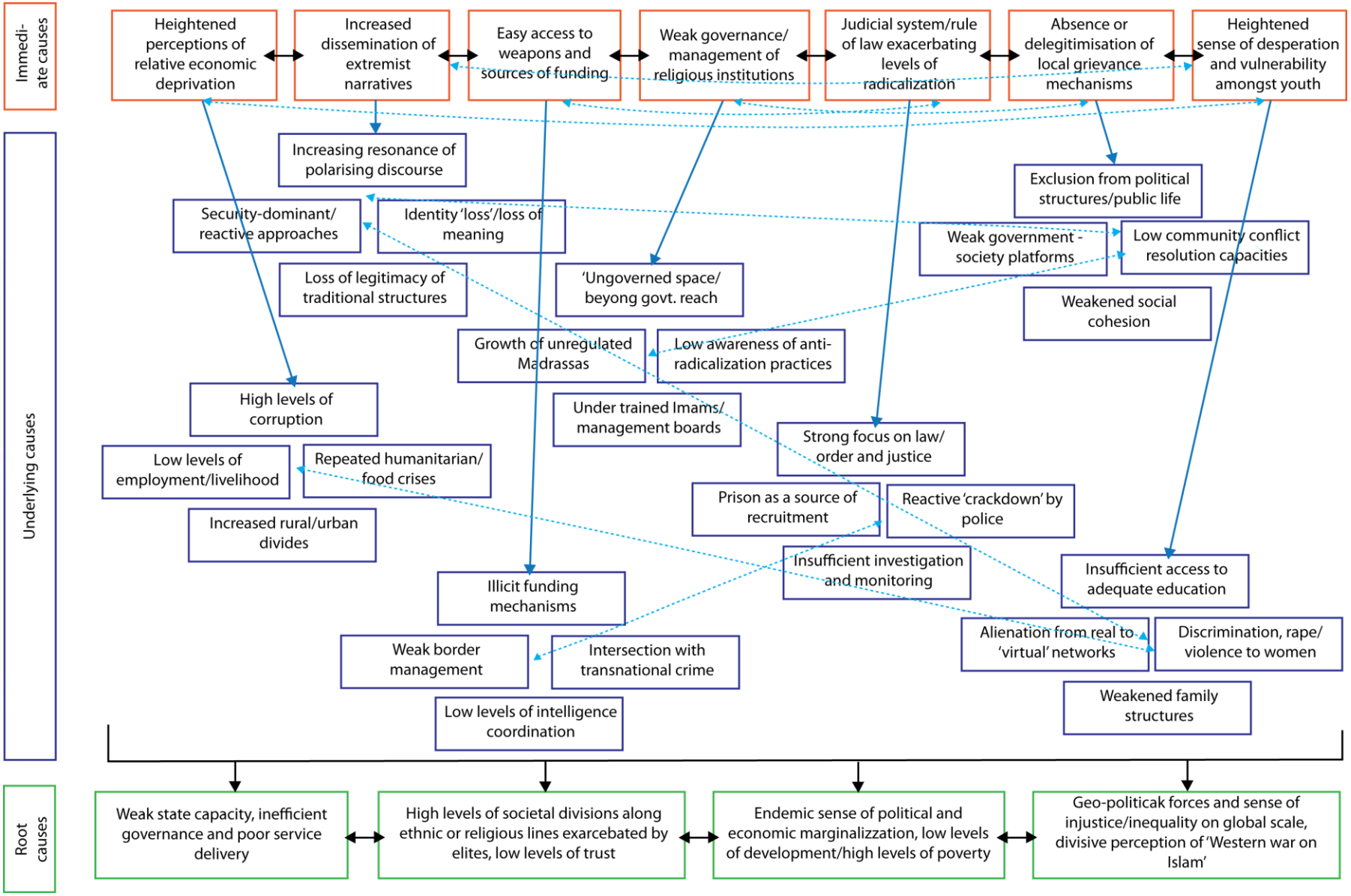
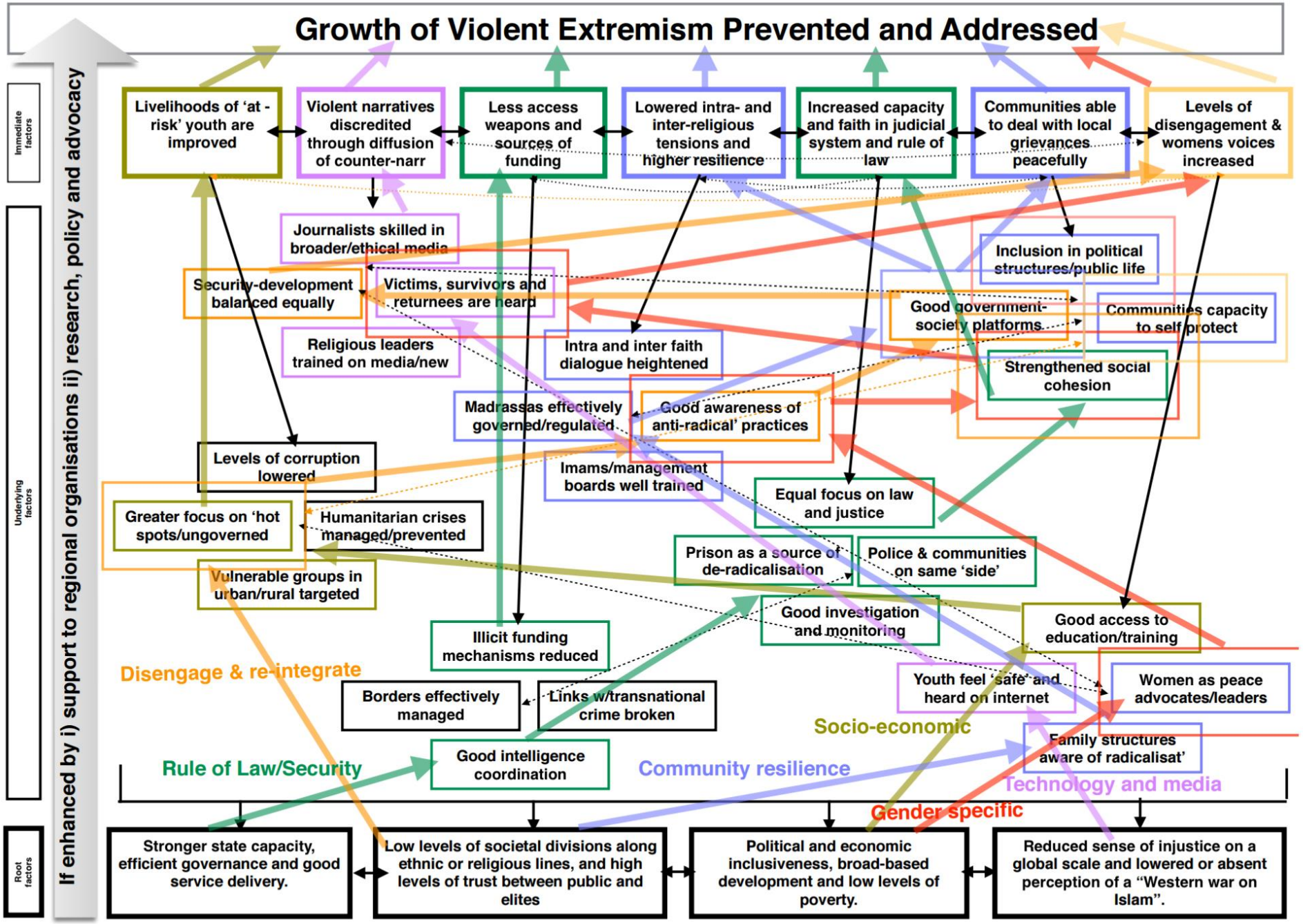
A prevention approach through development and alignment with international strategies – 2016-2019 UN Development Programme (UNDP)

In one phrase,

WORK THE DEEP ROOTS OF EXTREMISM AND VIOLENCE


Immedi-ate causes
Underlying causes
Root causes
Heightened perceptions of relative economic deprivation
Increased dissemination of extremist narratives
Easy access to weapons and sources of funding
Weak governance/ management of religious institutions
Judicial system/rule of law exacerbating levels of radicalization
Absence or delegitimisation of local grievance mechanisms
Heightened sense of desperation and vulnerability amongst youth
Increasing resonance of polarising discourse
Exclusion from political structures/public life
Security-dominant/ reactive approaches
Identity 'loss'/loss of meaning
Weak government - society platforms
Low community conflict resolution capacities
Loss of legitimacy of traditional structures
'Ungoverned space/ beyong govt. reach
Weakened social cohesion
Growth of unregulated Madrassas
Low awareness of anti-radicalization practices
High levels of corruption
Under trained Imams/ management boards
Strong focus on law/ order and justice
Low levels of employment/livelihood
Repeated humanitarian/ food crises
Prison as a source of recruitment
Reactive 'crackdown' by police
Increased rural/urban divides
Insufficient investigation and monitoring
Insufficient access to adequate education
Illicit funding mechanisms
Alienation from real to 'virtual' networks
Discrimination, rape/ violence to women
Weak border management
Intersection with transnational crime
Weakened family structures
Low levels of intelligence coordination
Weak state capacity, inefficient governance and poor service delivery
High levels of societal divisions along ethnic or religious lines exarcebated by elites, low levels of trust
Endemic sense of political and economic marginalizzation, low levels of development/high levels of poverty
Geo-politicak forces and sense of injustice/inequality on global scale, divisive perception of 'Western war on Islam'


Growth of Violent Extremism Prevented and Addressed
Immediate factors
Underlying factors
Root factors
If enhanced by i) support to regional organisations ii) research, policy and advocacy
Livelihoods of 'at - risk' youth are improved
Violent narratives discredited through diffusion of counter-narr
Less access weapons and sources of funding
Lowered intra- and inter-religious tensions and higher resilience
Increased capacity and faith in judicial system and rule of law
Communities able to deal with local grievances peacefully
Levels of disengagement & womens voices increased
Journalists skilled in broader/ethical media
Security-development balanced equally
Victims, survivors and returnees are heard
Religious leaders trained on media/new
Intra and inter faith dialogue heightened
Inclusion in political structures/public life
Good government-society platforms
Communities capacity to self protect
Strengthened social cohesion
Madrassas effectively governed/regulated
Good awareness of anti-radical' practices
Imams/management boards well trained
Levels of corruption lowered
Greater focus on 'hot spots/ungoverned
Humanitarian crises managed/prevented
Vulnerable groups in urban/rural targeted
Equal focus on law and justice
Prison as a source of de-radicalisation
Police & communities on same 'side'
Good investigation and monitoring
Good access to education/training
Illicit funding mechanisms reduced
Disengage & re-integrate
Borders effectively managed
Links w/transnational crime broken
Youth feel 'safe' and heard on internet
Women as peace advocates/leaders
Socio-economic
Family structures aware of radicalisat'
Rule of Law/Security
Good intelligence coordination
Community resilience
Technology and media
Gender specific
Stronger state capacity, efficient governance and good service delivery.
Low levels of societal divisions along ethnic or religious lines, and high levels of trust between public and elites
Political and economic inclusiveness, broad-based development and low levels of poverty.
Reduced sense of injustice on a global scale and lowered or absent perception of a "Western war on Islam".

What must be done at the national level?

Legislative harmonization is essential;

A process of appropriating approach models becomes critical, whether it is identical to the one proposed by the UNDP, or another with the same level of analysis and intervention.

Example:

Cape Verde has approved a National Immigration Strategy, which will be revised for the five-year 2018–2022 period;

It has also approved the 2017–2021 National Program for Homeland Security and Citizenship (PNSIC, per its acronym in Portuguese)

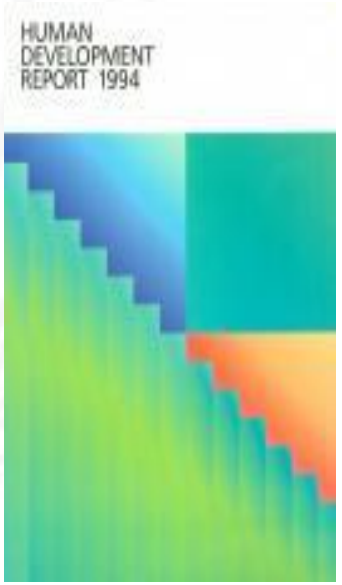
PNSIC: Conceptual framework - Citizen Security as a Motto

The expansion of the traditional concept of public safety to human security – as something that goes beyond military power and defending the territory, and that recognizes internal and external threats – was first introduced in the Human Development Report, produced in 1994 by the UNDP – United Nations Development Programme.

It was then agreed that "Human Security" is food, environmental, personal, community, and political security; it is freedom from fear and freedom from need; **the focus is placed on the quality and dignity of human life**.

In this respect, "Citizen Security" corresponds to public, democratic and citizen order with the purpose of acting on the reasons that facilitate the emergence of violence and, therefore, ensure a safe and peaceful coexistence (social well-being and peace).

The prevailing conviction is that, rather than merely acting upon the consequences, it is necessary to attack the socio-cultural roots of violence and crime.



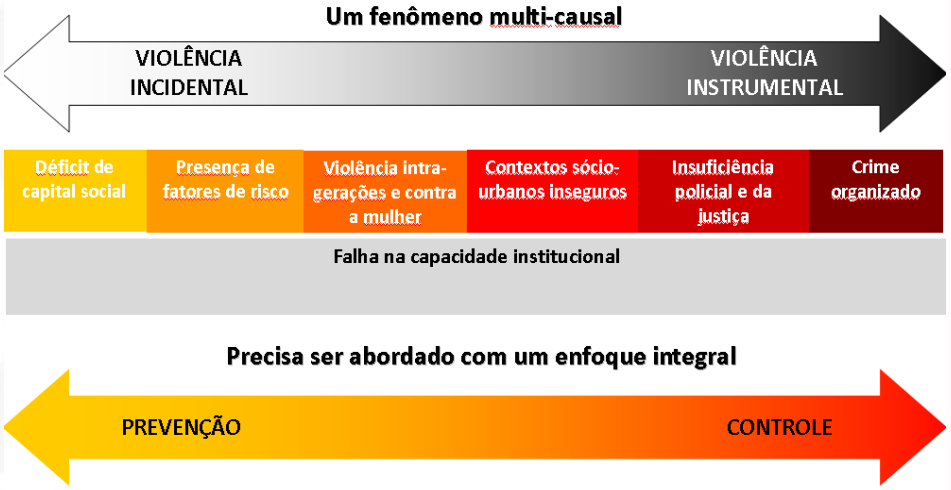
PNSIC: Purpose

Inspired by the concept of "*Citizen Security*", the PNSIC undertakes the objective to:

A. Act on the socio-cultural roots of crime (Social Cohesion Deficit, Presence of Risk Factors, Naturalization of Violence, unsafe socio-urban contexts, limited police and criminal reaction capacity, lack of technical, organizational and institutional capacity)

B. Coordinate public security actions with social policies,

C. Promote integration among central and local government structures, the communities, and their civil organizations.



Source: "Citizen Security" Program

PNSIC constitutes a change in political vision and intends to promote a national change of attitude in the fight against violence and crime.

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ORGANIZED CRIME
AND
RULE OF LAW

THANK YOU!!!

QUESTIONS???