



PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM:

GOOD PRACTICES IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION

SEPTEMBER 2017

OPEV
observatory to prevent
extremist violence



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Suports

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PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM

GOOD PRACTICES IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION

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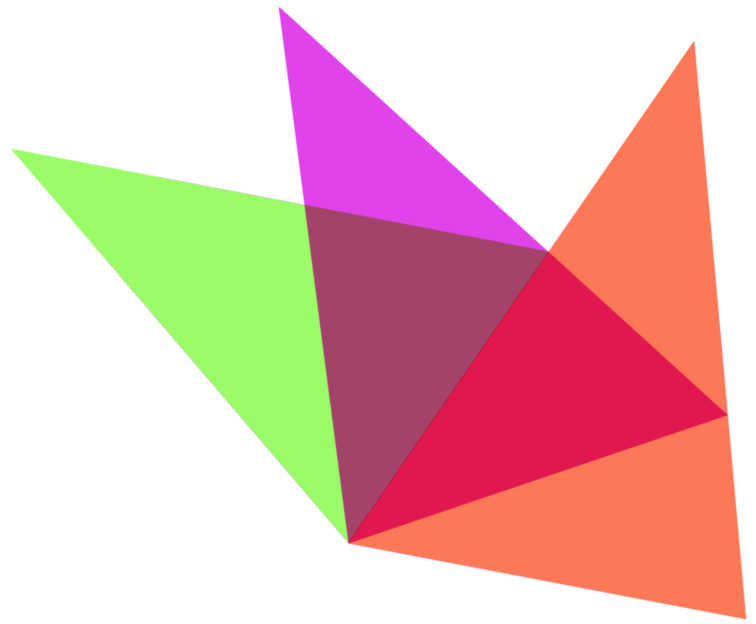
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INTRODUCTION

Civil society represents an underused resource to confront violent extremism. We can offer a positive and nonviolent vision of our future together that can create an effective alternative message in front of the voices and groups that promote violence. Civil society needs to be supported, protected and empowered to make a constructive contribution to confront violent extremism.

However, the good-willing positions expressed have not been followed by real on-the-ground measures to reinforce the civil society contribution to prevent violent extremism. Actually, there is a growing concern that states are interested in restraining the space of civil society. In the name of fighting terrorism, governments have curtailed political freedoms and imposed restrictive measures against human rights defenders and civil society activists in many countries. States systematically invoke national security and public safety to shrink the space of independent civil society activities. In many countries, special legislative and regulatory measures have been used to crack down on NGOs and activists who advocate for social change and criticize government policies. These measures make it more difficult for civil society actors to promote human rights and tolerance as an essential element in the prevention of violent extremism. It is essential to maintain and protect civil society if we want to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

The following document aims to share good practices to prevent all forms of violent extremism in the Euro-mediterranean region, who have been classified both by the different Goals of the OPEV Plan of Action as well as the 3 main regions of the Euro-mediterranean region.



GOOD PRACTICES

1. EuroMeSCo Annual Conference "Confronting Violent Extremism in the Euro-Mediterranean"

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: EuroMeSCo (the Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission)

Date: 1-2 June 2017



IEMed

Activity: Researchers and practitioners from 22 countries debated the scope of the threat of violent extremism in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Objectives

Building a EuroMediterranean approach in the prevention and countering violent extremism policy formulation and research.

Promoting a space for knowledge exchange between the two shores of the Mediterranean.

Description

The conference consisted of plenary sessions as well as smaller working groups. Plenary sessions explored how the Euro-Mediterranean region is affected by violent extremism, the specificities of violent extremism today and possible strategies to counter the phenomenon, as well as the complex drivers and root causes motivating the radicalisation of individuals across the Euro- Mediterranean.

Three different working sessions focused on more specific issues. The first dealt with the link between violent extremism and geopolitics, in particular in Sinai and Libya. The second one looked into the complex nexus between violent extremism and populist, nationalist, islamophobic and authoritarian trends. The last one discussed policy initiatives in Lebanon and Turkey in the fields of preventing and countering radicalisation.

In the framework of the Annual Conference, over 30 young researchers and practitioners gathered in the Forum 'Youth to Youth: How to Tackle Radicalisation of Young People?' where they presented research strands and initiatives taken in various countries from the Euro-Mediterranean region, including Turkey, Germany, Libya, UK, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, to counter youth radicalisation.

Stakeholders

EuroMeSCo network would like to convey to policy makers and stakeholders of the 43 member states of the Union for the Mediterranean, including the 28 member states of the European Union.

OPEV PoA: **GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism**

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

2. Conference “Resilient Cities: Countering Violent Extremism at Local Level”

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: CIDOB

Period/date: 9 June 2017

Activity: International experts’ discussion on how to implement effective programmes of counter-radicalization at local level.



CIDOB

Objectives

Analysing the terrorist threat in Europe, as well as the public policies designed to respond to the rise of violent extremism.

Presenting city experiences in preventing and countering violent extremism.

Description

The conference consisted of three blocks. In the first one, Diego Muro (University of St. Andrews, CIDOB), Rik Coolsaet (University of Ghent) and Bibi Van Ginkel (Clingendael) discussed the threat of violent extremism and the institutional responses in Europe.

In the second block, Toby Harris (House of Lords), Thorleif Link (Aarhus police), and Lorenzo Vidino (George Washington University) discussed best practices and evidence-based policies carried out at the local level. In the third one, Daniel Heinke (Bremen State Police) analysed the cities’ tendency to develop coordinating institutions, while Daniel Koehler (Center for the Coordination of the Prevention Network against (Islamic) Extremism in Baden-Württemberg (KPEBW) presented tools to evaluate prevention programmes at the local level. Finally, Marije Meines (Radicalisation Awareness Network - RAN) discussed the building blocks of a European plan to counter radicalization and violent extremism.

Tim Wilson (Handa Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence at the University of St. Andrews) provided the concluding remarks on the role of cities in preventing violent extremism in urban environments.

Stakeholders and beneficiaries

CIDOB and the University of St. Andrews with the support of the Europe for Citizens programme.
Open session.

OPEV PoA: **GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions**
(128) Advocate for the adoption of local, regional and national plans of action to prevent violent extremism and ensure that the process of definition and adoption will include multi- stakeholder spaces of debate, and the participation of civil society.
critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

3. Itinerant Exhibition “Refugees, why?”

Region: Catalunya

Organisation responsible: FundiPau

Period: Since October 2016

Activity: Itinerant exhibition exposing the deep causes of the refugee crisis.

Objectives

Promoting asylum rights recognition, encouraging refugees welcoming and solidarity.

Going beyond and pointing out the deep causes for refugees fleeing their countries.

Contributing to global structural changes towards a world without war.



FundiPau

Description

Itinerant exposition going over Catalan cities and villages. It is made up by 10 panels, starting with the story of a Syrian girl who fled the war to Barcelona, continuing with the refugee situation in Europe and finishing with a focus on the deep causes, mainly war. The exhibition does not only present the war in Syria but it exposes conflicts all around the world as well as weapons' business information.

Educational proposal to encourage students to think and debate about the causes of the refugee crisis. Made up by 5 paperworks to work at school (complementary to visiting the exhibition).

- Beneficiaries

Open to the public.

Students from primary and secondary school.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(101) Explore means of introducing civic and peaceful education into school curricula, textbooks, teaching materials and trainings and awareness to teachers.

4. Annual Course on Human Rights for Global Justice

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: IDHC (Catalan Human Rights Institute)

Date: 13-20 March 2017

Activity: Course on Human Rights focused on global justice issues.



Objectives

- Exposing descriptive and theoretical knowledge on the subject.
- Promoting ideas and experiences exchange.
- Proposing possible alternatives and solutions towards global change.

Description

During three weeks, in 17 sessions, professionals and experts in the human rights field will discuss global justice challenges, from the practical application of human rights universality to the social transformation processes needed to make it a reality, passing through many specific challenges for these goals, in areas such as migration, borders, environment protection or Global War on Terror, among others.

Beneficiaries

Professionals in the human rights field, students and committed citizens.

OPEV PoA:

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(76) Monitor and denounce all policies to counter violent extremism and terrorism which curtail human rights and civil liberties of individuals, for example, in the form of punitive or insensitive national counter-terrorism or migration and asylum policies and legislations.

(83) Monitor and advocate against human rights violations caused by the implementation of anti-terrorism legislation through shadow reporting to the treaties committees.

5. Strategy BCN Anti-Rumour

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: Barcelona City Council

Period: Since 2012

Activity: Action Plan of the Program for BCN Interculturality.



Objectives

Generate tools and discourses to dismantle false rumours and stereotypes.

Foster intercultural social cohesion and coexistence.

Description

Raising awareness campaigns, activities for intercultural reflexion (workshops, participative theatre, debates...), and open training sessions to become 'anti-rumours agents'.

Specific information on the activities can be consulted in the Anti-Rumours Activity Catalogue. Access [here](#).

Stakeholders and beneficiaries

Barcelona City Council is member of the BCN Anti-Rumours Network, made up by more than 500 members, including both entities and individuals. All the activities are open to the public.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(129) Ensure that Plans of Actions do not focus exclusively on religious extremism, but consider instead the full range of extremist discourses and behaviors. Racist, ultra-nationalist or extreme-right ideologies are other current threats that foster violent extremism.

6. Kif-Kif: Comics for Inclusion

Region/City/Country: Madrid

Organisation responsible: Al-Fanar Fundation

Period: Since October 2016

Activity

Comic creation against islamophobia complemented with school workshops dealing with social inclusion issues.



Objectives

Foster through comics and games intercultural and conflict resolution competences among the youth.

Strengthening cultural diversity as a positive value among the social environment of immigrant youth.

Fight islamophobia and in consequence also the disorientation feelings of which violent extremist groups take advantage to recruit followers.

- Description

Project of direct intervention with young immigrants (or immigrants' children) through active comic creation. Visual narration will be the tool used to express conflicts, share them and resolve them. The project has been developed in network including diverse actors, from schools to mosques, passing through city councils and local Muslim communities. The result of the project was 'The Outskirts' Comic, available online here: <http://www.fundacionalfanar.org/las-afueras/>

The creative process was complemented by the creation of educational materials that can complement the reading of the comic. These workshops include debates about identity, islamophobia and gender, as well as violence and fear.

- Beneficiaries

Students from 13 high schools from the Comunidad de Madrid.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(101) Explore means of introducing civic and peaceful education into school curricula, textbooks, teaching materials and trainings and awareness to teachers.

7. Observatory of Islamophobia in the Media

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: IEMed and Al-Fanar Foundation

Period: Since March 2017

Activity: Media Observatory to identify islamophobic practices in the digital version of 6 main Spanish media, namely *El País*, *El Mundo*, *La Razón*, *La Vanguardia*, *eldiario.es* and *20 minutos*.



Objectives

Contributing to journalism practices that foster interculturality.

Fight generalisations that stigmatise the whole Muslim community. They can become a factor of social breakup, of which violent extremist groups may take advantage.

Defending the role of fair, balanced and precise journalism, recognising its essential value as opinion former and imaginary setter.

Description

The Observatory detects news' formulation that entail and disseminate islamophobic visions of reality. News are classified between Actively Islamophobic (explicit expression of islamophobic ideas), Passively Islamophobic (not explicitly islamophobic but favor islamophobic interpretation) and Not Islamophobic. The analysis is carried out throughout both quantitative and qualitative analysis of the media publications.

The Observatory provides recommendations and additional materials for journalists to contribute for a more inclusive and realistic narrative. These materials include examples of both islamophobic and no-islamophobic articles, a glossary of Islam, and a catalogue of good practices among others.

Beneficiaries

Journalists Community. Open to the public.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(55) Monitor the perpetrators and evolution of hate speech in social media by developing big data analysis and monitoring tools.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(67) Design and implement trainings targeting journalists informing about violent extremist movements and their impact.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(120) Design and implement awareness raising campaigns informing about the negative impact of violent extremist ideologies targeting the same audience of hate speech promoters.

(124) Promote alternative narratives that address the drivers of violent extremism, including ongoing human rights violations.

8. Social Forum against Islamophobia

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: Unitat Contra el Feixisme i el Racisme

Date: 11 March 2017

Activity: Social Forum that gathered human rights activists and experts to analyse the challenge of islamophobia and all kinds of racism, in a participatory platform organised in workshops.



Objectives

Raising awareness about xenophobia, racism and fascism presence in the Catalan society.

Fighting stigmatisation and prejudices against the Muslim community.

Promoting the refugees welcoming movement.

Description

The Social Forum was organised in a first Plenary Session, with the participation of human rights activists from different backgrounds, such as Daniela Rosenfeld (director of the Jewish Cinema Festival of Barcelona), Fátima Taleb (councillor of Badalona), Fatou Secka (Women Rights activist), María González (mother of Ismael, a young Muslim boy who was imprisoned and accused of being terrorist because of clicking "Like" in Facebook), Noemi Fernández (FAGIC activist), Saida Dazeera (Women against Islamophobia organisation from Holand), and Wafae Moussaoui Rahhab (Catalan Islamic Culture Centre).

It was followed by different workshops on specific issues, among which fascism in Europe, the Media, islamophobia and education, antiziganism, antisemitism, right to a worship centre, gender islamophobia, antiracist fight and refugees welcoming.

Beneficiaries

Open to the public.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(64) Promote anti-rumors networks to face hatred and intolerance and reinforce local resilience in face of the message of violent extremist.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(120) Design and implement awareness raising campaigns informing about the negative impact of violent extremist ideologies targeting the same audience of hate speech promoters.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(129) Ensure that Plans of Actions do not to focus exclusively on religious extremism, but consider instead the full range of extremist discourses and behaviors. Racist, ultra- nationalist or extreme-right ideologies are other current threats that foster violent extremism.

9. Frontera Sur Project

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: NOVACT, Irídia

Period: Since November 2016

Activity: Project of political incidence and awareness raising about the human rights violations taking place in Southern Spanish border, specifically in Ceuta and Melilla.



Fotomovimiento

Objectives

Raising awareness among Barcelona citizens about human rights violations taking place in Ceuta and Melilla.

Promoting a new foreign law that respects migrants and refugees human rights.

Advocating for the restoration of the international legality in the Spanish Southern Border.

Advocating for the redefinition of the European border policy model.

Description

The Project consists of four main pillars:

- Research, with the creation of a commission for observation and study on the current situation.
- Training, with training aimed at citizens to improve knowledge about the causes of migratory crisis.
- Raising awareness, in order to involve the citizenry in the realities of the "other" refugees (those coming through the Spanish Southern border but disregarded by the media) with innovative and creative communication tools.
- Incidence, through legislative and non-legislative proposals in the Spanish Congress and the promotion of a relationship with national and international social movements in this regard.

Beneficiaries

Open to the public.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of ALL forms of violent extremism

(51) Reinforce watch-dog and monitoring systems of all forms of violent extremism in the Euro-Mediterranean region, with a special focus in hate speech in traditional medias and authorities.

(52) Monitor and conduct a critical review of all national legislations, policies, strategies and practices aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism to ascertain whether they are firmly grounded in respect for international humanitarian law, human rights and the rule of law.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(70) Promote an integrated framework to address violent extremism by all peaceful and nonviolent means. Preventing all forms of violent extremism requires conflict prevention and resolution, inclusive development, respect for human rights standards, and democracy reform. promoters.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(129) Ensure that Plans of Actions do not focus exclusively on religious extremism, but consider instead the full range of extremist discourses and behaviors. Racist, ultra-nationalist or extreme-right ideologies are other current threats that foster violent extremism.

10. XABACA: International Network against Censorship on Arab Women's Art

Countries: Spain, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon and Palestine

Organisation responsible: NOVACT, Al Fanar and Jiwar

Period: 16-30 March 2016

Activity: Project of political incidence and awareness raising about the human rights violations taking place in Southern Spanish border, specifically in Ceuta and Melilla.



Objectives

Empowering female Arab artists as a source of social transformation and defense of Human Rights.

Enhancing art and creativity as means to combat gender discrimination, censorship and social injustice both at local and international level.

Description

This will be achieved by helping empower artistic process of four female Arab artists staying at Jiwar (Barcelona) for 1 month as well as organising their participation in workshops and in an international activist support network. This training will begin when they start their artistic residency and will continue when they go back to their home countries.

Beneficiaries

Five female artists living and working in Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon and Palestine; namely, Farah Ben Mansour (Tunis), Haya Zaatry (Palestina), Fatima Mortada (Líban), Houda Lakhdar i Sofia Aissaoui (Marroc).

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(88) Build the capacity of women and their civil society groups to engage in prevention and response efforts related to violent extremism.

11. Kulluna Muwatinun (We are All Citizens)

Countries: Iraq and Syria

Organisation responsible: PAX (Dutch Peacebuilding Organization)

Period: Since 2012

Activity: Program supporting awareness raising among and action by local groups of activists and young people with international support stressing a human rights approach and conflict prevention with the goal to combat sectarianism in Iraq and Syria.

Objectives

Developing the capacities of local partners and of young civil activists with the potential of becoming community leaders advocating for the respect for rights, diversity, and civic responsibility.

Involving young people in monitoring and defending human rights, minority rights, and, in particular, freedom of religion.

Establishing an early warning mechanism to prevent conflict and to resolve incidents.

Monitoring and improving the legal framework in order to contribute to better compliance with legislation and to counter impunity.

Description

The Program is carried out through out a wide range of activities involving young people organised by PAX's partners such as al-Mesalla, al-Tahrir an Nuzumujyya, Free Press Unlimited, and Independent Media Center Kurdistan (IMCK). All of them work from different disciplines for the common goal of depoliticising ethnic and religious identities and building alternatives for sectarianism in Iraq.

Beneficiaries

Iraqi and Syrian youth

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(97) Enhance the participation of youth population on designing and disseminating alternative narratives to prevent violent extremism. Bring new evidence on the contribution of young people as role models in preventing violence, conflict and violent extremism and support and promote new positive narratives on young people's role in the prevention of violent extremism.

12. Khotwa: Promoting regional integration in the Maghreb

Region: Maghreb

Organisation responsible: Coordination Maghrébine des Organisations des Droits Humains (CMODH) and NOVACT

Period: Since 2012

Activity: Project for the creation of a human rights organisations network to promote the civil society participation in Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia in the regional integration in North Africa led by the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU).



CMODH

Objectives

Strengthening the NGO participation to the policies elaboration to promote social and human development, democratic transformation and regional integration of the Maghreb.

Description

This project will be implemented in four stages:

1. Strengthening the institutional structure of organizations network from Maghreb working in the field of human rights promotion in the region;
2. Strengthening the role of civil society organizations in the promotion, defense and protection of human rights;
3. Encourage the civil society participation in the regional integration process in the Maghreb;
4. Strengthening the civil society participation in the policy dialogue;

Stakeholders

NOVACT, CMODH and its member organizations, putting together almost 30 NGO from Mauritania, Morocco, Tunis and Algeria.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(108) Promote the political space for nonviolent dialogue among all essential stakeholders and for the prevention of violent extremism. This dialogue should be based on the respect for the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Also, recognise and protect nonviolent civil society groups as essential partners in creating democratic and plural societies.

13. ARDD Political & Civic Participation Unit

Country: Jordan

Organisation responsible: ARDD-Legal Aid

Period: Since 2008



Activity: Working unit that includes diverse projects that promote the necessary requirements for developing and facilitating a civil society in which all members are active participants, in both the private and public spheres. These projects consist of creating appropriate spaces and platforms for communities to feel empowered to be part of political change and participate in the building of civil society around them.

Objectives

Increasing political participation and civic engagement in both the public and private spheres, especially for poorer and marginalized groups.

Building on human capital and promoting the necessary skills and resources required to integrate good governance practices into the foundations of civil society.

Description

The projects identify and assist change makers, open forums and bring together groups of people with either the same ideas or problems to empower them in bringing political change.

Beneficiaries

Vary in accordance to the project.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(108) Promote the political space for nonviolent dialogue among all essential stakeholders and for the prevention of violent extremism. This dialogue should be based on the respect for the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Also, recognise and protect nonviolent civil society groups as essential partners in creating democratic and plural societies.

14. Defender a Quién Defiende

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: NOVACT

Period: Since 2015



Activity: Platform against the criminalisation of social movements made up by human rights activists, jurists, journalists, university institutes and non-governmental organisations from Andalucía, Catalunya, Madrid and el País Vasco.

Objectives

Supporting human rights defenders, protesters and other activists from social movements to guarantee and protect their rights.

Contributing to the development of the rule of law in Spain.

Participating in the formulation of public policies that guarantee human security.

Providing access to justice for the victims of human rights violations.

Description

Creation of a database at national level to register and monitor rights violations cases.

Creation of an alert and early warning system in front of human rights abuses in Spain.

Providing legal assistance for the victims.

Organisation of training sessions for human rights defenders, journalists and lawyers to improve their monitoring, communication and protection capabilities.

Activities of awareness raising.

Beneficiaries

Jurists, journalists and activists.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(74) Ensure programs directed to protect who protects as key actors of the social change needed to prevent violent extremism.

15. Movement for Peace

Country: Spain

Period: Since 1983



Activity: The Movement for Peace (MPDL) is an organisation that aspires to global peace, where the full fulfilment of human rights, democratic governance, equality and solidarity between people is ensured. MPDL works from a rights approach to promote the culture of peace through peace studies research, prevention and action in front of all types of violence.

Objectives

Contributing to the spread of Peace Culture, throughout actions both at national and international level.

Protecting human rights.

Fighting social injustice.

Description

MPDL works at national level in the fields of migration, social and laboral assistance and educational intervention.

At international level, MPDL carries out development projects in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

MPDL organises a diverse range of activities to raise awareness and foster mobilization to prevent violence and strengthen the culture of peace.

Beneficiaries

Vary in accordance to the project.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(59) Strengthen local capacities for violent extremists prevention and community resilience to violent extremism. In order to identify, manage and leverage the local partnerships needed to prevent violent extremism, CSOs must analyse local contexts to understand them, conduct trust-building processes with partners and capacity development of endogenous structures.

16. Peace Studies Centre Delàs

City: Barcelona

Period: Since 1983

Activity: Independent institute of peace, security, defense and armamentism analysis.

Objectives

Researching on and raising social and political awareness about the negative effects of militarism and armed conflicts.

Description

The main research lines include:

- Arms Trade
- Arms industry funding
- Military expenditures
- Armed forces
- Military Industry
- Arms R+D
- Military operations in third countries



GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

17. World Forum on Urban Violence and Education for Coexistence and Peace

City: Madrid

Organisation responsible: Madrid City Council

Period: 19-21 April 2017

Activity: Forum allowing to outline the different types of urban violence and discuss channels and ways to prevent, tackle and, if possible, eradicate it.



Objectives

Bringing together public figures, experts on municipal public policies who address this manifestation of violence and the corresponding alternatives to conflicts in urban environments.

Spreading thoughts and practices to transform the cultures of violence into cultures of peace.

Fostering policies that erode the legitimacy and use of violence, and serve for the prevention and peaceful transformation of conflicts.

Description

The Forum consisted of a meeting place for local leaders, international organisations and networks, academic world, NGOs and civil society to open a joint process of debate, reflection and construction of common solutions that foster urban environments capable of eliminating expressions of violence. It was structured in panel discussions, debates and an Agora open space.

Beneficiaries

Mayors, and is open to civil society, citizens, international organisations and networks.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(58) Develop participatory strategies to prevent the emergence of violent extremism, protect population from recruitment and from the threat of violent extremism, and support confidence-building measures at local level by providing appropriate platforms for dialogue and the early identification of grievances.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(128) Advocate for the adoption of local, regional and national plans of action to prevent violent extremism and ensure that the process of definition and adoption will include multi-stakeholder spaces of debate, and the participation of civil society.

18. European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

Region: Europe

Organisation responsible: EFUS

Period: Since 1987



Activity: EFUS is a network of some 250 members – cities, other local elected governments and associated institutions and partners – who share a common commitment to work at a European level on crime prevention and urban security policies. Its members come from 16 countries.

Objectives

Calling for the promotion of long-term policies instead of tackling questions of security as last-minute crises.

Defending the choice of prevention as a rational, strategic and cost-efficient option.

Investing in prevention to guarantee that the security of future generations, indispensable to the quality of life in cities, is a basic right for all.

Fostering multilateral exchanges throughout Europe, but also with other continents, about locally-developed practices and experiences.

Demanding that citizen participation in security policy-making is universally promoted.

Description

The Forum consists of a network focused in urban security, authorities connexion building, information interchange, cooperation, research and training. It gathers local, regional and national authorities from the EU, as well as NGOs and universities. A conference is organised in a yearly basis and in its website, EFUS has built a unique body of know-how, competences, and field reports on a wide array of themes linked to crime prevention and urban security.

Beneficiaries

Cities, other local elected governments and associated institutions and partners

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(128) Advocate for the adoption of local, regional and national plans of action to prevent violent extremism and ensure that the process of definition and adoption will include multi- stakeholder spaces of debate, and the participation of civil society.

19. [International Peace Bureau \(IPB\)](#)

Region: World

Organisation responsible: EFUS

Period: Since 1891



Activity: The IPB is one of the world's oldest international peace federations. In 2005, IPB launched its main programme Disarmament for Development.

Objectives

Reflecting widespread public concern at the rapid rise in global military spending and the evidence that weapons seriously impede sustainable development.

Description

IPB lobbies governments on the reduction of military spending and encourages all members and partners to engage with their respective governments, parliaments and political parties on Disarmament for Development issues.

Ever since its creation in 1972, IPB has been an active member of the NGO Committee for Disarmament which acts as an intermediary between UN disarmament agencies and disarmament NGOs.

IPB organises side events, seminars and exhibitions together with like-minded partner organizations about the imbalance between military and social spending

Beneficiaries

Cities, other local elected governments and associated institutions and partners

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(70) Promote an integrated framework to address violent extremism by all peaceful and nonviolent means. Preventing all forms of violent extremism requires conflict prevention and resolution, inclusive development, respect for human rights standards

20. [Iridia](#)

Region: Catalonia

Organisation responsible: Iridia

Period: Since 1891



Activity: Irídia is an association that works for the defence of human rights in Catalonia, specifically focused on civil and political rights. It combines direct intervention in situations of violation of human rights with the development of social and political advocacy processes that aim to promote change in public policy.

Objectives

Protecting human rights in Catalonia, specially in the areas of gender, prisons, right of assembly and demonstration, public space and migrations.

Description

Irídia develops comprehensive intervention strategies in situations of human rights violations by providing legal and psychosocial assistance to the persons concerned, with a view to empowering them.

If the person affected agrees, it turns the processes into strategic litigations in order to raise standards of human rights protection.

Irídia also carries out political and social advocacy work by organising communication campaigns and through direct interaction with different political and parliamentary parties, local authorities and the Catalan and Spanish governments.

Beneficiaries

Any citizen

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(76) Monitor and denounce all policies to counter violent extremism and terrorism which curtail human rights and civil liberties of individuals, for example, in the form of punitive or insensitive national counter-terrorism or migration and asylum policies and legislations.

21. Service Civil International (SCI)

Region: World

Organisation responsible: Irídia

Period: Since 1920

Activity: Service Civil International (SCI) is a volunteer organisation dedicated to organising international voluntary projects for people of all ages and backgrounds. The organisation consists of 42 branches and an ever growing number of partner organisations.



SCI

Objectives

Promoting a culture of peace and intercultural understanding through practical action.

Providing people with means (knowledge, tools) to understand and act in order to transform the social, cultural and economic structures that affect their lives at all levels.

Fostering learning about and from peace.

Description

SCI organizes short and long term voluntary projects that take place worldwide to promote peace through concrete acts of solidarity and international cooperation.

Seminars, trainings and workshops in the field of non-formal education have become an important additional method of SCI today.

Beneficiaries

Any citizen, specially youth.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

22. “Dangerously Disproportionate: The Ever-Expanding National Security State in Europe” Report

Region: Europe

Organisation responsible: Amnesty International

Publication Date: 17 January 2017

Activity

Report on security laws at European level conducted by Amnesty International highlighting the human rights violations or concerns that entail new counter-terrorist acts.



Reuters

Objectives

Raising awareness about the need of protecting the rights to life, and to live, move and think freely not at the cost of such rights themselves.

Description

The report provides evidence on the fact that European counterterrorism measures in the past two years are rapidly -- and potentially permanently -- eroding basic human rights throughout the continent.

The report draws conclusions from 14 EU member states and from counter-terrorism initiatives at the UN, Council of Europe and EU levels. The countries profiled in various sections of the report are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, and the United Kingdom (UK).

Beneficiaries

Public authorities, citizens.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

76. Monitor and denounce all policies to counter violent extremism and terrorism which curtail human rights and civil liberties of individuals, for example, in the form of punitive or insensitive national counter-terrorism or migration and asylum policies and legislations.

23. [“An Economy for the 99%” Report](#)

Region: World

Organisation responsible: Oxfam Intermón

Publication Date: January 2017

Activity: Report on the state of inequality in the World and the global dynamics that continue to foster it.

Objectives

Calling for a fundamental change in the way we manage our economies so that they work for all people, and not just a fortunate few.

Raising awareness about the fact that inequality is trapping hundreds of millions in poverty, it is fracturing our societies and undermining democracy.

Influencing public policy.



Pablo Tosco/ Oxfam Intermón

Description

The report provides evidence on the fact our broken economies are funnelling wealth to a rich elite at the expense of the poorest in society, the majority of whom are women. It also proves that the gap between rich and poor is far greater than had been feared. It details how big business and the super-rich are fuelling the inequality crisis by dodging taxes, driving down wages and using their power to influence politics. At the same time, public anger with inequality is already creating political shockwaves across the globe.

Beneficiaries

Public authorities, citizens.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space.

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

24. DESC Observatory



Region: World

Organisation responsible: DESC Observatory

Publication Date: Since 1998

Activity: The Observatory of ESCR (Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights) is a group of individuals and organisations defending the centrality of economic, social, cultural, environment rights as human rights.

Objectives

Strengthening the perception of social rights as fundamental rights.

Supporting the aim of making social rights enforceable in any court or tribunal.

Promoting the need for more and stronger guarantees on access to labor, health, education, housing and food.

Description

The Observatory combines advocacy with research and training. The Observatory promotes investigations, sets up courses and debates and gives its support to demands and civil society's struggles. All this, without losing sight of the importance of networking and participation in global campaigns.

Beneficiaries

Public authorities, citizens.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space.

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

25. [“Alert!” Report](#)

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: Escola de Cultura de Pau

Period: Since 2001

Activity: Report on Conflicts, Human Rights and Peace-building that examines the state of the world from four thematic issues: armed conflicts, tensions, peace processes and gender.

Objectives

Placing data, analyses and the identified warning signs and opportunities for peace in the hands of those actors responsible for making policy decisions or those who participate in peacefully resolving conflicts or in raising political, media and academic awareness of the many situations of political and social violence taking place around the world.

Providing a comparative regional overview.

Identifying global trends as well as risk and early warning elements for the future.

Identifying opportunities for peace-building and for reducing, preventing and resolving conflicts.

Description

Report published in a yearly basis analysing the state of the world in terms of conflict and peace-building, including issues such as armed conflicts, socio-political crises, peace processes and gender, peace and security. The analysis of the most important events in the year and of the nature, causes, dynamics, actors and consequences of the main armed conflicts and socio-political crises that currently exist in the world

Beneficiaries

Experts, public authorities, citizens.



GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

26. [Shock Monitor](#)

Region: World

Organisation responsible: NOVACT

Period: Since 21st April 2017



Activity: International project for research, monitoring, database, analysis and networking on the private war impact on human rights.

Objectives

Monitoring the military industry and private security activities impact on human rights .

Calling for accountability against the right violations carried out by this industry.

Preventing the consequences of war and security privatisation.

Description

Shock Monitor gathers and analyses information collected by civil society organisations working on the ground, human rights activists, academics, and other research institutions.

Beneficiaries

Experts, public authorities, citizens.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of ALL forms of violent extremism

(52) Monitor and conduct a critical review of all national legislations, policies, strategies and practices aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism to ascertain whether they are firmly grounded in respect for international humanitarian law, human rights and the rule of law.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(80) Promote an international regulation of Private Military Security Corporations that are privatising security and war.

27. Human Rights and Companies Observatory (ODHE)

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: NOVACT and SUDS

Period: Since 21st April 2017



Activity: Initiative that identifies Catalan companies and their practices to evaluate their respect for human rights.

Objectives

Raising awareness among Barcelona citizens about how the practices of arms and security industry contribute to human rights violations in North Africa and the Middle East.

Promoting the implementation of institutional mechanisms that guarantee a transparent Catalan trade policy and respectful with human rights of countries in conflict.

Description

L'ODHE works in three main fields:

Education: an informed and critical public is key.

Communication: actions oriented to create opinions favourable to transparency and control of trade relations.

Political Advocacy: Direct actions to influence public policy at the Catalan level. Valuing the good practices of the companies acting according to human rights standards.

Beneficiaries

Companies, public authorities, citizens.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(128) Advocate for the adoption of local, regional and national plans of action to prevent violent extremism and ensure that the process of definition and adoption will include multi- stakeholder spaces of debate, and the participation of civil society.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(80) Promote an international regulation of Private Military Security Corporations that are privatising security and war.

28. IEMed

Region: Euro-Mediterranean

Organisation responsible: IEMed



Period: Since 1989

Activity: IEMed is a consortium comprising the Catalan Government, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Barcelona City Council. It incorporates civil society through its Board of Trustees and its Advisory Council formed by Mediterranean universities, companies, organisations and personalities of renowned prestige.

Objectives

Fostering actions and projects which contribute to mutual understanding, exchange and cooperation between the different Mediterranean countries, societies and cultures.

Promoting the progressive construction of a space of peace and stability, shared prosperity and dialogue between cultures and civilisations in the Mediterranean.

Description

IEMed adopts a clear role as a think tank specialised in Mediterranean relations based on a multidisciplinary and networking approach.

It encourages analysis, understanding and cooperation through the organisation of seminars, research projects, debates, conferences and publications, in addition to a broad cultural programme. IEMed publishes an annual report (available in Spanish and Catalan) that details the projects carried out during the year.

Beneficiaries

Experts, public authorities, citizens.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

29. Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)

Region: Euro-Mediterranean

Organisation responsible: UfM

Period: Since 2008



Union for the Mediterranean
Union pour la Méditerranée
الإتحاد من أجل المتوسط

Activity: The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) is an intergovernmental organisation bringing together the 28 European Union Member States and 15 countries from the Southern and Eastern shores of the Mediterranean. It provides a unique forum to enhance regional cooperation and dialogue in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Objectives

Empowering regional dialogue between the UfM Member States and stakeholders.

Fostering synergies among them.

Promoting cooperation projects and initiatives with a direct impact on the lives of people.

Description

The UfM gathers the 43 Member States' representatives together on a regular basis. It serves as a framework for policy dialogue and exchange of project ideas, experiences and best practices among governments, key international institutions and cooperation structures. The UfM provides a unique platform to formulate regional priorities and decide on specific cooperation initiatives to address the root causes of the current regional security and socio-economic challenges to foster enhanced regional integration and sustainable development.

Projects and initiatives are implemented within the framework of the UfM in six strategic priority areas which are business development, social and civil affairs, higher education and research, transport and urban development, water and environment, and energy and climate action.

Beneficiaries

Member-states, Euro-mediterranean organizations and institutions, NGOs, citizens.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(98) Contribute to supporting young people's socio-economic development with additional career options by fostering an entrepreneurial culture and offering entrepreneurship education, facilitating employment searches and job-matching, enacting regulations.

30. Muslims against Islamophobia

Region: Catalonia

Organisation responsible: McIslamofobia

Period: Since 2015



Activity: McIslamofobia is a platform against Islamophobia constituted by Muslim civil society (and also with the support of non-Muslim people and entities) where the common denominator is respect for Muslim religiosity and fighting against Islamophobia.

Objectives

- Defending civil and political rights of Catalan citizens and residents of Catalonia who, because of the fact they are Muslims, see them violated.
- Promoting the empowerment of Muslim Catalan citizens and Muslim residents of Catalonia.
- Promoting social and political activism for the normalization of Islam in society.

Description

McIslamofobia is basically working on denouncing and promoting the complaint against the discriminatory act or the crime of hatred, directed towards Muslim people. It acts in different areas, including institutional islamophobia, islamophobia in the media, social islamophobia, social networks, and violent extremism throughout advocacy, raising awareness campaigns, legal assistance and psychological support.

On this last issue, McIslamofobia advocates for break the cycle of hatred, extremism and in the worst cases of terrorism and death, through a new narrative and actions that build a European reality, truly secular, diverse and inclusive with shared values of respect for the rule of law and diversity.

Beneficiaries

Muslim people living in Catalonia, Catalan society.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(64) Promote anti-rumors networks to face hatred and intolerance and reinforce local resilience in face of the message of violent extremist.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(120) Design and implement awareness raising campaigns informing about the negative impact of violent extremist ideologies targeting the same audience of hate speech promoters.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(129) Ensure that Plans of Actions do not to focus exclusively on religious extremism, but consider instead the full range of extremist discourses and behaviors. Racist, ultra- nationalist or extreme-right ideologies are other current threats that foster violent extremism.

31. Casa Nostra Casa Vostra (CNCV)

Region: Catalonia

Organisation responsible: CNCV



Period: Since 2017

Activity: Campaign raised from civil society groups asking for the welcoming of refugees in Catalonia and the respect of migrants and refugees rights.

Objectives

- Promoting the right to migrate and right to asylum, the right to health and housing, the right to education and work, children rights and protection of minors, the right to public participation for migrants and refugees in Catalonia.
- Fostering a culture of peace and justice
- Combating hate speech and xenophobic practices.

Description

Casa Nostra, Casa Vostra gathers diverse entities working in Catalonia in the fields of migration and shelter, and under the campaign umbrella they have prepared a document with specific proposals presented to the local, Catalan and Spanish administrations. To pressure the governments, CNCV conducted the following initiatives:

- Collection of more than 121,000 signatures of the manifesto, delivered to the Parliament of Catalonia.
- Gathering more than 2000 entities adhered to the #VolemAcol·lir campaign.
- On 18F: half a million people in the street, the largest demonstration in the world for the rights of migrants and refugees
- On 11F: 15,000 people and more than 50 artists at the Great Concert for Refugees at the Palau Sant Jordi
- Collection of more than 211,000 euros of net profit to be distributed among projects of entities that work every day to improve the lives of refugees.

Stakeholders

Entities working in Catalonia in the fields of migration and shelter, Catalan society.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(64) Promote anti-rumors networks to face hatred and intolerance and reinforce local resilience in face of the message of violent extremist.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(120) Design and implement awareness raising campaigns informing about the negative impact of violent extremist ideologies targeting the same audience of hate speech promoters.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(129) Ensure that Plans of Actions do not focus exclusively on religious extremism, but consider instead the full range of extremist discourses and behaviors. Racist, ultra-nationalist or extreme-right ideologies are other current threats that foster violent extremism.

32. Stop Mare Mortum (SMM)

Region: Catalonia

Organisation responsible: SMM

Period: Since April 2015



Activity: Stop Mare Mortum is a citizen platform whose objective is to foster a change in European immigration and migration policies.

Objectives

Defending and promoting human rights and non-violence.

Denouncing the constant deaths in the Mediterranean, considered as a new form of genocide in the 21st century.

Calling to the responsibility of the states, of their citizenship and of the organizations that, with their internal and external decisions, generate mass displacement.

Promoting critical, ethical and transformative cooperation, while respecting the idiosyncrasy of the societies in which these actions are carried out.

Replacing the role of States and the European Union in the armed conflicts near the Mediterranean, which must be a measure of intervention aimed at stopping humanitarian crises.

Denouncing the arms market and the geostrategic interests that promote it; advocating for its prohibition.

Denouncing the lobbies and groups of economic interests that pressure states and institutions of the European Union to obtain private benefits.

Participating in public affairs, as a right and a duty that must be exercised.

Appealing to the citizens to position themselves and mobilize themselves for those issues that generate injustices and violate human rights, both in Catalonia and in the rest of the world.

Description

Their work is based on two main pillars: the raising awareness among citizens and having an impact at policy level. That's why they work on concentrations and mobilizations, talks and political proposals.

Beneficiaries

Catalan institutions and society.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(121) Strategically support and get engaged in civil resistance and nonviolent movements advocating for social change in face of injustice or political violence and terror. Strengthening the legitimacy of nonviolent movements acting in violent conflicts seem to be the most effective strategy to confront injustice, transform conflicts and reinforce community resilience.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

33. Lysistrata project

Country: Morocco

Organisation responsible: NOVACT and AMDH

Duration: 8 months (2011)



NOVACT

Activity: Lysistrata is a project conducted by NOVACT and the Moroccan Association for Human Rights in partnership with the Catalan Institute for Human rights to reinforce the role of women in the public space in Morocco.

Objectives

Improving the effective exercise of the right to political participation of women as right holders in Morocco.

Strengthening equal opportunities for men and women in civil society organizations, trade unions and political parties

Description

With an expected duration of 8 months, the LYSISTRATA project has set itself the following results:

- Strengthen awareness of the causes and conditions of discrimination against women in Morocco within civil society organizations, trade unions and political parties.
- Strengthen the capacities of future leaders in order to promote their integration into decision-making bodies and staff of civil society organizations, trade unions and political parties.
- Reform the internal codes and regulations of trade unions, parties and NGOs to promote gender equality.

Stakeholders

NOVACT, Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (IDHC), Moroccan Association for Human Rights (AMDH), Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation (ACCD) and with the participation of the SOC, la Generalitat de Catalunya, del Fondo Social Europeo, de la Iniciativa de Empleo Juvenil y la Unión Europea.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(90) Advocate for the inclusion of women representation in the planning and decision- making at governmental and institutional processes.

34. UNDP Global Meeting on Preventing Violent Extremism and Promoting Inclusive Development, Governance and Diversity.

Region: Global

Organisation responsible: UNDP

Date: 14-16 March 2017



UNDP

Activity: The Meeting was hosted by the Oslo Governance Centre, brought together close to 140 participants from diverse backgrounds working in 47 countries. This included representatives from governments; development agencies; civil society, including youth organizations and women's networks; academia; media; law enforcement and security communities to share and discuss experiences, lessons learned and approaches related to the prevention of violent extremism.

Objectives

Discussing experiences, lessons learned and approaches related to the prevention of violent extremism.

Description

UNDP has developed a global framework which highlights that prevention of violent extremism needs to look beyond strict security concerns to development-related causes of, and solutions to, the phenomenon.

In this vein, the following key messages emerged from the discussions:

- A strong multi-stakeholder preventative approach anchored in a human rights approach is needed, as well as focusing on addressing the root causes of violent extremism.
- Understanding and acknowledgement of the role of geopolitics and national politics in fuelling or preventing VE.
- Solutions include mechanisms to build both vertical social cohesion - between the state and the diversity of its population - and horizontal cohesion - between groups and individuals in communities to ensure peaceful and respectful coexistence.

Stakeholders

Governments, IGOs, NGOs, civil society.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

70. Promote an integrated framework to address violent extremism by all peaceful and nonviolent means. Preventing all forms of violent extremism requires conflict prevention and resolution, inclusive development, respect for human rights standards, and democracy reform.

GOAL 9: Promote the adoption of local, regional and National Plans of Actions

(128) Advocate for the adoption of local, regional and national plans of action to prevent violent extremism and ensure that the process of definition and adoption will include multi-stakeholder spaces of debate, and the participation of civil society.

35. Peace Action, Training and Research Institute of Romania (PATRIR)



Country: Romania

Organisation responsible: PATRIR

Period: Since 2001

Activity: PATRIR is a non-governmental, non-profit, politically independent organization in Cluj-Napoca, Romania. The institute has as basic principles non-violence, conflict transformation, the promotion of human rights through information and awareness raising by solutions oriented, social, political and economic analysis.

Objectives

Transforming the way the world deals with conflicts, working from the local to the global levels in partnership with communities, countries, and national and international organisations to make peacebuilding and the constructive transformation of conflicts the basis for sustainable peace.

Mobilizing and engaging citizens, governments, and national and international organisations to overcome all forms of direct, structural and cultural violence, and to join together to build direct, structural and cultural peace.

Description

PATRIR has diverse operational capabilities from research to training, direct engagement, peace operations, awareness raising, mobilization, and building of multistakeholder partnerships and alliances to prevent violence. It works upon request from conflict parties and local, national and international organisations and agencies to support violence prevention, peacebuilding, mediation and post-war recovery. It also offers training in peacebuilding.

Beneficiaries

Governments, IGOs, NGOs, experts, students.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

36. [Euromed Survey of Experts and Actors \(7th edition\)](#)

Region: Euro-Mediterranean

Organisation responsible: IEMed

Period: Summer 2016

Activity: The 7th Euromed Survey was conducted among 5,900 experts and actors from the 43 countries that are members of the Union for the Mediterranean.



Objectives

Illustrating the Euro-Mediterranean common dimension of the “refugee crisis” and the inter-dependency of policy responses.

Providing a quantitative analysis on the EuroMediterranean expert community views on issues related to management of human movements and migrations.

Providing qualitative research on the matter through a more in-depth analyses of a few strategic issues.

Description

The questionnaire is structured around four main groups of questions. First, it tackles the general perception of the migration and refugee situation in the Mediterranean. In a second part, it focuses on the EU’s challenges, policies and instruments, before turning to the special situation of Southern and Southeast Mediterranean countries. The last group of questions relates to bilateral, regional and international cooperation mechanisms.

Beneficiaries

Experts, IGOs, governments, citizens.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

37. Peace and Freedom Organization in Kurdistan (PFOK)

Country: Iraq

Organisation responsible: Peace Direct

Period: Since 2013

Activity: PFOK is a peace-building organisation based in Erbil, the capital of the Kurdistan region of Iraq.



Objectives

- Spreading the culture of peacebuilding, conflict resolution and ethics of non-violence.
- Assisting vulnerable people – such as IDPs, refugees and the poor.
- Promoting awareness of human rights, civic rights, and public freedoms.
- Promoting a spirit of volunteerism.

Description

PFOK works in two main projects:

'Human rights and public freedoms' project: PFOK works to raise awareness on human rights issues, with a particular emphasis on children's rights. This is done through human rights education, monitoring, and advocacy campaigns.

'Peace building and Non-Violence' programme: PFOK is raising awareness of non-violence among the Kurdistan citizens. That is achieved throughout networking among the national non-violence activists; addressing the causes of violence in the Kurdistan community; and supporting those affected by violence.

Beneficiaries

Kurdistan citizens and civil society actors.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(58) Develop participatory strategies to prevent the emergence of violent extremists, protect population from recruitment and from the threat of violent extremists, and support confidence-building measures at local level by providing appropriate platforms for dialogue and the early identification of grievances.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space.

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(70) Promote an integrated framework to address violent extremism by all peaceful and nonviolent means. Preventing all forms of violent extremism requires conflict prevention and resolution, inclusive development, respect for human rights standards, and democracy reform.

38. [Al Mesalla](#)

Country: Iraq

Organisation responsible: Un Ponte Per

Period: Since 2004

Activity: Al Mesalla was founded in 2004 in Baghdad, by the local staff members of the international organisation Un Ponte Per. The organisation is dedicated to developing the capacities of individuals and organisations in the field of human rights and non-violence.



Al Mesalla

Objectives

Spreading a culture of human rights and non-violence

Description

Al Mesalla works on training human rights defenders, encouraging individuals to reject violence and discrimination, and supporting victims of violence to be reintegrated within the society.

It has led numerous awareness campaigns promoting human rights and non-violence through TV documentaries, poster and leaflet distribution and the organising of workshops and events. In the north of the country it has supported the opening of local libraries which host computers and books on non-violence, while in the South it helps to monitor human rights issues in Iraqi jails.

In 2007, Al Mesalla launched the LAONF network which gathers 46 Iraqi organisations annually in a non-violence week across Iraq.

Beneficiaries

Iraqi citizens and civil society actors

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(58) Develop participatory strategies to prevent the emergence of violent extremisms, protect population from recruitment and from the threat of violent extremisms, and support confidence-building measures at local level by providing appropriate platforms for dialogue and the early identification of grievances.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space.

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(70) Promote an integrated framework to address violent extremism by all peaceful and nonviolent means. Preventing all forms of violent extremism requires conflict prevention and resolution, inclusive development, respect for human rights standards, and democracy reform.

39. [SUDS](#)

Region: Global

Organisation responsible: SUDS

Period: Since 2015



Activity: SUDS is an association based on the values of solidarity, feminism and internationalism, committed to a model of social transformation that contributes to creating alternatives to the capitalist, racist and patriarchal system, and to eradicate inequalities and profound iniquities.

Objectives

Working side by side with social organizations, especially feminists, both from the South and the North, to face the same global problems but from local strategies typical of each context.

Coordinate with networks and platforms to promote education and communication activities for transformation.

Defending social mobilization, civil disobedience and non-violent direct action as legitimate strategies of resistance, struggle and protest to fight the capitalist system and achieve a model of global justice.

Description

SUDS' main lines of action are the following:

- Feminisms, Rights of women and new models of relationships between people
- Political advocacy and social reporting
- Collective rights and common goods
- Communication for social transformation

Beneficiaries

Governments, NGOS, civil society actors, citizens

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(87) Mainstream gender perspectives across efforts to prevent all forms of violent extremists, in accordance to the UN Resolution 1325. Gender analysis of security-related decisions and interventions are needed to recognise new dimensions of violent extremism and how to prevent it.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(70) Promote an integrated framework to address violent extremism by all peaceful and nonviolent means. Preventing all forms of violent extremism requires conflict prevention and resolution, inclusive development, respect for human rights standards, and democracy reform.

40. Fotomovimiento

Region: Catalunya

Organisation responsible: Fotomovimiento

Period: Since 2011



Fotomovimiento

Activity: Fotomovimiento is a platform created by a group of photographers that met in 15M demonstrations in Plaça Catalonia. Since then, they work together by sharing their photographs of social movements, mobilization and different campaigns related to issues of social justice.

Objectives

Witnessing and spreading the social reality through images.

Description

All photographs taken by Fotomovimiento photographers are available in their website. They have worked on different projects, portraying issues ranging from protests against austerities to the situation in Gaza.

Beneficiaries

Open to the public.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

121. Strategically support and get engaged in civil resistance and nonviolent movements advocating for social change in face of injustice or political violence and terror. Strengthening the legitimacy of nonviolent movements acting in violent conflicts seem to be the most effective strategy to confront injustice, transform conflicts and reinforce community resilience.

124. Promote alternative narratives that address the drivers of violent extremism, including ongoing human rights violations.

41. Proxy Observatory

Region: Catalunya

Organisation responsible: Catalan Institute for Human Rights (IDHC)

Period: Since 2014



Activity: PROXI or the Online Project against Xenophobia and Intolerance in Digital Media is an initiative of various human rights entities to fight hate speech on the Internet.

Objectives

Fighting hate speech as well as its consequences, ranging from discrimination and stigmatization of people to hate crimes.

Description

The PROXI Observatory monitors daily the news about migrant and gypsy population in the three digital media with a highest audience in Spain (ElPais.com, ElMundo.es, 20minutos.es). News and comments are analyzed in order to observe the treatment of the information and to identify possible expressions of incitement to hatred. The results of this observation and its analysis are published monthly.

PROXI also provides counterarguments to hate speech with the elaboration of an alternative discourse based on human rights. It is done on the one hand, by participating directly in online commentary forums; on the other hand, elaborating articles and reports on cyberodium.

Beneficiaries

Open to the public.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of ALL forms of violent extremism

(51) Reinforce watch-dog and monitoring systems of all forms of violent extremism in the Euro-Mediterranean region, with a special focus in hate speech in traditional medias and authorities.

42. [Antinmigration Research Paper](#)



Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: Journalism and Research Foundation porCausa

Period: Since 2003

Activity: This work of analysis of the Foundation byCausa portrays the political antinmigration narrative in Europe. Throughout eleven countries - in addition to the European Parliament - the different case studies illustrate the rise of populist xenophobia.

Objectives

Approaching the current situation of anti-immigration policies in Europe with a very precise focus: what political parties say and how these ideas are transmitted to the political spectrum, how they slam into the electorate and how citizens react to them.

Description

All the cases studied have one or more parties that explicitly incorporate anti-immigrant and anti-refugee positions. According to our analysis, the real strength of these movements lies in their ability to contaminate the position of traditional parties and shift the axis of public debate to the right. The questioning of international asylum obligations, migration control agreements with failed states such as Libya, or institutional responses to Islamophobia are examples of this drift.

Authors

It is a project led by Gonzalo Fanjul, edited by Ana González-Paramo and coordinated by Elena Cabrera, in which a large team of social researchers from porCausa: Daniel Calderón, Irene Diego, Pedro Fernández de Castro, Ana González-Páramo, Jacobo Morillo, Fernando Ntutumu and Clara Sanchíz.

You can download the research paper [here](#).

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremists.

43. Iraqi Civil Society Solidarity Initiative (ICSSI)

Country: Iraq

Organisation responsible: ICSSI

Period: Since 2003



Activity: The Iraq Civil Society Solidarity Initiative (ICSSI) is an advocacy initiative meant to facilitate the process of building concrete links of solidarity between international civil society organizations and the growing Iraqi civil society, through practical projects that promote human rights and support the efforts against sectarian divisions, corruption and violence.

Objectives

Supporting advocacy campaigns and projects that promote human rights, a just peace, and all efforts to oppose sectarian conflict, corruption and violence in Iraq.

Ending the foreign occupation of Iraq and to advance dignity, human rights, and social justice for all Iraqi citizens through nonviolent action.

Description

ICSSI is organized in three main pillars:

Communications: gathering information on Iraqi civil society from social media and social networks, translating and publishing it on our websites, stimulating Iraqi CSOs to produce and share info on their activities, sharing news on actions and reports of international CSOs working on Iraq.

Campaigning and Advocacy: empowering campaigns led by Iraqi and international CSOs to promote human and environmental rights and build peace in Iraq, using a strategic approach in which we select priorities with Iraqi partners and seek constructive dialogue with local and national Iraqi authorities.

Solidarity: developing advocacy actions by which international partners can support and strengthen Iraqi campaigns, stimulating international networking, internships and cultural exchanges with Iraqis, calling for international volunteers to support Iraqi CSOs and to join them in Iraq when security conditions allow for it.

Beneficiaries

Civil society actors.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space.

(108) Promote the political space for non violent dialogue among all essential stakeholders and for the prevention of violent extremism. This dialogue should be based on the respect for the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Also, recognize and protect nonviolent civil society groups as essential partners in creating democratic and plural societies.

(115) Support the establishment of regional and global platforms for civil society, youth, women's organisations and religious leaders to enable them to share good practices and experience to improve work in their communities.

44. SAHWA Project

Country: Arab Mediterranean countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon)

Organisation responsible: CIDOB

Period: Since 2003



Activity: SAHWA Project brings together fifteen partners from Europe and Arab countries to research youth prospects and perspectives in a context of multiple social, economic and political transitions in five Arab Mediterranean countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon). The thematic axes around which the project revolved were education, employment and social inclusion, political mobilisation and participation, culture and values, international migration and mobility, gender, comparative experiences in other transitional contexts and public policies and international cooperation.

Objectives

Conceptualizing transition in Arab Mediterranean countries with a focus on youth, from an interdisciplinary perspective.

Mapping political, socio-economic and cultural change in the Arab Mediterranean world in a context of multiple transitions, focusing on identifying opportunities for youth, considered as a transformative agent.

Comparing similar transition processes in other historical contexts as possible models to inform the management of political and economic transformations in the Arab Mediterranean.

Informing policy-makers to achieve a better understanding of the role of youth and contribute to a better design of national public policies and EU cooperation to support change in the region.

Description

The SAHWA methodological approach has been articulated in two “moments”:

- A Multi-Country Youth Survey carried out amongst 10.000 young people in Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia to take the pulse of Arab youth in these countries.
- A Fieldwork in Local Context research to explore the youth conditions and values in different socio-economic contexts within each country and across countries.

Beneficiaries

Decision-makers, experts, civil society actors.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(96) Promote the inclusion of youth and educational organizations in the elaboration, monitoring and follow-up of prevention of violent extremism framework.

(97) Enhance the participation of youth population on designing and disseminating alternative narratives to prevent violent extremism. Bring new evidence on the contribution of young people as role models in preventing violence, conflict and violent extremism and support and promote new positive narratives on young people’s role in the prevention of violent extremism.

45. L'Islam, Objet Médiatique

Country: France

Organisation responsible: Skoli

Period: Since 2015

Activity: *Islam, media subject* is a study of textual data on the treatment of Islam in the French press between 1997 and 2015.



Erik Albers (Wikimedia Commons)

Objectives

Explaining the fluctuations that the subject of “Islam” undergoes in the French media landscape (event causalities-Islam).

Highlighting similarities and differences between Le Monde, Le Figaro and Libération in their treatment of Islam at national and international levels.

Moving on to a lexical and discursive analysis of the documents containing the terms “Islam” and “Muslim” in various periods for the purposes of examining the multiple frameworks and interpretative keys through which Islam is discussed.

Analysing the behaviour, in the documents, of the terms that have constructed the media imaginary around Islam.

Description

In a corpus of thousands of articles published during this period in three French newspapers (Le Monde, Libération and Le Figaro), the study records, analyzes and interprets the evolution of the occurrences of the terms “Islam”, “Muslim”, as well as words associated with them.

Beneficiaries

Journalists, Decision-makers, experts, civil society actors.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(55) Monitor the perpetrators and evolution of hate speech in social media by developing big data analysis and monitoring tools.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(127) Create coordination mechanisms between civil society and non-state stakeholders (journalists, social networks, etc.) to work on a declaration of principles to combat hate speech.

46. [START](#)



Region: World

Organisation responsible: University of Maryland

Period: Since 2015

Activity: The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism—better known as START—is a university-based research and education centre comprised of an international network of scholars committed to the scientific study of the causes and human consequences of terrorism in the United States and around the world.

Objectives

Conducting original investigations into fundamental questions about terrorism, including:

- What is the nature of terrorism in the world today? How has terrorist activity evolved over time? How does terrorism vary across geographies? And what do these trends indicate about likely future terrorism?
- Under what conditions does an individual or a group turn to terrorism to pursue its goals? What is the nature of the radicalization process?
- How does terrorism end? What are the processes of deradicalization and disengagement from terrorism for groups and individuals?
- What actions can governments take to counter the threat of terrorism?
- What impact does terrorism and the threat of terrorism have on communities, and how can societies enhance their resilience to minimize the potential impacts of future attacks?

Description

START experts apply a range of research methods to the exploration of these questions in order to deliver findings based on the best available open-source evidence and data. At the heart of START's work are the principles that the research it is conducting must be both scientifically rigorous and directly relevant to homeland security professionals.

Beneficiaries

Decision-makers, Academic community

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremism.

47. [Islamophobia, a challenge for us all Report](#)

Country: Britain

Organisation responsible: Runnymede Trust

Period: Since 1996

Activity: The Report was published by the Commission on British Muslims and Islamophobia established by the Runnymede Trust, an independent research and social policy agency, in 1996. The Commission, chaired by Professor Gordon Conway, is composed of eighteen members, and is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious committee.



Objectives

Countering Islamophobic assumptions that Islam is a single monolithic system, without internal development, diversity and dialogue.

Drawing attention to the principal dangers which Islamophobia creates or exacerbates for Muslim communities, and therefore for the well-being of society as a whole.

Setting recommendations for practical action – by government, teachers, lawyers, journalists, and by religious and community leaders.

Description

The methods employed for collection of the evidence was twofold. First, the comments and suggestions the Commission received from the consultation process were used and the report frequently quotes directly from them. Second, the report was produced after members of the Commission visited important Muslim communities in Bradford and Tower Hamlets.

Beneficiaries

Decision-makers, police forces, race equality councils, a wide range of Muslim organisations and a number of leading professional associations, universities, unions and think-tanks.

Summary of the Report available [here](#).

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremism.

48. [Quick Guide to Combat Islamophobia in Twitter](#)



Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: EsRacismo

Date: March 2016

Activity: Quick guide providing some tips to combat Islamophobic messages in Twitter.

Objectives

Contributing to an use of social networks free of hate speech.

Raising awareness about how to combat the spread of islamophobic messages in Twitter.

Description

Some of the tips given include avoiding using Islamophobic hastags, even when we want to argue against them; creating alternative tags, reporting hate speech, and supporting tolerant accounts and messages.

Beneficiaries

Twitter users.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(55) Monitor the perpetrators and evolution of hate speech in social media by developing big data analysis and monitoring tools.

49. Twist Islamophobia

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: Fundación de Cultura Islámica

Period: Since 2015



Activity: The Report was published by the Commission on British Muslims and Islamophobia established by the Runnymede Trust, an independent research and social policy agency, in 1996. The Commission, chaired by Professor Gordon Conway, is composed of eighteen members, and is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious committee.

Objectives

Countering Islamophobic assumptions and prejudices by offering solid arguments based on the Islamic culture and on History.

Providing alternative narratives and views in front of existing stereotypes.

Description

Website that through an objective research offers counterarguments to fight against Islamophobic discrimination, share experiences and stories and offer material and multimedia resources to offer a more comprehensive view on Arab and Islamic societies. They provide information related to intercultural coexistence as well as videos and images to raise awareness and to understand that we are not different from each other.

Beneficiaries

Open to the public.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(55) Monitor the perpetrators and evolution of hate speech in social media by developing big data analysis and monitoring tools.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(127) Create coordination mechanisms between civil society and non-state stakeholders (journalists, social networks, etc) to work on a declaration of principles to combat hate speech.

50. Euro-Arab Foundation (FUNDEA)

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: FUNDEA

Period: Since 1996



Activity: The Euro-Arab Foundation for Higher Studies is a highly specialised institution that works within the fields of cooperation, training and research.

Objectives

Promoting cultural, scientific and economic relations between Europe and the Arab World throughout the spreading of scientific and humanistic knowledge produced in universities and other centres for scientific research or artistic creation, either national or international, in order to contribute to the reinforcement of the dialogue between Arab and European States.

Description

The Foundation focuses on the promotion of studies and research as well as platforms and forums of discussion and debate. By means of collaboration agreements, the Foundation maintains relations with educational, cultural, research and economic institutions in order to strengthen ties among countries in Europe and in the Arab World.

Beneficiaries

Students, experts, decision-makers, civil society actors.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

51. Prevent Extremism Training

Country: Britain

Organisation responsible: Active Change Foundation

Period: 2017-2018



Activity: Active Change Foundation challenges, educates and raises awareness of the many vulnerabilities, issues and events that can lead to radicalisation and extremism. Young people are the primary recipients of their work, as teaching them to safeguard themselves and their communities, is the key to creating a safer future.

Objectives

- Providing knowledge on:
 - Understanding extremists' narratives, ideologies and views.
 - Recognising the current threat picture and how it evolves.
 - Identifying recruitment processes.
 - Characterising people's vulnerabilities to extremism.
 - Formulating counter-narratives to extremism narratives.
 - Creating an intervention plan to counter radicalisation.

Description

Active Change Foundation facilitates training and experience to statutory sector partners we provided a vital role in tackling extremism and anti-social behaviour. Training delivered in schools, universities and local authorities served to empower young people and workers, provided them with motivation and the knowledge to identify and prevent extremism.

Beneficiaries

Vulnerable youth, university students, local authorities.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(97) Enhance the participation of youth population on designing and disseminating alternative narratives to prevent violent extremism. Bring new evidence on the contribution of young people as role models in preventing violence, conflict and violent extremism and support and promote new positive narratives on young people's role in the prevention of violent extremism.

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

52. Five-Point Test for Journalists

Region: World

Organisation responsible: Ethical Journalism Network

Period: 2017-2018



Activity: The five-point test of speech for journalism in context has been developed by EJN advisers and is based upon international standards. It highlights some questions to be asked in the gathering, preparation and dissemination of news and information that will help journalists and editors place what is said and who is saying it in an ethical context.

Objectives

Raising awareness among journalists and media professionals through education of the importance of ethics, human rights and good governance in the exercise of journalism and the administration of news media.

Strengthening through education the capacity of media professional groups in their promotion of ethical standards and good governance in the monitoring and supervision of journalism.

Description

The Five-Point Test helps journalists to determine what is hate speech taking into consideration the wider context in which people express themselves. They must focus not just on what is said, but what is intended. It's not just a matter of law or socially acceptable behaviour; it's a question of whether speech aims to do others harm, particularly at moments when there is the threat of immediate violence.

Beneficiaries

Journalists

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

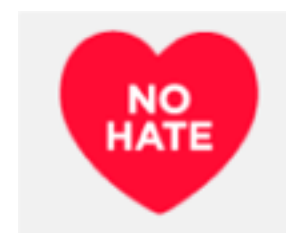
(127) Create coordination mechanisms between civil society and non-state stakeholders (journalists, social networks, etc.) to work on a declaration of principles to combat hate speech.

53. [WE CAN!](#)

Region: World

Organisation responsible: No Hate Speech Movement

Period: 2012-2014



Activity: WE CAN! presents communicative and educational approaches and tools for youth and other human rights activists to develop their own counter and alternative narratives to hate speech.

Objectives

Raising awareness among journalists and media professionals through education of the importance of ethics, human rights and good governance in the exercise of journalism and the administration of news media.

Strengthening through education the capacity of media professional groups in their promotion of ethical standards and good governance in the monitoring and supervision of journalism.

Description

It is designed for working with young people from the age of 13. Based on the principles of human rights education and youth participation, WE CAN! complements the manual Bookmarks. Bookmarks is published to support the No Hate Speech Movement youth campaign for human rights online. Bookmarks is useful for educators wanting to address hate speech online from a human rights perspective, both inside and outside the formal education system. The manual is designed for working with learners aged 13 to 18 but the activities can be adapted to other age ranges. You can access Bookmarks [here](#).

Beneficiaries

Journalists

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(127) Create coordination mechanisms between civil society and non-state stakeholders (journalists, social networks, etc.) to work on a declaration of principles to combat hate speech.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

54. Plataforma Ciudadana contra la Islamofobia

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: Plataforma Ciudadana contra la Islamofobia

Activity: The Citizens Platform against Islamophobia is a non-profit organisation whose objective is to combat discrimination and intolerance against Islam.



Objectives

Raising awareness about Islamophobia and calling for measures to deal with it.

Description

The Platform carries out different activities, among them: Reporting of hate speech crimes, awareness-raising campaigns including submission of reports on Islamophobia, participation in mobilizations and in different forums and specialized meetings.

Beneficiaries

Citizenship

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(127) Create coordination mechanisms between civil society and non-state stakeholders (journalists, social networks, etc.) to work on a declaration of principles to combat hate speech.

55. Let's advertise Common Values Project

Country: Italy

Organisation responsible: Africa e Mediterraneo



Activity: Projects consisting of students and teachers from around 25 schools addressing through arts what the values shared by different systems of thought, both secular and religious, are and how can they influence our perception of the “other”.

Objectives

Facilitating communication in the field of values in a multicultural and multi-religious society.

Encouraging the children to reflect on the fact that the different religions, and all the secular concepts, share moral values of whose understanding can promote mutual respect and a social bond.

Fighting false knowledge, worries and fears rooted in different cultural systems about “the other”.

Description

In order to do this “Pubblicizziamo I Valori Comuni” uses materials made in the European project “Common Values” in which five different common issues of significant importance were identified: love and forgiveness, non-violence, mutual respect, generosity, anti-discrimination. Four writers of international accolade (Pascale Fonteneau, Thomas Gunzig, Carl Norac, Abdourahman Waberi) were thereafter involved in the drafting of the five narratives used in the classes: *L'appello* by Pat Masioni, *La riserva* by Titi Faustin, *Hisham e Isotta* by Simon Pierre Mbumbo, *Se mi segui intorno al mondo...* by Fifi Mukuna e *Compito a casa* by Chrisany.

In addition, the project has been successfully integrated into the cross-curriculum framework involving different disciplines in the analysis of the issues addressed in the workshop giving for a wider educative perspective.

Beneficiaries

Students and teachers from around 25 Italian schools.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

(101) Explore means of introducing civic and peaceful education into school curricula, textbooks, teaching materials and trainings and awareness to teachers.

56. Gender and Islamophobia

Region: Basque Country

Organisation responsible: SOS Racismo

Date: 6-7th October 2017

Activity: Along the two days, different meetings and workshops were organized, where experts, activists, researchers and institutional representatives will reflect on the discrimination faced by people of Muslim culture or religion, especially women, as well as anyone who can be assimilated to this group.



Objectives

Breaking stereotypes and sharing a more pluralist vision of women of Muslim culture or religion, leaving aside the dominant and often skewed view we receive through most media.

Advocating for the negotiation of a state policy that addresses discrimination in all its aspects, demanding a comprehensive law against discrimination, effective protection of victims, as well as a greater shared effort to improve coexistence.

Description

The first working session discussed good institutional practices and addressed the role of public institutions to ensure coexistence and plurality. It counted on the participation of Fatima Taleb, counselor for Coexistence and Citizen Participation in Badalona City Council.

A second part of the meeting focused on discussing feminist dialogues, it counted with the participation of the Moroccan activist and the UN Human Rights Award 2013 -Khadija Ryadi.

The third working session analyzed the dominant social and media discourses about Muslim people, which are the basis of the fears, stereotypes, prejudices and discriminatory attitudes that they face.

Stakeholders

Organized by SOS Racismo in collaboration with the Universidad del País Vasco (EHU) Directorate for Equality, the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (FAMI), the Department of Cultural Diversity of the City Council of Donostia / San Sebastián and ZAS! (Red Basque Antirumors).

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(91) Support and strengthen existing women's organisations and networks to play their peacebuilding and reconciliation roles in formal mechanisms and institutions at all decision-making levels.

(92) Expose how violent extremisms affect to citizens according to their gender identity and sexual orientation and promote critical thinking on their role on prevention.

57. Womens Against Islamophobia

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: SOS Racismo

Date: May 2017

Activity: Training sessions offered to women to provide tools to combat islamophobia in all its manifestations.



Objectives

- Contributing to women's capacity-building to fight Islamophobia and discrimination.
- Promoting Muslim women migrants' empowerment and inclusion in participation processes.
- Providing tools to society and professionals to improve the intervention processes of these women.

Description

These workshops will provide women with the skills to develop response strategies that allow them to deal individually or collectively with situations of rejection or discrimination through various strategies: acquiring knowledge about the phenomenon called gender islamophobia; becoming aware of the necessary non-internalization of these manifestations as normal and acceptable facts, and handling arguments and communication skills.

Beneficiaries

Exclusive for women.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(91) Support and strengthen existing women's organisations and networks to play their peacebuilding and reconciliation roles in formal mechanisms and institutions at all decision-making levels.

(92) Expose how violent extremisms affect to citizens according to their gender identity and sexual orientation and promote critical thinking on their role on prevention.

(95) Advocate for the implementation of protection mechanisms for vulnerable and targeted communities, including youth and women, to prevent them from embracing violent extremism (Sometimes under a double discrimination: gender and conflict situation).

58. Anti-Islamophobia Declaration

Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: FUNC1

Date: 2004

Activity: Publication of a declaration with policy recommendations to fight Islamophobia.



Objectives

Contributing to the improvement of intercultural relations and the eradication of prejudices which, for centuries, have tarnished the vision of the Islamic culture.

Description

The declaration entails the formulation of policy recommendations in the fields of education, information and economy. Interestingly, the ones regarding education include:

To improve the content of teaching programs and textbooks in the context of the international program "Islam in school textbooks" to present a balanced and objective view of the history of Islamic civilization, avoiding the secular stereotype of Islam as threat, to include Islam in the main branches of study: history, art, philosophy and law, among others; to include the history of Islam from the religious point of view in theology courses and to develop programs for the exchange of students and professors in the context of university cooperation between Spain and the Islamic world.

Beneficiaries

Decision-makers, civil society actors, citizens.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

(101) Explore means of introducing civic and peaceful education into school curricula, textbooks, teaching materials and trainings and awareness to teachers.

59. Reimagining Muslim Spaces Study

Country: US

Organisation responsible: Institute for Social Policy and Understanding

Date: June 2017

Activity: Reimagining Muslim Spaces Study creates a roadmap to help communities transform their current spaces into ones that are inclusive to all community members and responsive to their collective need. In order to bring the research directly to communities, ISPU has created an Inclusivity Workshop Toolkit, including videos, participant surveys, and exercises that centers can use to address issues at hand and create an action plan for incorporating study recommendations.



Objectives

Stimulating and supporting mosques and community centres to meet the diverse social, civic, and economic needs of their congregants with special attention to often marginalised groups, including women, youth, and converts.

Description

ISPU identified exemplary models of mosques and community centers that have high participation rates for young people, with a special focus on women and converts, and exceptional programs that meet the needs of their constituents. Through using this data-driven research approach, coupled with actionable recommendations, the RMS Study aspires to move the concept of being “unmosqued” from a buzzword to a solvable social challenge.

ISPU has developed a community education toolkit, including case studies and community briefs, that mosques and community centers can use to practically implement the RMS Study’s recommendations. These case studies focus on engagement and inclusivity, social service programming, civic engagement models, and governance issues.

Beneficiaries

Decision-makers, civil society actors, citizens.

Access to the Inclusivity Workshop Toolkit [here](#).

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(107) Advocate and monitor the provision of basic services in a non-discriminatory manner, ensure accountability for service delivery and the extension of state services at local level, and create an environment where entrepreneurship can flourish and societies can become more peaceful, fair and inclusive.

(108) Promote the political space for nonviolent dialogue among all essential stakeholders and for the prevention of violent extremism. This dialogue should be based on the respect for the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Also, recognize and protect nonviolent civil society groups as essential partners in creating democratic and plural societies.

60. [Women in the Mediterranean Space: Identity, Political Participation, Leadership and Emancipation Forum](#)

City: Jerez de la Frontera

Organisation responsible: Fundación Tres Culturas

Date: 24-25 May 2017

Activity: First of the three major meetings to be held this year under the Alqantara program: Bridges for Dialogue and Understanding, which the Foundation develops in paternity with the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Residents and Moroccan Migration Affairs.



Objectives

Serving as a platform to make women visible as a driver of change in different spheres, from politics to culture, through the world of economy and business, traditionally associated with a more masculine image.

Description

The Forum counted on the participation of many personalities, which showed their experiences in the fields mentioned above, while exchanging ideas in an open and constructive debate. In addition, the Foundation prepared a complete program of parallel activities in which culture (in three of its various facets: film, photography and dance) played a predominant role.

Stakeholders

Fundación Tres Culturas and the Ministry in Charge of Residents Abroad and Migration Affairs of Morocco organize together with the Diputación de Cádiz and the City Council of Jerez de la Frontera.

Access to the Forum Program [here](#).

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(91) Support and strengthen existing women's organisations and networks to play their peacebuilding and reconciliation roles in formal mechanisms and institutions at all decision-making levels.

61. INGYouth Speakers Program

Country: US

Organisation responsible: Islamic Networks Group

Date: 24-25 May 2017

Activity: The INGYouth Speakers Program empowers young Muslims to formally and informally present on Islam and Muslims.



Objectives

Countering prejudice and bullying by increasing young American Muslims' religious literacy.

Building confidence in their Islamic identities based on a sound understanding of their faith.

Inspiring bridge-building between American Muslims and people of other faiths, and/or those with no faith.

Preventing extremism which is often based on ignorance of authentic religious teachings.

Description

The program consist of a set of presentations focusing on various aspects of Muslim life and history. Topics include: Getting to Know American Muslims, A History of Muslims in America, Muslim Contributions to Civilization, and Muslim Women Beyond the Stereotypes.

It also includes tips about how to share and present youth's experiences as Muslims with their friends and classmates in a respectful and educational manner.

In the Anti-Bullying section, a Bullying Prevention Guide for educators, parents and mosques can be downloaded.

Beneficiaries

Young American Muslims

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

(101) Explore means of introducing civic and peaceful education into school curricula, textbooks, teaching materials and trainings and awareness to teachers.

62. [Anna Lindh Education Handbook on Intercultural Citizenship in the Euro-Mediterranean Region](#)

Region: Euro Mediterranean

Organisation responsible: Anna Lindh Foundation

Date: 24-25 May 2017



Anna Lindh Foundation

Activity

Handbook developed during 3 years by educators from the Mediterranean region and Europe. It is a tool to support learning with young people focused on the knowledge and skills to play an active role in civic life at the local and international level.

Objectives

Empowering and supporting youth voices to enhance a shared culture of dialogue in the Euro-med region.

Ensuring young people to acquire social, civic and intercultural competences.

Involving and providing them with the opportunity to have a say in the definition of their own future and priorities to create a real space of dialogue in the region.

Providing intercultural learning resources that offer a common terminology and shared methodologies for the construction of a community of values through an educational perspective.

Description

The Handbook covers both theoretical and practical aspects of intercultural citizenship learning, including practical case-studies from across the Mediterranean region. It consists of a tool to provide with intercultural competences to educators, youth, civil society and families preparing all of them for an active and positive citizenship participation and by making intercultural dialogue an effective instrument to face the phenomena of intolerance in the Euro-Mediterranean societies.

Beneficiaries

Euro-Mediterranean youth and educators.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

(101) Explore means of introducing civic and peaceful education into school curricula, textbooks, teaching materials and trainings and awareness to teachers.

63. Young Arab Voices

Region: Euro Mediterranean (special focus on Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco)

Organisation responsible: Debate Foundation, British Council and the Anna Lindh Foundation

Period: 2011-2014



Activity: The Young Arab Voices regional programme , since its launch in 2011, aims at providing opportunities, tools, and capacity building for the involvement of youth in running and managing effective debates for the purpose of enriching the pluralistic democratic dialogue existing in the Arab world.

Objectives

Increasing young people's skills for public debate.

Providing platforms for youth from diverse backgrounds to meet and exchange views.

Providing targeted support for young bloggers in terms of outreach work at the grass-root level, enabling them to bridging the gap between virtual and public space.

Description

The 'Young Arab Voices' regional project is working on creating and facilitating:

A programme of youth debates and exchange across targeted countries which will consist of the setting up of debating clubs, to be sustained through the network of trained facilitators, and the mobilization and organization of debating forums involving diverse young people.

A regional resource network and a set of training tools for facilitating further debate which will provide a platform of support to debate clubs being developed in the targeted countries, as well as a platform of exchange for facilitators to share good practice and offer peer-to-peer support. The training tools will be produced by adapting existing support materials and training modules in terms of language (Arabic) and content (cultural relevance).

Stakeholders

The 'Young Arab Voices' regional project is jointly managed by the British Council and the Anna Lindh Foundation and co-financed by both the European Union and the UK government's Arab Partnership Initiative (2011 - 2014).

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(99) Advocate for the inclusion of youth representation and participation in the political space through educational programs, especially on the planning and decision-making at governmental and institutional process, without discrimination. Importance to include all possible youth population: local and immigrants.

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

64. DAWRAK: Citizens for Dialogue

Region: Arab countries of the Union for the Mediterranean

Organisation responsible: Anna Lindh Foundation

Period: 2011-2014



Activity: The Young Arab Voices regional programme , since its launch in 2011, aims at providing opportunities, tools, and capacity building for the involvement of youth in running and managing effective debates for the purpose of enriching the pluralistic democratic dialogue existing in the Arab world.

Objectives

Providing civil society organisations and individuals with skills for participating in public life and contributing to build open and plural societies.

Facilitating people, particularly youth and women, with spaces, opportunities and tools for intercultural dialogue, participation and advocacy.

Description

The Programme brings together civil society practitioners for innovative Training, Exchanges and Networking opportunities conveys also encounters with local, national and international Institutions to promote a culture of dialogue and active participation in public life.

Beneficiaries

Civil society practitioners of the Arab countries of the Union for the Mediterranean. The Programme will be open to NGO's and experts of other Euromed countries with an experience in civil society participation and intercultural dialogue.

Watch a short [Video](#) about the programme.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(113) Create mechanisms for civil society awareness on their rights, roles and responsibilities and Lobby the international community institutions to adopt mechanisms to protect and empower civil society.

(115) Support the establishment of regional and global platforms for civil society, youth, women's organisations and religious leaders to enable them to share good practices and experience to improve work in their communities.

65. Erbil Marathon

Country: Iraq

Organisation responsible: Erbil Marathon
Organization for Sport & Peace

Period: 2011-2014



Muhammed Ahmed

Activity: Erbil Marathon use sport and running as a tool for spreading peace and establish love and non-violence in the community.

Objectives

Increasing awareness of the Iraqi society to the concept of peace and community building through sport.

Providing an opportunity for people of all backgrounds and regions in Iraq to work together and a commitment to peace and non-violence in the country.

Providing an opportunity for the international community to stand up publicly (and running!) In solidarity with the Iraqis in their struggle for human rights, peace and justice.

Educating young people about Iraq's new and exciting ways of peace and community building through sport, and renounce violence.

Description

Erbil International marathon for peace and development will not only host the professional runners, but also sports fans, whether they are individuals or families or people with special needs of any gender, where they can participate individually or in groups representing non-governmental organizations, government ministries, and youth clubs and student trade unions or any other informal groups, to compete in one of the following races (2 km, 10 km, full marathon 42.194 km) where many prizes will be awarded to the winners.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(113) Create mechanisms for civil society awareness on their rights, roles and responsibilities and Lobby the international community institutions to adopt mechanisms to protect and empower civil society.

(115) Support the establishment of regional and global platforms for civil society, youth, women's organisations and religious leaders to enable them to share good practices and experience to improve work in their communities.

66. [International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence \(ICSR\)](#)

City: London

Organisation responsible: Department of War Studies at King's College London.

Period: Since 2008

Activity

ICSR is an independent and non-partisan research centre based in the Department of War Studies at King's College London.

Objectives

Producing first class, rigorous research.

Educating the public and help policymakers and practitioners find more intelligent solutions in dealing with radicalisation and political violence.

Description

ICSR's research focuses in four main areas, namely Countering Terrorist Financing, Jihadist Media Strategy, Western Foreign Fighters in Syria, De-Radicalisation and Europe's New Far Right.

In addition to research, ICSR facilitates systematic, outcome-driven dialogues, bringing together the world's leading experts with the people who can make things happen.

Stakeholders

ICSR has partnerships with five great academic institutions: King's College London; the University of Pennsylvania; the Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya (Israel); the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy; and Georgetown University.

ICSR is affiliated with TRENDS Research and Advisory in Abu Dhabi, the Centre for Policy Research in New Delhi, and the Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies in Islamabad.



GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

67. [UKSSD](#)

Country: Syria

Organisation responsible: UKSSD

Period: Since 2012



Activity: UKSSD is an independent assembly consisting of both Syrian and international students who work together to support students and civilians in conflict areas in the Middle East. The UKSSD is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization; thus, UKSSD is not affiliated with the government or with any other political parties.

Objectives

Creating a place within Syria where students and civilians can continue to interact with the community and work towards a peaceful and democratic Syrian society for the future.

Description

UKSSD volunteer teams in Syria run projects, activities and civic campaigns on a regular basis to attain this goal and prevent violence and achieve stability to improve the lives of many Syrians. They work to attain a peaceful and tolerant civil society through campaigns, workshops seminars and public events in order to achieve peaceful co-existence among all Syrian community members and groups. One of the biggest awareness campaigns is Peace One Day, an annual event on the 21st of September. *Peace One Day* consists of a one-week program full of campaigns, seminars, workshops, raising awareness by the distribution of brochures and flyers, poetry evenings, sports, a peace walk and a final social gathering where all political leaders, civil organizations and the local community are invited.

Beneficiaries

Syrian civil society actors and citizens.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(108) Promote the political space for nonviolent dialogue among all essential take holders and for the prevention of violent extremism. This dialogue should be based on the respect for the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Also, recognize and protect nonviolent civil society groups as essential partners in creating democratic and plural societies.

68. [The Road to Ninevah: Social Cohesion, Peace, Coexistence](#)

Country: Iraq

Organisation responsible: Un Ponte Per

Period: Since 2012



Activity: Peacebuilding program carried out in areas previously occupied by Daesh, specifically like the Nineveh Plains.

Objectives

Strengthening the capacities of Iraqi civil society organizations to engage in mediation, dialogue, processes for reconciliation and restorative justice among displaced communities.

Avoiding further conflicts by reinforcing intra-community relations.

Description

It involves civil society actors, activist networks, local authorities, religious leaders and young people of minority communities, aimed at preventing and transforming local conflicts by nonviolent means. Local peacemakers and Local Peace Committees counter the logic of private vengeance and encourage instead dialogue, reconciliation and restorative justice, through the direct participation of all of the parties involved. It counted on the participation of the local civil society organisations, provincial council and affected communities in Zumar, Sinuni, Wana and Rabi'a in Nineveh Province, who developed and implemented customized approaches to local / community-based reconciliation and peacebuilding.

Stakeholders

UNDP-funded project run by the and Un Ponte Per (UPP) and PATRIR Department of Peace Operations.

Watch the short film [here](#).

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(115) Support the establishment of regional and global platforms for civil society, youth, women's organisations and religious leaders to enable them to share good practices and experience to improve work in their communities.

69. [We Love Tripoli](#)

City: Tripoli

Organisation responsible: We Love Tripoli (WLT)

Period: Since 2009



Activity: WLT is a Lebanese youth-led organization promoting cultural, social & environmental activism in Tripoli, Lebanon. It works away from political and religious agendas.

Objectives

Change Tripoli's image as an extremist-driven and violent city.

Promoting youth activism in Tripoli by encouraging youth to take action for the change they want to see in their city.

Description

We Love Tripoli hosts weekend photo-shooting excursions called "Shoot as you walk", where members meet to take pictures of the city's hidden treasures and then post them online. 17th September, We Love Tripoli organized a photo walk and a food tasting event for 100 youth leaders from 50 nationalities participating in Shape Mena 2017.

They organize volunteering activities in cultural, social & environmental fields.

Beneficiaries

Tripoli's youth

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(105) Advocate for the provision of public and local entertainment facilities for youth without discrimination, in order to conduct cultural, artistic, sports and entertainment activities.

70. [Shape MENA](#)

Region: MENA

Organisation responsible: Global Shapers

Period: Since 2009



Activity: Shape MENA is the annual regional gathering of the Global Shapers Community in the Middle East and North Africa Region. A “SHAPE” is a Shaper-organized gathering that typically targets Shapers in a region or sub-region. The event is an opportunity for the MENA Shapers to interact, exchange knowledge and expertise resulting in stronger community spirit and cross Hub collaboration, leaving a positive impact in our societies.

Objectives

Bringing young agents of change under one roof in a catalytic experience to foster connection and collaboration.

Dissolving the restrictions that borders inflict on sparking connection, engaging minds and collaborative creativity.

Description

SHAPE MENA 2017 consisted of a 3-day event that brought together over 150 young leaders from across the region in an effort to map out Shapers’ roles in solving some of the MENA’s most common and pressing challenges.

Beneficiaries

Young activists from the MENA region.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(99) Advocate for the inclusion of youth representation and participation in the political space through educational programs, especially on the planning and decision-making at governmental and institutional process, without discrimination. Importance to include all possible youth population: local and immigrants.

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

71. [PeaceWomen Programme](#)



Region: World

Organisation responsible: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

Period: Since 2000

Activity: PeaceWomen monitors, informs and advocates for women's rights and participation in conflict situations and works to promote gender analysis in conflict prevention.

Objectives

Ensuring that women's rights and participation are not disregarded in international peace and security efforts.

Promoting a progressive gender-perspective in preventing conflict and creating peace through women's full and equal participation.

Bridging global and local efforts to implement a holistic and transformative Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

Description

Based in the New York Office of WILPF, PeaceWomen facilitates monitoring of the United Nations system, with a particular focus on the Women, Peace and Security agenda, including resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, and 2122, which recognise the importance of acknowledging and integrating women's experience into issues of peace and security.

Beneficiaries

UN Security Council, member states, UN and civil society actors

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(87) Mainstream gender perspectives across efforts to prevent all forms of violent extremists, in accordance to the UN Resolution 1325. Gender analysis of security-related decisions and interventions are needed to recognize new dimensions of violent extremism and how to prevent it.

72. Youth Can Organization

Country: Tunisia

Organisation responsible: Youth Can Organization

Period: Since 2014



Activity: Youth Can is a non-governmental, non-profit and independent civil organization in Tunisia founded by young people and for young people as to share the idea of the power of youth as catalysts in today's Tunisian society.

Objectives

Empowering young people to take active participation in the development of a democratic society through active citizenship and social activism as well active political participation including running for elections.

Description

Being founded in 2014, we have been managing to grow as an organization and provide structure for young people to learn and develop personally and professionally into critical thinkers and proactive citizens of their community. Today we count over than 500 young members from 24 governorates of Tunisia.

Youth Can works on:

- Initiating personal development of young people through youth work and non-formal education and capacity building trainings.
- Raising awareness of young people about active citizenship as a powerful tool to influence social development.
- Giving opportunities to young people to implement youth initiatives and creatively express their opinions and attitudes.
- Promoting the rights and liberties of young people (youth mobility and intercultural understanding)
- Engaging young people in the political process and elections.

Beneficiaries

Tunisian youth

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

73. SAiD: Attention and Reporting Service for Victims of Racism and Xenophobia

Region: Catalonia

Organisation responsible: SOS Racisme Catalunya

Period: Since 1992



Activity: SAiD is a free service for people or groups that have suffered racist discrimination of any kind. It assists those people, groups and collectives who have been victims or witnesses, acts and / or racist or xenophobic behaviors, as well as denounce the unequal application of their rights.

Objectives

Restoring the rights of people or groups that have suffered racist discrimination of any kind, accompanying and advising them at all times.

Reporting legal and publicly racist situations and discriminations that occur in any area of society.

-Informing and disseminate the rights that people have in promoting full citizenship.

Promoting the social and legislative changes necessary to eradicate racist discrimination received from strategic litigation.

Studying racism based on testimonies and experience, carrying out reports and work proposals for its eradication.

Description

SAiD provides:

-Conflict management through mediation, legal denunciation, complaint by administrative channels and/or public complaint.

-Legal representation in the criminal complaint of hate crimes with racist motivation.

-Psychological support and social support when necessary.

-Information and advice on the basic rights of any citizen, regardless of their origin or belonging to an ethnic group.

All services are free, managed by professionals with experience and committed to human rights.

Beneficiaries

Any person living in Catalonia.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(72) Support and mainstream the message of victims of hate crimes and hate speech promoting a message of tolerance and mutual understanding. Victims can be the main actor for change.

(73) Foster the use of strategic litigation as a mean of protection and guarantee against discrimination, hate speech, hate crimes, terrorism and structural violence.

74. Closeness to the Arab World Course

City: Barcelona

Organisation responsible: Associació Catalunya-Líban

Date: 14-17th November 2017

Activity: The Catalunya-Líban Association organizes a course to introduce participants into the plurality and diversity of the Arab World.



Associació Catalunya-Líban

Objectives

Contributing to knowledge and solidarity to combat racism and discrimination.

Description

It consisted of four sessions dealing with the following issues:

1st session: Ethnic and religious plurality in the Arab world. Geographical, political and economic importance. Conflicts. In charge of Ghassan Saliba, responsible for the Arab world at CCOO in Catalonia and the Catalunya-Líban Association.

2nd session: Sociopolitical reality and policies of solidarity and cooperation in Lebanon. In charge of Ghassan Saliba, responsible for the Arab world at CCOO in Catalonia and the Catalunya-Líban Association

3rd session: Interculturality, diversity, equality and against Islamophobia
The diversity of the Islamic fact from its ritual languages and symbols.

4th session: Palestine, the central cause of the Arab world. Policies of solidarity, movements of Palestinian women and struggle for national liberation. Both in charge of Zuhur Dalo, president of the Palestinian community in Catalonia and specialist in the Arab and Islamic world.

Beneficiaries

The training is aimed at entities, institutions and workers in contact with the different groups from the Arab world, as well as all those interested in matters of solidarity and cooperation.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(64) Promote anti-rumors networks to face hatred and intolerance and reinforce local resilience in face of the message of violent extremist.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(120) Design and implement awareness raising campaigns informing about the negative impact of violent extremist ideologies targeting the same audience of hate speech promoters.

75. Euro-Mediterranean Women's Foundation

Region: Euro-Mediterranean

Organisation responsible: IEMed and Union for the Mediterranean

Date: Since 2013

Activity: The Foundation is a non-profit independent organisation structured as a network of networks bringing together all gender equality actors in the Euro-Mediterranean space.



Objectives

Advancing in the common fight for equal rights of women and men to participate in political, economic, civil and social life.

Eradicating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls.

Encouraging a change in attitude and behaviour in favour of gender equality.

Description

The Foundation establishes links between knowledge and action. It connects people and projects to make gender equality advance by developing innovative tools to strengthen the role of women in the Euro-Mediterranean space. The sharing and pooling of resources is essential to make equality evolve in the current framework of economic, institutional and social crisis. The Foundation works to make possible that successful practices undertaken by civil society and the public institutions in terms of equality are reproduced in other contexts.

It is achieved through:

-Promoting dialogue, encourage networking, foster partnerships and facilitate synergies between gender equality actors involved in improving women's living conditions.

-Developing the production and transmission of knowledge on equality, women and gender, and monitor the progress of the commitments of the UfM States in terms of gender equality at a local and civil society level.

-Supporting and increase the visibility of actors' initiatives aimed at empowering women and advocating public policies sensitive to women's rights.

Beneficiaries

All gender equality actors in the Euro-Mediterranean space.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(88) Build the capacity of women and their civil society groups to engage in prevention and response efforts related to violent extremism.

(91) Support and strengthen existing women's organisations and networks to play their peacebuilding and reconciliation roles in formal mechanisms and institutions at all decision-making levels.

76. Lawyers' International Observatory

Region: World

Organisation responsible: Avocats Sans Frontières France

Date: Since 2008



Activity: The Lawyers' International Observatory is a mechanism to protect and defend the lawyers who are threatened because of their activities of Human Rights defense.

Objectives

Reporting the number of lawyers suffering threats, pressures, tortures, disappearances and other damages of their physical and moral integrity.

Providing justice, moral and material assistance to threatened lawyers.

Description

The Observatory monitors the situation of lawyers throughout the world and reporting the cases of threatened lawyers. This is done through:

- Alerts messages send to alarm the national and international authorities about the situations of lawyers;
- Organisation of emergency defense mission for the lawyers who are tried in their country;
- Financial support for lawyers who have no revenues because they were revoked from the Bar.
- Appeal to UN relevant mechanism (Special Reporters, Work groups, ...).

Other actions include:

- Emergency defence training;
- Release of an annual report on the cases followed by the International Observatory of Lawyers.

Beneficiaries

Human Rights defenders

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(85) Protect Human Rights Defenders and other civil society actors who are struggling and working for justice, dignity and social change in their societies.

(86) Assist and protect human rights defenders who document all kinds of human rights violations, including those committed by state actors with the purpose of preventing indoctrination.

77. Beyond Reform & Development (BRD)



Region: MENA

Organisation responsible: Beyond Reform & Development (BRD)

Date: Since 2008

Activity: BDR is a mission-driven consulting firm and a social business specializing in policy research, public management and capacity development, with headquarters in Beirut, serving clients across the Middle East, Gulf and North Africa region.

Objectives

Modernizing systems and services of governmental institutions.

Providing decision makers with evidence-based policy solutions.

Reinforcing civil society leadership and participation across the MENA region.

Description

BDR contributes to aspire to attain participatory governance systems, innovative policies and inclusive civil society across the Middle East and North Africa through creating learning opportunities for people, institutions, and communities. Some of their projects include working on constitutional dialogue in Libya, public administration reform in Kuwait, social entrepreneurship graduate program in Tunisia, local governments' response to crises in Lebanon, civil society capacity building in Iraq or entrepreneurship development in higher education in Yemen.

Beneficiaries

BRD has served clients and partners in 15 countries, including government agencies, public institutions, international organizations, United Nations agencies and universities.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(113) Create mechanisms for civil society awareness on their rights, roles and responsibilities and Lobby the international community institutions to adopt mechanisms to protect and empower civil society.

78. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)

Country: Egypt

Organisation responsible: CIHRS

Period: Since 1993



Activity: CIHRS is an independent regional non-governmental organization which aims to promote respect for the principles of human rights and democracy in the Arab region.

Objectives

Analyzing the difficulties facing the application of international human rights law.

Disseminating a culture of respect for human rights in the region.

Engaging in dialogue between cultures regarding the various international human rights treaties and declarations.

Shaping the understanding of and discourse around the most pressing human rights issues in the Arab region.

Coordinating and mobilizing the key players and NGOs across the Arab world to work together to raise public awareness about these issues and to reach solutions in line with international human rights law.

Description

CIHRS further seeks to attain this objective by developing, proposing, and promoting changes to policy and practice in the Arab region in order to bring them in line with international human rights standards. In addition, CIHRS conducts human rights advocacy at national, regional, and international human rights mechanisms, carries out research, and provides human rights education, both for youth and for established human rights defenders seeking ongoing professional development. CIHRS is a major publisher of information related to human rights in the Arab region, and its publications include a magazine, an academic quarterly, and scores of books dealing with various human rights-related issues.

Stakeholders

CIHRS enjoys consultative status with the United Nations ECOSOC and observer status with the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights. CIHRS is also a member of the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN) and of the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX)

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(85) Protect Human Rights Defenders and other civil society actors who are struggling and working for justice, dignity and social change in their societies.

(86) Assist and protect human rights defenders who document all kinds of human rights violations, including those committed by state actors with the purpose of preventing indoctrination.

79. Trust Peace & Social Relations

Country: UK

Organisation responsible: Coventry University



Activity: The Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations (CTPSR) undertakes innovative, impactful, world-class research that enables dialogue and builds trust in order to foster peaceful relations and strengthen human security.

Objectives

Producing research that makes a strong impact on society and on the security and quality of life of ordinary people worldwide.

Description

CTPSR employs a range of innovative and participatory research methods with the objective of handing power from the researcher to research participants, enabling them to influence practice and policy development through evidence-based approaches.

Some of the main areas of research include Communities Representation and Inclusion, Faith and Peaceful Relations, Global Development, Migration, displacement and belonging; and Peacebuilding and conflict transformation.

Beneficiaries

Scholars, decision-makers, civil society actors, citizens.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(53) Promote agreements with the academia and think tanks to promote critical research on the causes conducive to and drivers of ALL violent extremisms.

80. Djazairouna

Country: Algeria

Organisation responsible: Association Djazairouna

Period: Since 1996



Activity: The *Association Djazairouna des victimes du terrorisme* is an association created by families of terrorism victims and survivors of the massacres in the region of Mitidja.

Objectives

Defending the material and moral interests of victims of terrorism in the Mitidja and the protest against the impunity of criminals.

Denounce terrorists and their sponsors for their crimes against humanity.

Description

The *Association Djazairouna des victimes du terrorisme* provides to victims and their families psychosocial support and legal assistance. Also they organize training on human rights issues for Mitidja inhabitants, with a special focus on the youth, to inform them about their rights. To contribute to this goal, the association organises video and photography workshops. Moreover, they have provided communities with libraries with materials to raise awareness on human rights issues.

Beneficiaries

Families of terrorism victims and survivors of the massacres in the region of Mitidja.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(71) Support and empower victims of violent extremism by promoting legal trainings and awareness campaigns about their rights.

(72) Support and mainstream the message of victims of hate crimes and hate speech promoting a message of tolerance and mutual understanding. Victims can be the main actor for change.

81. Education for Development



Country: Spain

Organisation responsible: Educalter

Period: Since 1996

Activity

Education for Development is a 3 year program that defines the learning content, methodological approach and evaluation criteria to include education for peace, development and interculturality within the education curriculum primary and secondary from the perspective of basic skills.

Objectives

Establishing a common space for training, reflection and collaborative work between primary and secondary teachers and technical staff of NGOs that carry out activities in the school environment, to facilitate the integration of the EfD into the competency curriculum.

Description

The Education for Development program consists of an on-line guide of pedagogical orientations to facilitate the integration of learning contents, methodologies and evaluation criteria linked to solidarity, peace, sustainable human development and the analysis of global inequalities in the primary and secondary curriculum. Nowadays the project is working on the gathering of proposals to made up the guide.

Beneficiaries

Education community in Spain, decision-makers, teachers, pedagogues, etc.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(101) Explore means of introducing civic and peaceful education into school curricula, textbooks, teaching materials and trainings and awareness to teachers.

82. Fighters for Peace

Country: Lebanon

Organisation responsible: Fighters for Peace

Period: Since 2013



Activity: Fighters for Peace is the only organisation in Lebanon that unites former fighters from different political, religious and social backgrounds, all of them working for a more peaceful country and region.

Objectives

Engaging with the youth and civil society activists, and in particular our fellow ex-fighters, in order to build a lasting civil peace and a true reconciliation in Lebanon.

Reaching further, beyond Lebanon, to support our neighbours who are also being torn apart by civil war and violence – from Libya to Iraq to Syria.

Description

Since 2014, Fighters for Peace have held dialogue sessions with students and youth all over the country. In politically volatile and tense areas, they addressed potential new combatants, acting as an awareness raising mechanism for the recruitment of new fighters. In schools and universities, they created an opportunity for students to explore a hidden page of their country's history, as the civil war in Lebanon has never been properly documented, interpreted or taught to students.

Other activities focused on building peace, community cohesion and reconciliation include:

- Visiting schools, universities, refugee camps and other institutions and conducting dialogue sessions.
- Building an online museum of testimonies of former fighters, thus contributing to Lebanon's collective memory.
- Creating a safe space for reflection and offering psychosocial support to former fighters.
- Reaching out to (former) combatants in other countries.

Beneficiaries

Lebanese society

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(103) Facilitate young people's disengagement from violent groups. Work with young population who have joined violent extremist groups to channel their aim for change into constructive, nonviolent and inclusive activities and approaches.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(59) Strengthen local capacities for violent extremisms prevention and community resilience to violent extremism. In order to identify, manage and leverage the local partnerships needed to prevent violent extremism, CSOs must analyse local contexts to understand them, conduct trust-building processes with partners and capacity development of endogenous structures.

83. Forum des Organisations Nationales de Droits Humains (FONADH)

Country: Mauritania

Organisation responsible: FONADH

Period: Since 2000

Activity: FONADH is a non-governmental organization composed of 17 national humanitarian associations with the mission to promulgate the human rights in Mauritania and to fight in favor of them.



Objectives

Promoting and protecting human rights in Mauritania.

Promoting the establishment of the rule of law, in which all citizens of the various national components are equal and enjoy the same rights.

Raising the awareness among civil society, politics and public authorities on the need for tolerance.

Strengthening each of the member organizations of the Forum through training and good practices exchanges.

Description

FONADH focuses its regular activities related to the promotion and the defence of human rights. It also works on providing research and training of the militants of the different organizations that are parties of the network to spread good knowledge of the concepts specific to the culture of human rights.

Beneficiaries

Mauritanian human rights organizations and society as a whole.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(85) Protect Human Rights Defenders and other civil society actors who are struggling and working for justice, dignity and social change in their societies.

(86) Assist and protect human rights defenders who document all kinds of human rights violations, including those committed by state actors with the purpose of preventing indoctrination.

84. [Artis International](#)

Country: US

Organisation responsible: Artis



Activity: Artis International was established as a multi-disciplinary research institution designed to improve the understanding of cognitive and behavioral science related to politically motivated violence through science-based field research.

Objectives

Improving the human condition by reducing global conflict.

Contribute to a better understanding of why conflict occurs.

Description

Artis was designed to improve the understanding of the relationship between cognitive & behavioral science and politically-motivated violence. Artis is committed to publishing our findings in an open, honest and non-partisan manner. On a practical level, their findings from the field become the facts with which they brief policymakers and other clients, providing tools and resources to inform on specific issues and situations. Artis has engaged in research on 6 continents and done work in 46 countries.

Artis main areas of research include: social movements, political and cultural violence, cyber crimes and technology, and energy issues.

Beneficiaries

Policymakers, experts, citizens.

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(103) Facilitate young people's disengagement from violent groups. Work with young population who have joined violent extremist groups to channel their aim for change into constructive, nonviolent and inclusive activities and approaches.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(59) Strengthen local capacities for violent extremisms prevention and community resilience to violent extremism. In order to identify, manage and leverage the local partnerships needed to prevent violent extremism, CSOs must analyse local contexts to understand them, conduct trust-building processes with partners and capacity development of endogenous structures.

85. Forum Marocain pour la Vérité et la Justice



Country: Morocco

Organisation responsible: Forum Marocain pour la Vérité et la Justice (FMVJ)

Period: Since 1999

Activity: Le Forum marocain pour la vérité et la justice (FMVJ) was created by victims of the “years of lead” between 1956 and 1999. It defines itself as a human rights association dedicated to defending the rights of victims of forced disappearances, arbitrary detention, torture and exile, and their families.

Objectives

Establishing the truth about those human rights violations committed during the “years of lead” between 1956 and 1999.

Revealing the responsibility of the State and its agents for the atrocities that took place.

Fighting against the impunity which protects those who carry out certain crimes.

Description

The Forum supports victims and helps them recover their dignity, particularly by obtaining legal assistance for them to lodge complaints with national and international courts such as the Equity and Reconciliation Commission (ERC). It keeps the memory of the years of lead alive and puts pressure on the Moroccan authorities to introduce the legal reforms needed to protect human rights.

Since 2001, it has managed a welcome and counselling centre for victims of torture. The FMVJ is also an active contributor to the Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty.

Beneficiaries

Moroccan human rights violation victims.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

(117) Promote the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms to confront the legacies of human rights abuses and ensure redress for victims.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(78) Monitor and advocate for the accountability for gross violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Accountability mechanisms should have relevant gender expertise to fulfil their mandates.

86. Tunisian Leaders for Human Security

Country: Tunis

Organisation responsible: Free Sight Association and Human Security Collective

Period: 2016-2017



Activity: Le Forum marocain pour la vérité et la justice (FMVJ) was created by victims of the “years of lead” between 1956 and 1999. It defines itself as a human rights association dedicated to defending the rights of victims of forced disappearances, arbitrary detention, torture and exile, and their families.

Objectives

Building sustainable human security within communities. Spreading the culture of dialogue and peace and deepening the spirit of citizenship.

Contributing to changes which the youth themselves wish to see in their communities, and can go a long way in preventing polarization, feelings of exclusion or marginalization, and the propagation of extremist thought.

Description

Tunisian Leaders for Human Security is a program about preventing violence and violent extremism in high risk areas ;The program is about training 12 leaders from six different regions across Tunisia, which are: Tunis, Ben Arous, Kef, Siliana, Kasserine, Mednin.

This project is not only about engaging youth to build resilience, social cohesiveness and security in their communities, but also about enabling youth to develop the skills needed to voice their opinions on issues that concern them. In and through this project, youth is recognized as a valuable ally in tackling the most urgent social issues of our time.

- Beneficiaries

Tunisian youth from six different regions across Tunisia: Tunis, Ben Arous, Kef, Siliana, Kasserine, Mednin.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(97) Enhance the participation of youth population on designing and disseminating alternative narratives to prevent violent extremism. Bring new evidence on the contribution of young people as role models in preventing violence, conflict and violent extremism and support and promote new positive narratives on young people's role in the prevention of violent extremism.

87. [Hamish](#)

Country: Turkey

Organisation responsible: Hamish



Activity: Hamish (Margin) is a new independent space-in-exile for critical debate, exchange and communication of ideas, and experiences and practices in the field of culture.

Objectives

Going beyond misrepresentations by fostering deeper understanding of Syrian society and culture.

Fostering collaboration and partnership between artists, academicians, intellectuals and writers from Syria, Turkey, and elsewhere.

Putting an end to the patriarchal hegemony that imposes a unitary voice and language, and thus refusing any political, military, religious, ethnic, and sectarian formation that would attempt to impose itself as the dominant form on a multitudinous Syria.

Description

Hamish organizes and hosts activities that question and rethink concepts related to culture, art, politics, society, identity, homeland and exile. Some of Hamish activities include concerts, exhibitions, documentary film screenings, lectures as well as publications in order to stimulate critical reflections and collaborations.

Beneficiaries

Artists, academicians, intellectuals and writers.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(64) Promote anti-rumors networks to face hatred and intolerance and reinforce local resilience in face of the message of violent extremist.

(65) Promote the education in diversity and mainstream shared values and common ground for social cohesion.

88. Jeunesse Sans Frontières

Country: Tunisia

Organisation responsible: Jeunesse Sans Frontières (JSF)



Period: Since 2011

Activity: Jeunesse Sans Frontières is a national association that aims to develop civic, associative, and voluntary citizenship, dialogue and peace among young people.

Objectives

Introducing the different categories of young people, girls and boys, into democratic practice, through better participation in public, political and civic life in order to help build a better future for Tunisia.

Promoting the culture of dialogue, initiative and values of volunteering and openness to others.

Participating in the entrenchment of the values of citizenship and national identity among young people.

Contributing to sensitising young people to the need to preserve public and private goods.

Participating in the promotion of democratic, transparent and integral elections through Observation and education and awareness programs.

Description

JSF works on:

- Organization of training programs, training courses or activities aimed at facilitating the integration of young people into civil society and the monitoring of their concerns and aspirations.
- Participation in various seminars and meetings at national, regional or international level, in order to promote Tunisian skills in all fields.
- Organization of symposia and publication of research and studies in various fields (health, environment, sport, education, development ...).
- Organization of observer training workshops as well as simulations of voting operations.
- Organization of the "Dialogue for Peace" training workshop.
- Implementation of three women's leadership projects since 2011, namely the Young Women Leadership in Development, Girls for Change and Heya;
- Development of a proposed electoral law, in partnership with the Center Citizenship Association, and which was adopted by the ANC;
- Observation of the legislative and presidential elections of 2014.

Beneficiaries

Tunisian society.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(113) Create mechanisms for civil society awareness on their rights, roles and responsibilities and Lobby the international community institutions to adopt mechanisms to protect and empower civil society.

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

89. JOHUD Youth Training and Empowerment

Country: Jordan

Organisation responsible: Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD)



Period: Since 1997

Activity: JOHUD promotes youth participation and leadership in all of the activities that run through its Community Development Centres (CDC).

Objectives

Encouraging Youth committee members to become active and productive citizens and community leaders by implementing projects that address local developmental priorities relevant to family, school, and university-life.

Encouraging young people to explore the variety of means by which they can reach their full potential, attain gainful employment, and serve their communities.

Helping to improve the skill-base and capability of Jordan now and in the future.

Description

JOHUD has fostered the creation of 52 youth committees and 2600 active members operating in governorates throughout Jordan.

These committees also offer regularly scheduled programming to young men and women from a range of socio-economic backgrounds. These programmes provide the youth with the opportunity to enhance their professionally competitive skill-sets and knowledge through career development guidance, technological training, basic science instruction, and debate coaching.

JOHUD also provides basic skills training for disadvantaged young people, helps widen science and ecological education opportunities for young children, and has provided unique regional conferences to involve the youth in the decision-making process.

Beneficiaries

Tunisian society.

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(98) Contribute to supporting young people's socio-economic development with additional career options by fostering an entrepreneurial culture and offering entrepreneurship education, facilitating employment searches and job-matching, enacting regulations.

90. Leaders of Tomorrow

Country: Jordan

Organisation responsible: Leaders of Tomorrow

Period: Since 2007



Leaders of Tomorrow

Activity: Leaders for tomorrow is a youth-led organization and hub for social innovation founded by activist Dr. Sami Hourani in 2007.

Objectives

Promoting a culture of social innovation in which free speech, human rights, social equality and educational opportunity are widespread and accessible to all.

Creating a new generation of social innovators who serve their communities through creative minds and social solutions.

Building a community of capable young leaders who take initiative and are educated, critical-thinking, and creative.

Creating a network of leaders and decision-makers.

Preparing students, recent graduates and young professionals in maximizing their personal and professional capabilities.

Description

Leaders of Tomorrow's projects enable youth to work on their own society and communities that they are part of by dealing with socio-cultural and politically sensitive topics: concepts that stir distrust and are often not openly discussed. Through carefully structured debates, trainings and meetings the NGO brings such sensitivities into the public sphere to create understanding for cultural diversity and build socially cohesive communities.

Beneficiaries

Jordanian Youth

GOAL 6: Reinforce the role of youth as actors for change

(100) Implement education programs that promote global justice, soft skills and critical thinking, tolerance and respect for diversity, in order to promote peace and nonviolent values.

(98) Contribute to supporting young people's socio-economic development with additional career options by fostering an entrepreneurial culture and offering entrepreneurship education, facilitating employment searches and job-matching, enacting regulations.

91. Campaign to Combat Hatred Discourse in the Media

Country: Iraq

Organisation responsible: MASARAT Institution for Cultural and Media Development

Period: 2017-2018

Activity

Masarat is Non-Profit organization focusing on minorities, collective memory studies and interfaith dialogue that is preparing a Media Guide to help media professionals deal with the hatred provocative discourse against the Other in Iraq.



Masarat Campaign Poster

Objectives

Eradicating remaining extremism after the liberation of Iraqi cities from Daesh.

Combating the hatred discourse, which is predominating the local and pan-Arab media outlets.

Generating serious stand in which media, education, and religious and political leaders collaborate to uproot extremism.

Description

The project consisted of a previous analysis of influential TV shows for two successive months to determine how much hatred discourse and provocative speeches against others do they include, according to some reliable international mechanisms.

In basis of this analysis, the Guide includes as well some methods to deal with such messages which provoke hatred against others.

The campaign also includes the production of a short documentary on how far Hate speeches impacts the recipients.

Beneficiaries

Media professionals, journalists and experts.

GOAL 1: Monitor the drivers and impact of all forms of violent extremism

(55) Monitor the perpetrators and evolution of hate speech in social media by developing big data analysis and monitoring tools.

GOAL 2: Reinforce education and resilience at local level

(67) Design and implement trainings targeting journalists informing about violent extremist movements and their impact.

GOAL 8: Raise alternative narratives in social media and traditional media

(120) Design and implement awareness raising campaigns informing about the negative impact of violent extremist ideologies targeting the same audience of hate speech promoters.

(124) Promote alternative narratives that address the drivers of violent extremism, including ongoing human rights violations.

92. Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders (EMHRF)

Region: Southern Mediterranean

Organisation responsible: Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)



Period: Since 2004

Activity: Masarat is Non-Profit organization focusing on minorities, collective memory studies and interfaith dialogue that is preparing a Media Guide to help media professionals deal with the hatred provocative discourse against the Other in Iraq.

Objectives

Promoting and enhancing a human rights culture and the consolidation of a nascent democratic civil society within the South-Mediterranean

Providing a strategic financial assistance and support to local, national and regional human rights non-governmental organizations and institutes as well as individuals who promote, support, protect and monitor the observance of human rights in the region.

Description

Grants are allocated to human rights defenders in difficulty or at risk, for the specific purpose of allowing them to pursue their activities, as well as to small human rights organisations or groups with the aim of strengthening their capacities in implementing innovative activities in the region.

Beneficiaries

Individuals or organisations who:

- Have not yet gained mainstream donor recognition.
- Work with issues that may be perceived too sensitive to receive main donors' support.
- Work in countries where explicit support by foreign donors may endanger these vis-à-vis their own authorities.
- Fall outside mainstream donor categories, such as South human rights organisations in Diaspora working in support of human rights promotion and protection in their home country.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

(85) Protect Human Rights Defenders and other civil society actors who are struggling and working for justice, dignity and social change in their societies.

(86) Assist and protect human rights defenders who document all kinds of human rights violations, including those committed by state actors with the purpose of preventing indoctrination. including ongoing human rights violations.

93. Permanent Peace Movement



PERMANENT PEACE MOVEMENT
حركة السلام الدائم

Country: Lebanon

Organisation responsible: Permanent Peace Movement

Period: Since 1989

Activity: Permanent Peace Movement (PPM) is an independent Lebanese, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) founded in 1989 as the height of the Lebanese Civil war by a group of young university students unified by their common vision of the future and their aversion to war.

Objectives

Building peace in the local, national and international communities through spreading the culture of peace and transforming/preventing conflicts.

Empowering individuals and institutions enabling them to play their respective roles in this field.

Description

Permanent Peace Movement (PPM) works in the following fields:

- Resolving/preventing conflicts through researches and trainings.
- Controlling armament, possession and misuse of small arms.
- Promoting transitional justice, facing the past and consolidating reconciliation in the post-war society.
- Human rights and human security.
- Promoting children's rights and stopping the use of children in armed conflicts.
- Spreading the culture of non-violence.
- Replacing retributive justice by restorative justice.
- Promoting citizenship and democracy and motivating individuals as well as groups to fulfill their duties and know their rights.

Beneficiaries

Lebanese society

GOAL 3: Strengthen the responsibility to protect the victims

(70) Promote an integrated framework to address violent extremism by all peaceful and nonviolent means. Preventing all forms of violent extremism requires conflict prevention and resolution, inclusive development, respect for human rights standards.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

(117) Promote the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms to confront the legacies of human rights abuses and ensure redress for victims.

94. Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

Country: Lebanon

Organisation responsible: Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR)



Period: Since 1995

Activity: The is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) based in Gaza City. The Centre is a non-profit company, dedicated to protecting human rights, promoting the rule of law and upholding democratic principles in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT).

Objectives

Protecting human rights and promoting the rule of law in accordance with international standards.

Creating and developing democratic institutions and an active civil society, while promoting democratic culture within the Palestinian society.

Supporting all the efforts aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights in regard to self-determination and independence in accordance with international Law and UN resolutions.

Description

The work of the Centre is conducted through documentation and investigation of human rights violations, provision of legal aid and counseling for both individuals and groups, and preparation of research articles relevant to such issues as the human rights situation and the rule of law. The Centre also provides comments on Palestinian Draft Laws and urges the adoption of legislation that incorporates international human rights standards and basic democratic principles.

Stakeholders

The PCHR holds Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. It is an affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists-Geneva, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) – Paris, the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network – Copenhagen, the International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC) – Stockholm, the World Coalition against the Death Penalty, and the Arab Organization for Human Rights – Cairo.

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

(117) Promote the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms to confront the legacies of human rights abuses and ensure redress for victims.

95. Unified Platform Against Gender Violence

Region: Catalonia

Organisation responsible: Unified Platform Against Gender Violence

Period: Since 2002

Activity: The Unified Platform Against Gender Violence is a non-profit organization that all those civil society actors working to end violence against women in society from diverse approaches.



Objectives

Making visible the reality and the breadth of violence against women.

Showing the social dimension of the phenomenon of violence against rights and demonstrate the need to create preventative measures that prevent the reproduction of the same patterns of behavior.

Promote new models of coexistence and the culture of peace.

Description

The Unified Platform Against Gender Violence Works on:

- Raising awareness among citizens by revealing cultural beliefs and stereotypes that sustain violence against women and that are transmitted from generation to generation.
- Publicly disseminating the different existing resources of attention to women who suffer violence.
- Giving space to all entities and associations that work for the eradication of violence against women so that they can share and expand the different activities that are carried out.

Stakeholders

The Platform is a network of 107 organizations and associations.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(90) Advocate for the inclusion of women representation in the planning and decision- making at governmental and institutional processes.

(91) Support and strengthen existing women's organisations and networks to play their peacebuilding and reconciliation roles in formal mechanisms and institutions at all decision-making levels.

96. SAVE- Sisters Against Violent Extremism

Region: World

Organisation responsible: Women without Borders.

Period: Since 2008

Activity: *SAVE (Sisters Against Violent Extremism)* is the world's first female counter-terrorism platform. Headquartered at the Women without Borders offices in Vienna, Austria, the *SAVE* initiative brings together a broad spectrum of women determined to create a united front against violent extremism.

Objectives

Bringing together courageous and determined women to create a new female security paradigm. We advocate for a future without fear, suppression and violence.

Encouraging women to become active participants in their communities, to co-shape their present and their future.

Promoting the role of women in the security sphere and sensitizing mothers in particular to their role and responsibility to challenge violent extremist ideologies.

Description

SAVE is a transatlantic initiative uniting women (and men) from around the world in the first research-based female counter-terrorism platform. It is mobilizing and promoting women's roles in alternative diplomacy, dialogue and leadership for security. SAVE forms the missing link between women at the community level where radicalism is propagated and decision-making levels where counter violent extremism strategies are shaped. In this way, SAVE raises awareness for the potential of women to contribute to new avenues to peace.

Moreover, SAVE sends a strong message around the world that civil society can and should be the first line of defense against violent extremist ideologies.

Stakeholders

Sisters Against Violent Extremism is the leading global campaign of Women without Borders.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(87) Mainstream gender perspectives across efforts to prevent all forms of violent extremisms, in accordance to the UN Resolution 1325. Gender analysis of security-related decisions and interventions are needed to recognize new dimensions of violent extremism and how to prevent it.

(88) Build the capacity of women and their civil society groups to engage in prevention and response efforts related to violent extremism.



97. “Empowering Women, Countering Extremism” Training Program

Country: Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and Denmark

Organisation responsible: Forum for Development, Culture and Dialogue

Period: Since 1995



Activity: The “Empowering Women, Countering Extremism” (EWCE) is a training program for young professionals from Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and Denmark on the role of women in preventing radical and violent extremism in time of social media within and between their societies.

Objectives

Empowering Women and Youth – the agents of change- concerned with peaceful coexistence, inter-faith dialogue and reconciliation to voice up their needs and concerns in the currently shaping new Middle East.

Creating a functional network of women and young men in Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and Denmark, that helps in exchange of information and good practices on addressing the issues of hate speech, hate crime and other manifestations of extremism.

Description

The program is based on a cross-cultural and interfaith methodology of dialogue and making use of the social media networks. It combines training and networking workshops, developing a toolkit on countering extremism through social media, launching a mobile application and online initiatives designed and implemented by the trainees themselves within their local communities.

Stakeholders

The EWCE is an initiative that is carried out in cooperation between Forum for Development, Culture and Dialogue (FDCD) and Danmission with the support of the Danish-Arab Partnership Initiative at the Danish ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(87) Mainstream gender perspectives across efforts to prevent all forms of violent extremisms, in accordance to the UN Resolution 1325. Gender analysis of security-related decisions and interventions are needed to recognize new dimensions of violent extremism and how to prevent it.

98. Radicalisation and Counter-Radicalisation: A Gender Perspective

Region: EU

Organisation responsible: European Parliamentary Research Service

Publication Date: April 2016

Activity: Report on women's radicalisation and involvement in violent extremist groups.



Objectives

Providing a better understanding on the specific characteristics of women's radicalisation and extremism.

Providing policy recommendations to shape effective, gender-sensitive policies and actions in PVE.

Description

The potential for women's radicalisation and involvement in violent extremist groups continues to be relatively under-estimated, as there is still a misconception that violent extremism and terrorism almost exclusively concern men. However, research demonstrates that, historically, women have been active in politically violent organisations in different regions around the world, not only in auxiliary and support capacities, but also as leaders in organisation, recruitment and fund-raising and in direct operational roles. This paper wants to provide further research on this issue.

Beneficiaries

European Parliament, other European institutions.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(89) Conduct more rigorous research and policy on women participating in armed groups, not only in terrorist organizations.

99. [JWU Legal Literacy Courses](#)



Country: Jordan

Organisation responsible: Jordanian Women's Union

Activity: Report on women's radicalisation and involvement in violent extremist groups.

Objectives

Presenting women with information on their human rights, how these rights are applied in Jordanian law, what mechanisms exist to protect these rights and how to access these mechanisms when their rights have been violated.

Encouraging women to participate in the political life of their communities to ensure that community actions are consistent with human rights principles.

Description

The courses will emphasize a practical understanding of human rights and protection mechanisms as well as how to incorporate these rights into daily life. Women participants will analyze the implication of exercising their rights on their own lives, their children's lives, and the daily practices of the household and community.

Beneficiaries

Jordanian Women

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(91) Support and strengthen existing women's organisations and networks to play their peacebuilding and reconciliation roles in formal mechanisms and institutions at all decision-making levels.

100. Union of Palestinian Women Committees

Country: Jordan

Organisation responsible: Jordanian Women's Union

Period: Since 1980

Activity: Report on women's radicalisation and involvement in violent extremist groups.



Union of Palestinian Women Committees

Objectives

Empowering Palestinian women on all levels and to contribute in the Palestinian national struggle against the Israeli military illegal occupation of the Palestinian territories.

Building a civil democratic progressive community free of all forms of discrimination and respects women rights as part of human rights in general.

Description

The Union works on:

- Contributing in empowering women on all levels (social, political, economical, and cultural levels);
- Motivating women base to participate in the decision making process;
- Activating coordination with Palestinian women movement to form a unified Palestinian women movement;
- Lobbying on the decision makers and legislators to issue a modern civil laws set to ensure developing the Palestinian community;
- Defending the rights of Palestinian refugee and imprisoned women; and
- Developing the administrative and financial structure of the Union as well as developing the institutional performance.

Beneficiaries

Palestinian Women and society in general.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(90) Advocate for the inclusion of women representation in the planning and decision- making at governmental and institutional processes.

(91) Support and strengthen existing women's organisations and networks to play their peacebuilding and reconciliation roles in formal mechanisms and institutions at all decision-making levels.

101. [SAWA](#)

Country: Palestine

Organisation responsible: SAWA

Period: Since 1998



Activity: SAWA is a Palestinian, non-profit civil society organization established in 1998 by a group of female volunteers active in women's issues. This organization works to eliminate all types of violence against women and children, and to promote gender equality in Palestinian society.

Objectives

Working against the prevailing culture of violence and promoting a culture of peace and security which serves human and community development in order to achieve a democratic society based on the principles of equality and social justice and on human rights.

Building a civil democratic progressive community free of all forms of discrimination and respects women rights as part of human rights in general.

Description

SAWA works toward the goals of this vision in several basic ways. Intensively trained volunteers and staff work at the national call center hot line, which is free for callers. Counseling and support is given and if needed, medical and legal guidance as well. People in need of SAWA's services can also contact them through email. In addition to the main call center, SAWA has a mobile clinic which allows them to conduct outreach programs in different parts of the community and outlying areas. SAWA also provides training and technical assistance for law enforcement, school personnel and others in the areas of domestic violence and abuse.

A special hotline for children was established by SAWA and became available for use in 2005. It is called the Palestinian Child Protection Helpline and is part of an international network of child help lines called Child Helpline International.

SAWA also publishes and distributes printed material for the purpose of education and awareness of physical, psychological and sexual violence. These efforts toward outreach resulted in the major role SAWA had/has in assisting victims of the siege of Gaza in 2008/09.

Beneficiaries

Palestinian Women and children.

GOAL 5: Promote gender justice and expose gender specificities

(95) Advocate for the implementation of protection mechanisms for vulnerable and targeted communities, including youth and women, to prevent them from embracing violent extremism (Sometimes under a double discrimination: gender and conflict situation).

102. East & West Center for Sustainable Development

Country: Jordan

Organisation responsible: East & West Center for Sustainable Development.

Period: Since 2008



Activity: East & West Center for Human Resources Development (WE Center) is a nongovernmental, nonprofit organization contribute in building Jordanian and International society that flourishes with peace, respect & dialogue, and owns tools of change by creative youth hands.

Objectives

Building institutional and individuals capacity and empower them to make positive change in their societies and develop their social, economical, health and political life based on the values of human respect, partnership and integration among individuals and society.

Description

The WE Center works on the promotion of a culture of dialogue and the engagement of civil society through workshops and trainings aimed at encouraging youth civic education, active citizenship and human rights awareness.

Beneficiaries

Jordanian Youth

GOAL 7: Promote democratic values and protect civil society space

(113) Create mechanisms for civil society awareness on their rights, roles and responsibilities and Lobby the international community institutions to adopt mechanisms to protect and empower civil society.

(116) Promote the enjoyment of democratic values, economic, social and cultural rights, including human rights-based initiatives that help eliminate the conditions conducive to violent extremism.

103.

Region: MENA (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Iraq and Kuwait)



Organisation responsible: Penal Reform International.

Period: Since 2005

Activity: Penal Reform International is a specialist organisation which addresses the rights of suspects, offenders and prisoners in the context of the broader criminal justice system.

Objectives

- Developing gender-sensitive and child-friendly justice systems
- Promoting non-custodial sanctions, particularly for vulnerable groups
- Supporting countries to adopt national and integrated plans for reform
- Building regional human resource capacity through networks of expertise
- Promoting the abolition of the death penalty.

Description

Their working methods include:

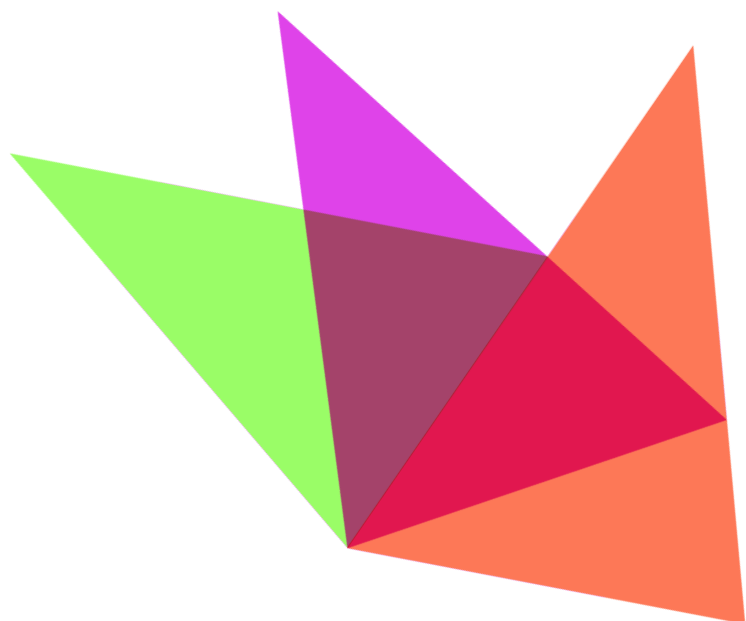
- Raising awareness of regional and international human rights standards and norms, including through developing authoritative interpretations of these standards.
- Disseminating information about the implementation of regional and international human rights standards as well as examples of good practice from elsewhere.
- Championing the ratification of human rights treaties.
- Undertaking research.
- Assessing national criminal justice and penal systems according to their compliance with human rights standards, formulating recommendations for improvement, and developing projects to implement these recommendations.
- Providing training to build the capacity and skills of professionals such as prison staff, monitoring bodies, judges, social and probation workers.

Beneficiaries

Suspects, defendants, prisoners and former prisoners as well as prison staff and decision-makers.

GOAL 4: Ensure the protection of Human Rights in Counter Terrorism laws

- (76) Monitor and denounce all policies to counter violent extremism and terrorism which curtail human rights and civil liberties of individuals, for example, in the form of punitive or insensitive national counter-terrorism or migration and asylum policies and legislations.
- (77) Advocate for the suppression of counter-terror measures investing in “pre-crime” initiatives allowing security forces to prosecute for actions that have extremely tenuous links to actual behavior.



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