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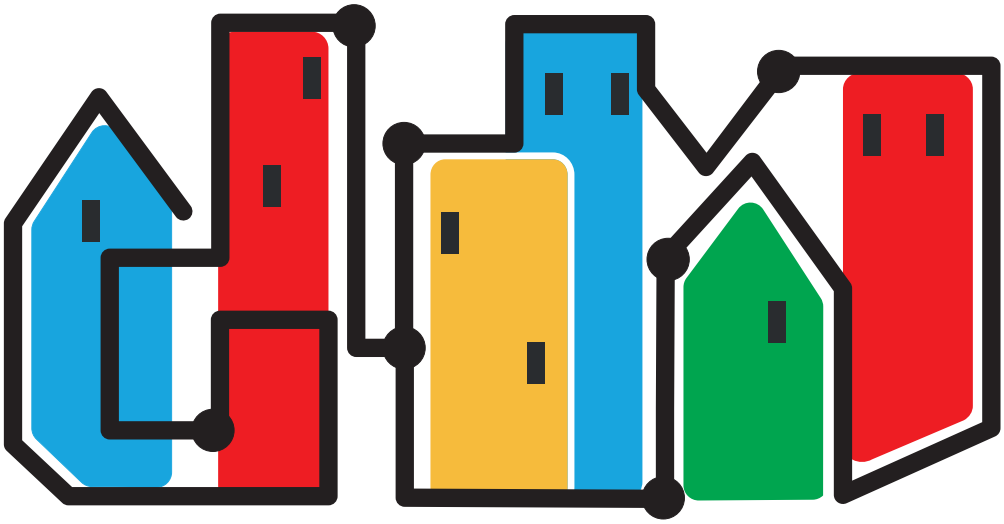

CIVIL SOCIETY IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN MONTENEGRO

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Author: DeFacto Consultancy

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CIVIL SOCIETY IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN MONTENEGRO

- CSO Mapping Report -

Podgorica, December, 2018.

Contents

- I Foreword 5
- II Introduction 6
- III Methodology 7
- IV CSO profiles 8
- V Presence of violent extremism 8
- VI Gaps and challenges 10
- VII Strengths and opportunities 12
- VIII International and state entities 13
- IX Annexes 13
- IX.1 List of organizations 14
- IX.2 List of institutions 16
- IX. 3 List of reports used in desk research 16
- IX.4 Definitions 18

I FOREWORD

Civil society organisations (CSO) in the Western Balkans (WB) have been increasingly encouraged to engage in prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE) focusing primarily on countering radicalization leading to violence, but also on broader issues related to promoting tolerance, preventing hate speech, reconciliation, and civic education. A key barrier to effective programming on P/CVE within the Western Balkans remains the lack of understanding of existing local community actors that have the capacity and credibility to deliver P/CVE programming at a grass-roots level.

Therefore, a consortium made of six CSOs from the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo[1], the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia) led by Forum MNE simultaneously conducted a mapping of the range of stakeholders relevant for implementing P/CVE actions. The research was done using a single robust mapping methodology deployed by each partner.

This publication contains research findings on identified CSOs, faith based organisations (FBOs) and formal and informal local community groups (LCGs), working in the field of P/CVE in Montenegro and provides understanding of quality and potentials of their relations with key local, national, and regional stakeholders from public, civic and business sector.

The research in Montenegro was conducted by DeFacto Consultancy.

The activity is part of the regional project “Communities First: Creation of Civil Society Hub to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism—from prevention to reintegration” implemented by Center for Legal Civic Initiatives (Albania), Hope and Homes for Children (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Partners Kosova - Center for Conflict Management (Kosovo), Forum MNE (Montenegro), Center for Common Ground (Macedonia), and Cultural Center DamaD (Serbia) and financially supported by the European Union[2], the Balkan Trust for Democracy, a project of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the Ministry of Public Administration of Montenegro.

1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

2 Civil Society Facility and Media Programme 2016-2017, Consolidating Regional Thematic Networks of Civil Society Organisations

II INTRODUCTION

Threats of violent extremism are global ones – no country is immune to its dangers. The Western Balkan countries are not an exception, especially having in mind its pace of overcoming the legacy of conflicts and creating a process based on the rule of law. Montenegro is particularly vulnerable considering its size and highly diverse population, with no overwhelming national majority and with prevailing Orthodox Christianity as religion and significant presence of Islam in Slavic and Albanian populations.

According to the available data from the end of 2012 to the beginning of 2016 about 950 people from the Western Balkans travelled to Syria and Iraq[3]. Despite the relatively low visibility of the terrorist threat Montenegro has had its fair share of citizens participating as foreign fighters on battlefields abroad. Total[4] of 23 adult Montenegrin citizens (18 men and five women) are known to have travelled to Syria and Iraq, along with three children. A fourth child was born there. Six men were killed in the conflict zone. Three men, four women, and two children remain in ISIL/Daesh-held territory while one man is detained in Turkey; and eight men, one woman, and a child have returned to Montenegro.

Five Montenegrin citizens were on the battlefield in the Eastern Ukraine. All of them returned and one was convicted for participation in a foreign armed formation.

Although no departures to foreign battlefields have been recorded since 2016, and though it has fewer problems than other countries in the region Montenegro seeks to develop mechanisms that will increase its resilience to radicalization, violent extremism and foreign fighters' phenomenon.

3 Azinović, V. (Ed.). (2017). Between Salvation and Terror: Radicalization and the Foreign Fighter Phenomenon in the Western Balkans. Sarajevo

4 Azinović, V& Bećirević, E. (2017). A Waiting Game. Sarajevo: Regional Cooperation Council

III METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted with aim to map civil society organizations (CSOs)[5], which include faith-based organizations (FBOs), and formal and informal local community groups (LCGs), working in the field of prevention and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) in Montenegro.

It included:

a. CSOs that engage in P/CVE-specific activities that either directly address the drivers of violent extremism across or within a part of the country;

b. CSOs that engage in and/or P/CVE-relevant activities that indirectly address the drivers of violent extremism across or within a part of the country;

c. CSOs that do not carry out any P/CVE-specific or P/CVE-relevant work at present, but which, based on their current mandate, might be interested in participating in the program;

d. Practical mechanisms currently in place for CSO-to-CSO cooperation and CSO-government cooperation within the country; and

e. Completed, on-going, and planned P/CVE-specific and P/CVE-relevant projects implemented by above-mentioned CSOs.

Several information gathering tools were used. First of all a desk research of existing and available reports[6] on P/CVE topics covering Montenegro and the region[7] was conducted. Structured questionaries' and interviews with relevant Montenegrin CSOs, international organizations operating in the country, and officials followed.

Having in mind that a very few CSOs in Montenegro have tackled specific P/CVE issues up to date in Montenegro others were selected using available NGO register, as well as the Central Registry of Business Entities (CRBE) - all subjects that have been assigned the NACE code "94" were included (code refers to organizations that represent the interests and views of specific groups).

After the creation of the initial list the following criteria were applied to define the final list:

5 Following the EU's most recent definition of CSO, they include "non-governmental organizations, organizations representing indigenous peoples, organizations representing national and/ or ethnic minorities, diaspora organizations, migrants' organizations in partner countries, local traders' associations and citizens' groups, cooperatives, employers' associations and trade unions (social partners), organizations representing economic and social interests, organizations fighting corruption and fraud and promoting good governance, civil rights organizations and organizations combating discrimination, local organizations (including networks) involved in decentralized regional cooperation and integration, consumer organizations, women's and youth organizations, environmental, teaching, cultural, research and scientific organizations, universities, churches and religious associations and communities, philosophical and non-confessional organizations, the media and any non-governmental associations and independent foundations." Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme "Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities" for the period 2014-2020, C(2014) 4865 final, 15.7.2014, p.4.

6 Annex 9.3

7 Only chapters referring to Montenegro were included in the analysis

- organization must be relevant, i.e. P/CVE-specific or P/CVE-relevant[8];
- organization must be active;
- organization must have contact information (unfortunately, none of the registers had contact details of organisations).

Data on organizations were collected through research of CSOs' websites, social media accounts, telephone address book or personal contacts.

Overall, fifty-seven persons in total were contacted, out of which 48 representatives of Montenegrin CSOs and nine representatives of international community and state institutions. However, despite repeated requests and efforts to participate at the end 24 CSOs and four representatives of international community and state institutions took part in the research through an interview or by completing the questionnaire via CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) platform.

IV CSO PROFILES

Data on very wide spectre of CSOs were collected during the mapping process. The largest number of CSOs encompassed by the research operates nationwide. Nevertheless, one covers the region of the Western Balkans, while few of them are operating locally.

Most of them have annual budgets less than 20.000EUR, while few have budgets of hundreds thousand euros. When it comes to networking, most of them are a part of some network – mostly national CSOs' networks, but also very often they are members of prominent international initiatives[9]. Additionally, CSO representatives have stated very often that they have support from state authorities.[10]

V PRESENCE OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM

When asked about the extent to which violent extremism poses a threat to Montenegro, the overall opinion of our interviewees was balanced between those who spoke about extremist radicalization and violence as a real and dangerous threat and those who did not.

Representative of an international community belongs to the first group:

> *"One person can change everything. ISIS works like this now: If you want to join us, join us. If you don't know how or can't, act in your country. Right wing extremism is also a problem, there are no trigger signs, it can happen out of nowhere."*

8 Defionions used for the mapping are available as Annex 9.4 of the Report.
9 ROMACTED initiative in case of NGO Young Roma; TransparenCEE, GNDEM and ENEMO in case of CDT etc.
10 Organisations working with youth stressed the support of the Ministry of Sports and its Youth Directorate.

Part of the CSOs agrees with that opinion:

> *"Extreme nationalistic rhetoric is increasingly present in Montenegro, as the backlog of unresolved political conflicts and national frustration. In the context of a bad economic situation and the poor living standard of the greatest part of the population (of all nationalities in Montenegro), it represents a fertile ground for perceiving others (in national or religious sense) as guilty for one's own unsatisfactory position",*

> *"Violent extremism is a real threat in Montenegro, given that in less developed cities, young people are put aside on the margins of the society. There is no spirit of social activism and volunteerism in those areas. There is no strategy for the youth or cultural development, no parks, no sport venues…"*

> *"It is a threat, and tangible one, especially in conservative, intolerant, undeveloped Balkan societies such is ours"*

On the other hand, few representatives of the CSOs tend to agree that violent extremism exists as a threat in Montenegrin society, but they argue that it is insignificant in comparison with other countries in the region. They state that extremism never had the support of Montenegrin citizens.

Additionally, some of them emphasize higher level of radicalization among youth. This, they claim, is a result of unfinished process of economic transition and weakened educational system. Nevertheless, they also emphasize that Montenegro is situated in a unique regional context in which all instabilities "cross" borders and can represent a threat to the security in Montenegro and the state itself. Due to this reason, CSOs must be attentive and work on further prevention and countering of this phenomenon.

Representatives of the state authorities agree with this opinion: *"…VE-related problems are bigger issues in the neighbouring countries than in Montenegro".* There are few reasons for this situation:

- Montenegrin state institutions have recognized timely the danger of this phenomenon and have prevented potential problems
- amendments on Criminal code were introduced[11]
- strict border controls and ban on entering Montenegro for all potentially dangerous individuals that could incite radicalization and extremism

Nevertheless, a need for further work on VE prevention was stressed:

> *"Now you have these "soft" variants, sophisticated messages, indirect narratives…Armed jihad converted into online jihad. Prevention is the key. Rehabilitation, deradicalization – it is ok, but those are measures that you conduct when it is too late for anything else."*

11 In 2015, the Parliament of Montenegro adopted amendments to the Criminal Code whereby the law criminalizes people who "organize, recruit, finance, encourage, lead or train people or groups of people" with the goal of joining foreign armed groups outside the country to participate in military conflicts.

All of the respondents share the opinion that countries in the region are more prone to this problem.

Through interviews with representatives of CSOs, we have come to the conclusion that most of the organizations do not directly deal with the P/CVE, but are mainly committed to addressing other issues that are recognized as sensitive. At the same time, these organizations contribute indirectly to the prevention/ suppression of violent extremism through their regular activities. This includes: tackling with hate speech problems, networking with other CSOs, community development, empowering young people and developing their competences, economic empowerment, identifying and addressing various types of social distances among young people (especially ethnic distance), informing and educating young people, cultural activism aimed at developing Montenegro as multi-ethnic harmonious society. Nevertheless, some of them conduct P/CVE projects in different areas: education[12], journalism[13], women's rights[14], work with young people[15] or research projects, analysis and advocacy[16].

VI GAPS AND CHALLENGES

When it comes to gaps, i.e. areas related to P/CVE which could be enhanced, one of the most mentioned is the cooperation and understanding between CSO sector and state authorities. At the same time authorities expressed willingness to cooperate with CSOs. One of the mentioned examples is multisectoral operational team established for monitoring of national CVE strategy implementation[17]. Nevertheless, authorities mentioned also few obstacles regarding cooperation with CSOs:

> *"We cannot work as some CSOs would like – they spot foreign donor and come to us proposing cooperation. This is not a way - to get a project because the ministry's name is next to yours. You need to be organized and have a plan. You need to contact us on time and say: "Look, I have a plan, in 2019 we would like to conduct this and this activity, let's cooperate." That's the way… We will look for fund together..."* Additionally, problem with capacities of CSOs to conduct P/CVE projects was mentioned.

On the other hand some CSOs emphasised negative attitude of the government authorities toward CSO activities, many did not know about mechanisms of

12 Centre for Training and Education
13 NGO NOMEN
14 Montenegrin Women's Lobby
15 Forum MNE
16 Centre for Democratic Transition
17 Ministry of Interior has established inter-sectoral operational team for monitoring of national CVE strategy and action plan implementation. Two CSOs: Forum MNE and CDT, are part of this team, alongside with representatives of institutions and authorities in charge for implementation of the strategy.

cooperation established by the state authorities, and only few pointed out an initiative of the Ministry of the Interior regarding establishment of the intersectoral team. The most CSOs think that cooperation is just simulated by the government.

> *"Involvement of the civil sector should be larger. General problem is that this topic is covered dominantly by security sector."*

> *"We need political will to include civil sector in the P/CVE processes. Government does not recognize its potential in resolving this problem. They are just scratching the surface. There is a need for wider communication with CSOs that are not concerned solely with countering violent extremism, but which are also active in other fields. It is important to have a variety of perspectives in the process of creating strategic documents. There is a need to develop a stronger awareness that civil sector is the only partner, both for government bodies and local authorities in combating violent extremism."*

Furthermore, CSO representatives accept that they are not impeccable. They admit that lack of cooperation and polarization between CSOs itself is a great problem. Interviewees also believe that networking with other organizations and education of young people on P/CVE topics through formal and informal channels is crucial for the development of any society. Also, they claim that existing education programmes are not visible enough. CSOs which participated in the research are, to a large extent, not sufficiently familiar with this area and they lack the expertise.

What is more, lack of relevant strategies on the local level is visible. Social exclusion, rural-urban divisions and high unemployment rate are able to create cleavage within community that would facilitate future processes of radicalization towards violent extremism.

At the end, most of the CSO representatives mention the lack of financial capacities for the implementation of activities nationwide as the great shortcoming of their organizations. When it comes to ways of financing, the same modality is repeated for almost all CSOs – mainly, funds are provided through combination of domestic sources and those obtained from international donors. We have noted that the annual budget is growing in those organizations that are funded mainly by international donors.

It is worth mentioning that problems such as lack of capacity, overreliance on donor funds and lack of horizontal networking are challenges faced by Montenegrin CSOs in general, not only in the P/CVE area. Let's mention only few of our respondents' testimonies:

> *"We do not have sufficient capacity to conduct two or more projects at the same time."*

> *"Insufficient number of activists for public appearance, workshops etc.*

Also, lack of financial support. All of our activities were conducted on voluntary basis."

"There are not enough experts for this topic in Montenegro especially if someone wants to organize a research project. Due to that we often need to engage foreign experts."

Representatives of international community take more neutral stand. They believe that CSOs should not only criticize state administration but be more flexible in their work. Furthermore, civil sector should assist the authorities with its expertise in order to solve certain problems more effectively, given that CSOs are much more flexible than a complex state apparatus. At the same time, they put emphasis on establishing trust between authorities and CSOs.

VII STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Our respondents have shared not just limitations of their organizations and cooperation process with state authorities, but also strengths. The most important strength of each organization is related to its field of expertise. Direct work with young people in the local communities was very often mentioned also. Few organizations claim that they have well-developed cooperation with schooling system with whom they try to develop „soft skills"of the pupils.

Local ones, especially from the north region of the country, indicate that they have greater possibility to influence local population than Podgorica-based CSOs. It is especially applicable in work with minorities[18]. At the other hand, larger organizations[19] have more developed research and advocacy capacities as well as network of associates across the whole country.

CSOs that are focused on cultural activities claim that they have extensive experience in creating and implementing cultural programmes focused on countering VE. Economic ones speak about their knowledge related to entrepreneurship skills development focused on financial empowerment of the marginalized groups, while expert ones[20] tend to describe themselves as know-how organizations.

Nevertheless, a certain number of CSO representatives points out the disadvantages of the environment in which they operate without specifying the benefits, even though they were originally asked to indicate the positive sides.

18 e.g. Bosniaks and Albanians
19 e.g. Forum MNE and CDT
20 e.g. NGO NOMEN

VIII INTERNATIONAL AND STATE ENTITIES

In contrast to interviewees from CSO sector, representatives of international and state entities point out that they have available funds and have a lot of on-going activities.

International community through wide spectre of different educational, networking, assistance and grant programs, etc. provides continuous support to both the authorities as well as CSOs in their P/CVE efforts. On the other hand the authorities as well have ambitious plans - adoption of new Strategy on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism 2020-2023 is planned, as well as establishment of National P/CVE Platform which will gather representatives from various social spheres (scholars, CSOs, state and local authorities, researchers etc.). It should reiterate government's commitment to prevention of violent extremism.

IX ANNEX

This annex consists out of four parts. First of all, it contains basic information on CSOs that were interviewed or which completed the questionnaire. Additionally, we listed state and international institutions whose representatives were interviewed. At the end, Annex has the list of reports analysed and definitions used during the reserch.

IX.1 LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZACIJA	GEOGRAFSKI FOKUS	WEBSITE	FOKUS
Aktivna zona (Active zone)	Cetinje	www.aktivnazona.me	Environmental protection, human and minority rights, animal rights, fostering volunteerism and non-formal education processes.
Alfa centar (Alfa Centre)	Whole Montenegro	www.alfacentar.org	Democratization, security issues, Euro-Atlantic integration.
Asocijacija za demokratski prosperitet – ADP ZID (Association for Democratic Prosperity – ADP ZID)	Whole Montenegro	www.zid.org.me/eng/	Increasing individual opportunities for development and active participation of citizens, especially young people, in local community, using promotion of volunteerism, mobility, non-formal education, initiatives for advocacy and services.
Bošnjačko društvo Avlija (Bosniak Society Avlija)	Northern Montenegro	N/A, Tel. no.: +38268640609	Islamophobia, xenophobia, CVE.
Centar za ekonomski prosperitet i slobodu (Centre for the Economic Prosperity and Freedom)	Whole Montenegro	http://eng.cepsmn.org/	Enterpreneurship development, social inovations, civil activism.
Centar za demokratsku tranziciju (Centre for democratic transition)	Whole Montenegro	www.en.cdtmn.org	Democratization, rule of law, euroatlantic integration, security, civil society, analysis of the strategic documents (P/CVE strategy and action plan, narrative analysis, National P/CVE platform etc.).
Centar za obuku i obrazovanje (Centre for Training and Education)	Podgorica	https://etcmne.org/	Youth development, civil activism, professional development of the teachers.
Crnogorski ženski lobi (Montenegrin Women's Lobby)	Whole Montenegro	http://cgzenskilobi.wixsite.com/dobrodosli	Human rights, especially women`s and children's rights, peace movement.
Djeca Crne Gore (Children of Montenegro)	Podgorica and Tuzi	www.djecacrnegore.me/home	Work with youth, inclusive education, children's rights, children's protection.
Građanska inicijativa mladih Rožaje (Civil Youth Initiative Rozaje)	Rožaje, occasionally Berane, Plav and Gusinje	http://mladirozaja.me/	Youth work, youth activism, associates on P/CVE programme related to countering of Islamophobia and VE in Montenegro.
NVO iACT (NGO iACT)	Southern Montenegro, Ulcinj	luljeta.sefa@iact.me	P/CVE, cultural activism, educational and cultural programmes for members of Albanian minority, community work.

ORGANIZACIJA	GEOGRAFSKI FOKUS	WEBSITE	FOKUS
Juventas	Whole Montenegro	www.juventas.co.me	Promoting and protection of youth rights, improvement of the healthcare system, protection of the LGBT population rights, peace building and peaceful resolving of the conflicts.
Mladiinfo Montenegro	Whole Montenegro	www.mladiinfo.eu	Info service, education through a large number of trainings in the country and abroad, the development of volunteerism and youth activism through the legal framework. Activities in various VE related programs such as "VE vs. Intercultural Dialogue and Peace".
Mladi Romi (Young Roma)	Whole Montenegro	www.mladiromi.me/eng/	Empowering Roma population in Montenegro, especially on the local level (ROMACTED initiative), other activities oriented on facilitating Roma position in Montenegrin society.
Monitoring Group Ulcinj – MOGUL (Monitoring Group Ulcinj- MOGUL)	Ulcinj	www.mog-ul.org	Development and empowerment of the local community in order to ensure better protection of natural resources of Ulcinj municipality. Projects related to transparency of the media, support to local cultural events, youth, educational activities.
Naša akcija (Our Action)	Whole Montenegro	www.nasaakcija.me/en/	Volunteerism and civic activism, youth, protection of the natural and cultural heritage of Montenegro.
NOMEN	Whole Montenegro	www.nvo-nomen.org	Conducting educational skills training and professional development programs for journalistic community in Montenegro. Research projects on terrorism and impact of media on CVE area in Montenegro.
NVO 35 mm (NGO 35mm)	Whole Montenegro	www.nvo35mm.org/en/	Democratization and professionalization of the media scene, youth, civil sector. Projects related to creating „no hate community".
NVO Broj 19 (NGO Number 19)	Bar	www.broj19-number19.org	Promoting and affirmation of religious, cultural and historical heritage of Muslims in Montenegro; promotion of peace and tolerance between different ethnicities, religious and culture communities in Montenegro.
Regional Youth Cooperation Office - RYCO in Montenegro	Region of the Western Balkans	www.rycowb.org	Promoting the spirit of reconciliation and cooperation between the youth in the region through youth exchange programs.

ORGANIZACIJA	GEOGRAFSKI FOKUS	WEBSITE	FOKUS
Roditelji.me (Parents.me)	Whole Montenegro	www.roditelji.me	Social networking of parents in Montenegro with the aim of developing a strong parental community in order to conduct grassroot work in the local communities.
Romska organizacija mladih „Koračajte sa nama-Phiren Amenca“ (Roma Youth Organization „Walk with us-Phiren Amenca“	Whole Montenegro	www.phirenamenca.me	Strengthening the capacity of young Roma population for democratic participation in the life of the society; strengthening institutional capacities for the inclusion of Roma population; combating and eliminating negative attitudes and ethnic prejudices against Roma.
Savez za djecu i mlade – Kuća (Alliance for Children and Youth – Home)	Whole Montenegro	N/A	Raising the level of safety and comfort of the life of children and young people, protection in the media and on the internet, improvement of the system of education and cultural life.
Fond za aktivno građanstvo - fAKT (fAKT) Fund for Active Citizenship	Whole Montenegro	http://www.faktcg.org/	Local non-governmental and non-profit grantmaking foundation that supports citizens of Montenegro in taking active participation in political, economic, civic and cultural life of their communities and society. It provides financial assistance to civil society organizations through grant programs, and learning opportunities through development programs.

IX.2 LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS’

1. National CVE Coordinator, State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior
2. U.S. Embassy Podgorica
3. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – OSCE, Mission to Montenegro
4. International Organization for Migration - IOM

IX.3 DEFINITIONS

Having in mind that terminology around violent extremism and preventing and countering can be confusing and problematic - terms are often politicized and used interchangeably and often without clear definition, resulting in the same terms being used to describe different approaches - for the purposes of this mapping, definitions developed by the Regional Cooperation Council as part of its Regional Platform for Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism

Leading to Terrorism and Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters21 were used:

i. violent extremism (VE): The name for the phenomenon whereby people or groups, in pursuit of their ideological goal, display a willingness to use violence as the ultimate consequence of their extremist way of thinking; the use of violence to pursue political goals; the process of taking extremist/radical (political, religious, or ideological) views and putting them into violent action.

ii. preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE): Using non-coercive means that seek to address the drivers or root causes of violent extremism. According to UNDP, "a distinction can usually be drawn between CVE, which is focused on countering the activities of existing violent extremists, and PVE, which is focused on preventing the further spread of violent extremism. However, in practice, initiatives will frequently work on both aspects, with a combined approach." This mapping should include CSOs, inter alia, working on projects that are labelled or otherwise described as "CVE", "PVE", or "P/CVE".

Additional relevant definitions:

P/CVE-specific: CSOs listed in the mapping should be classified as P/CVE-specific when engaged in the following activities: preventing and countering violent extremism, deradicalization, disengagement and reintegration, counter-narrative and counter-messaging, and building community resilience to violent extremism. Such activities are designed with the explicit goal of reducing or building resilience to violent extremism.

De-radicalization: the social and psychological process whereby an individual's commitment to, and involvement in, violent extremism is reduced to the extent that they are no longer at risk of involvement and engagement in violent activity, i.e., rejecting the underling violent ideology or belief and the commitment to use violence to advance it. De-radicalisation may also refer to any initiative that tries to achieve a reduction of risk of re-offending through addressing specific and relevant disengagement issues. De-radicalisation implies a different change than that associated with disengagement alone: it implies change at a cognitive level, not simply the physical cessation of some observable behaviour.

Disengagement: the process whereby an individual experiences a change in role or function that is usually associated with a reduction of violent participation – i.e., foreswearing violence rather than the underlying ideology or beliefs.. It may not necessarily involve leaving the violent extremism organization or movement. Additionally, whole disengagement may stem from role change, that role change may be influenced by psychological factors such as disillusionment, burnout, or the failure to reach the expectations that influenced initial involvement. This can lead to a member seeking a different role or roles within the movement.

Reintegration: the process whereby a returning "foreign terrorist fighter" (FTF) or former violent extremist who is deemed not to pose a security threat is provided

21 https://www.rcc.int/p-cve/glossary

psycho-social support, education, employment, or training to facilitate their re-entry in the community from which they originated or another appropriate community.

Counter-narrative/messaging: messaging that offers an alternative view to extremist recruitment and propaganda. Messaging can provide an alternative answer or path to potential recruits who may be seeking guidance or meaning. Counter-narrative messaging may also seek to deconstruct extremist narratives and expose logical flaws..

Community resilience: the ability of a community to withstand, respond to and recover from a wide range of harmful and adverse events. [Note: depending on the design/target of a "community resilience" program, these efforts could be categorized as P/CVE-specific or P/CVE-relevant.]

P/CVE-relevant: CSOs listed in the mapping are classified as P/CVE-relevant when engaged in activities that indirectly address the drivers of violent extremism through: youth and women's empowerment, rule of law, anti-corruption, civic engagement, human rights, democracy, good governance, vocational training, education, trust-building and community engagement, and conflict resolution. P/CVE-relevant activities are ones the purpose of which is not to prevent or counter violent extremism, but which nevertheless contribute to reducing or building resilience against violent extremism.

IX.4 LIST OF REPORTS USED IN DESK RESEARCH

Azinović, V. (Ed.). (2017). *Between Salvation and Terror: Radicalization and the Foreign Fighter Phenomenon in the Western Balkans.* Sarajevo.

Azinović, V., & Bećirević, E. (2017). *A Waiting Game.* Sarajevo: Regional Cooperation Council.

Batrićević, N. (2017). *Empower for Change of Stigmatizing Attitudes. Podgorica:* Center for Democratic Transition.

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ABOUT FORUM MNE:

Forum MNE grew from an international project into a national based organization. It has been active in Montenegro since 2002, firstly as PRONI Institute for Social Education, then as Forum Syd, and, since March 2007, it has been Forum MNE.

Forum MNE supports the development of young people into conscious, responsible and active individuals and citizens capable of recognizing, seeking and realizing their rights, while contributing the development of a just and peaceful society. It adapts its programs to challenges and needs of youth and local communities.

It provided supports the process of preventing/ countering violent extremism in Montenegro and the region by capacity building programs, networking, research, and application of innovative tools and practices.

Contacts:

Forum mladi i neformalna edukacija - Forum MNE

Bratstva i jedinstva br. 4

81000 Podgorica

Montenegro

T: +382 20 602 710

E: montenegro@forum-mne.com

W: http://www.forum-mne.com