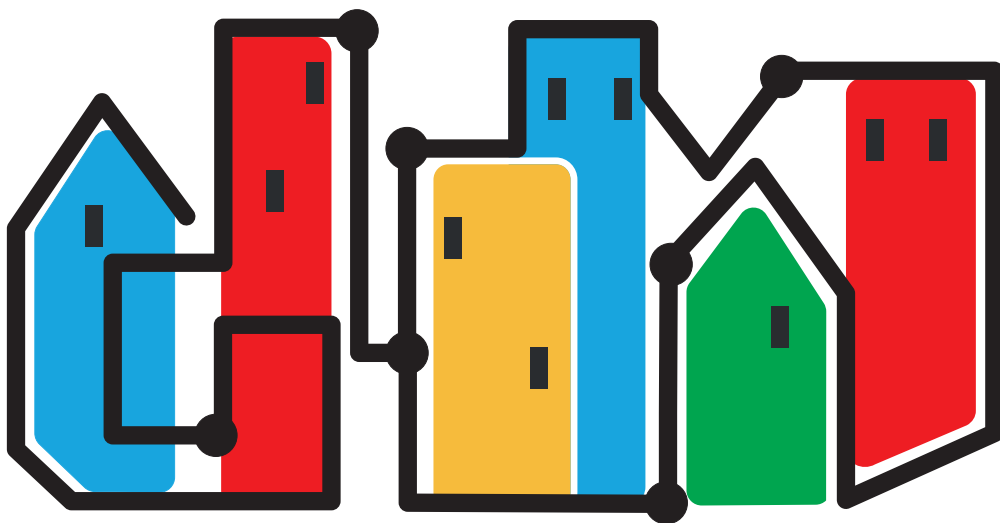




hope and homes
for children



CIVIL SOCIETY IN PREVENTION AND COUNTERING OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



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- Mapping Report -

FOREWARD

Civil society organisations (CSO) in the Western Balkans 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, Kosovo¹, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia) has simultaneously conducted a mapping of the range of stakeholders relevant for implementing P/CVE actions. 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina, and provides understanding of quality and potentials of their relations with key local, national, and regional stakeholders from public, civic and business sector. The mapping has been done using a single robust mapping methodology deployed by each partner.

Hope and Homes for Children has engaged a consortium of experts in the thematic field of VE. The consortium was led by Muhamed Jusić, with two other members: Sead Turčalo and Mersiha Jusić.

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 Centre 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 Centre DamaD (Serbia), and financially supported by the European Union through Civil Society Facility and Media Programme 2016-2017, Consolidating Regional Thematic Networks of Civil Society Organisations.

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.

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Executive summary

This research has been initiated as part of the project “Communities first: Creation of a Western Balkans civil society hub to prevent and counter violent extremism” with the purpose to map CSOs working in the field of P/CVE or linked areas.

An overview of the activities of civil society organizations in prevention and countering of violent extremism has been presented through three categories in which most of the projects are implemented: research, prevention and countering.

We were able to single out only few CSOs working primarily in P/CVE field, while most others had a wider range of activities that indirectly addressed radicalization and violent extremism through youth and women empowerment programs.

Furthermore, gaps of the P/CVE activities have been addressed, and a relationship between CSOs and national and subnational governments elaborated. The CSOs working mainly in the area of P/CVE are to a large extent focused on examining the factors and actors of radicalization into violence, conducting prevention programs, while the development of CVE programs that address de-radicalization and disengagement remains in its infancy.

Charting the area of international donors brought to light that most of the P/CVE programs are initiated by external actors, while the national and subnational governments have not been allocating any funds to these specific programs so far.

To a large extent CSOs are not self-sustainable, and are thus more donor than impact oriented. Besides the pervasive sustainability issues in the CSO sector, there is also a lack of cooperation among CSOs, particularly those working specifically in the area of P/CVE.

Overview of threats

Over the last four years, Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) has emerged as the hot topic among both governmental and non-governmental actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The country entered the spotlight of international attention due to the departure of an estimated 230 adults² believed to have joined the Islamic State (IS) or Jabhat al-Nusra in Syria and Iraq. But these departures peaked in 2013 and ended in 2016³; and thanks in large part to the vigilance of security and intelligence actors, there have been no incidents of violent extremism (VE) in BiH since 2015.

In its annual security assessments, the Ministry of Security of BiH has acknowledged that Islamist extremism is not the only threat facing BiH, but that right-wing extremist groups also pose a security challenge, especially Ravnogorski četnički pokret – a radical group that honours the tradition of paramilitary units responsible for ethnic cleansing during the Second World War.⁴ The departure of foreign fighters to Ukraine⁵ has been raised by the Ministry as a concern as well, and yet right-wing VE has not been a focus of the work of civil society organizations (CSOs). This is due largely to the fact that a very specific image of extremism has been formed in the era of the Islamic State, linking the phenomenon of VE to foreign fighters who joined that and similar groups. Indeed, most of the projects launched by international organizations and governments to address VE in BiH have been focused on extremism inspired by the IS.

Only a single strategic document on CVE⁶ has been issued by the Government in BiH, and it does not actually define what constitutes violent extremism. Thus, it makes sense that the variation of VE most widely covered by the media would be the one most associated with the problem; and it is not surprising that an IS fighter serves as an archetype of terror in the public imagination. In truth, the overall threat of VE in BiH has been decreasing, according to researchers and activists from a CSO that has been exploring drivers of violent extremism in the country for several years, who emphasized in interviews that the deeply polarizing ethno-nationalist narratives promoted by political elites represent a more serious, long-term challenge to the country.⁷ These experts also noted that VE must be viewed in the context of cumulative radicalization, wherein one form of radicalization feeds another, explaining that hate speech employed by some politicians in BiH is aimed at instrumentalizing the foreign fighter phenomenon

² Sead Turcalo and Nejra Veljan. 2018. Community Perspectives on Preventing Violent Extremism in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Country Case Study 2. Berlin/Sarajevo: Atlantic Initiative and Berghof Foundation. pp. 8.

³ Vlado Azinović. 2018. Regional Report: Understanding violent extremism in the Western Balkans. British Council. pp.4.

⁴ Ministarstvo sigurnosti/bezbjednosti Bosne i Hercegovine. 2017. Informacija o stanju sigurnosti. pp. 29-30 (Retrieved from: <http://www.msb.gov.ba/PDF/info2017.pdf>, accessed on 20 Sept 2018)

⁵ Ibidem, pp.29

⁶ Vijeće ministara Bosne i Hercegovine. 2015. Strategija Bosne i Hercegovine za prevenciju i borbu protiv terorizma. (Retrieved from: http://www.vijeceministara.gov.ba/akti/prijedlozi_zakona/default.aspx?id=20286&langTag=hr-HR, accessed on 18 Sept 2018)

⁷ Interview with a Sarajevo – based expert, 15 Sept 2018.; Interview with a CSO activist from Goražde, 22 Sept 2018. Interview with a CSO activist from Tuzla, 18 Sept 2018.

in order to stigmatize Muslims (Bosniaks) as an entire ethnic group.⁷ This has the potential to reverse the downward trend in IS-driven radicalization because, as two interviewees pointed out, this kind of stigmatizing discourse can be exploited by radical groups that mechanize grievance and victimization as sustaining forces.

Interviewees also cited the influence of various foreign actors, the rise of far right political parties and movements in Europe, and perpetually unresolved regional and domestic border disputes as factors that have the potential to drive radicalization in BiH. Any of these factors could inspire VE, and the combination of several may have a particularly strong influence on vulnerable individuals. And so, despite the diminishing threat of VE, it must be viewed as an ongoing and ever-shifting internal security challenge.

Information Gathering

The purpose of this report was to map civil society actors involved in P/CVE initiatives and programs, as well as CSOs working in fields linked to P/CVE that we describe as P/CVE relevant. Data collection began with extensive desk research, undertaken to gather information from existing mapping reports and to determine which CSOs work in relevant fields. This effort revealed that only one such mapping project has been published so far, and it was a regional endeavour that included non-CSO actors⁹, and one is currently being prepared (USAID). The websites of relevant organizations were then surveyed, and contacts were established to acquire reports on P/CVE-related issues produced by these organizations.

This initial research, combined with consultations with individuals active in various CSO networks, helped researchers establish a preliminary list of 250 CSOs for further analysis. Any organizations that had not implemented projects in the previous year or with which contact could not be made were then eliminated. The remaining organizations were provided a questionnaire, which consisted of 22 questions and was disseminated by e-mail. Responses were received from 50 CSOs. A total of ten interviews, using an open-ended protocol, were also carried out with representatives of CSOs, the Islamic Community, and international organizations involved in P/CVE activities.

The following analysis identifies the P/CVE activities previously and currently underway in BiH, and gaps in these activities. Furthermore, it offers a look at the relationships between CSOs and governments at various levels, as well as an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of CSOs working in P/CVE and related fields.

⁸ See Edina Bećirević. 2018. Bosnia and Herzegovina Report. Extremism Research Forum. British Council. pp.11-13.

⁹ Valery Perry. 2016. Initiatives to Prevent/Counter Violent Extremism in South East Europe. A Survey of Regional Issues, Initiatives and Opportunities. Sarajevo: Regional Cooperation Council.

Analysis

CSO activities in the area of P/CVE

Civil society organizations in BiH that work in the area of P/CVE are mainly focused on prevention and research. And while some of these CSOs work in the wider region, most focus their work only on BiH or even just on their local communities.

Research

Among the CSOs active in this area, Sarajevo-based Atlantic Initiative (hereinafter AI) has the longest track record. Most of the work of AI is focused on research, but it has also conducted several projects aimed at prevention. AI began its work on VE by publishing the first empirical research on the foreign fighter phenomenon in the Western Balkans, supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in BiH. The *Lure of the Syrian War: The Foreign Fighters' Bosnian Contingent*¹⁰, published in 2015, was based on extensive research that examined the dynamics of the war in Syria and the role of foreign fighters, especially those from BiH. It provided the first comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of foreign fighting in BiH and highlighted key trends in radicalization, recruitment, facilitation, and financing of travel to the Syrian and Iraqi war theatres. The study also explored the economic, geographic, social, and educational background of individuals who departed to fight in these battle zones, as well as their previous criminal records, age distribution, patterns and means of travel, and the duration and location of their activities in Syria and Iraq. Importantly, this research exposed links between foreign fighters from BiH and specific radical militant groups and individuals. The study, which offered an early assessment of the threat that foreign fighters could pose upon returning to their respective communities, also provided policy recommendations meant to contribute to more effective measures (security, political, social, and other) for understanding the phenomenon and better countering its impact.

Researchers at AI recognized a new trend in the foreign fighter phenomenon when, in a second wave of departures, entire families travelled to Syria and Iraq in a modern-day hijrah, and many seemed intent on staying. In 2016, AI published a second study, *The New Lure of the Syrian War: The Foreign Fighters' Bosnian Contingent*¹¹. Despite the title, this study broadened the scope of research to foreign fighters from across the Western Balkans; and AI, supported by the Royal

¹⁰ Vlado Azinović and Muhamed Jusić. 2015. *The Lure of the Syrian War. The Foreign Fighters Bosnian Contingent*. Sarajevo: Atlantic Initiative. (available at: http://atlanticinitiative.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/images_THE_LURE_OF_THE_SYRIAN_WAR_THE_FOREIGN_FIGHTERS_BOSNIAN_CONTINGENT_The_Lure_of_the_Syrian_War_-_The_Foreign_Fighters_Bosnian_Contingent.pdf)

¹¹ Vlado Azinović and Muhamed Jusić. 2016. . *The New Lure of the Syrian War. The Foreign Fighters Bosnian Contingent*. Sarajevo: Atlantic Initiative: Sarajevo. (http://atlanticinitiative.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/images_The_New_Lure_of_the_Syrian_War__The_Foreign_Fighters_Bosnian_Contingent.pdf)

Norwegian Embassy, invited regional researchers to offer insights into how the phenomenon could be tackled in all ex-Yugoslav countries. This wider research scope was again reflected in a 2017 AI study, *Between Salvation and Terror: Radicalization and the Foreign Fighter Phenomenon in the Western Balkans*, published in cooperation with the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Sarajevo.

AI has addressed the growth of radical interpretations of Islam within BiH as well, by undertaking countrywide research on Salafist communities that explored the dynamics of these communities and the views of Salafists on religion, society, and the state. The results of this research were published in the 2016 book, *Salafism vs. Moderate Islam: A Rhetorical Fight for the Hearts and Minds of Bosnian Muslims*.¹² AI researchers also participated in the Western Balkans Extremism Research Forum, a UK-funded regional research initiative that assessed the threat of violent extremism in Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia.

These efforts by AI to understand the dynamics of extremism and radicalization in BiH have been matched more recently by research aimed at identifying ways to prevent radicalization. In cooperation with the Berghof Foundation, AI produced a study examining community perspectives on the prevention of VE, which drew on the “Opportunities for Preventing Violent Extremism in the Western Balkans”¹³ participatory research project and explored factors and actors that contribute to the vulnerability of certain communities to radicalizing influences. Researchers identified “affected” communities, which featured high numbers of foreign fighter departures or violent extremist groups, and “unaffected” communities that displayed a greater resilience to these phenomena. A few initiatives and activities were recommended, including the establishment of programmes which would promote students’ engagement within the community, since the research established a low level of social engagement among the youth. Furthermore, a lack of community tailored radicalization/violent extremism awareness programs has been identified, and proposed as a measure that could contribute to the more responsive PVE at the local level.

In ongoing research, AI is also analysing extremism in online spaces. This effort employs discourse analysis and various online data collection tools to examine content that is produced in BiH, by extremist leaders popular in BiH, or in local languages. AI will issue a report based on this research in November 2018. There is also an ongoing research about the gender aspects of the radicalization and violent extremism in Bosnia and Herzegovina, conducted by Atlantic Initiative,

¹² Edina Bećirević. 2016. *Salafism vs. Moderate Islam. A Rhetorical Fight for the Hearts and Minds of Bosnian Muslims*. Sarajevo: Atlantic Initiative.

¹³ Sead Turcalo and Nejra Veljan. 2018. *Community Perspectives on Preventing Violent Extremism in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Country Case Study 2*. Berlin/Sarajevo: Atlantic Initiative and Berghof Foundation.

and supported by UN Women.

There are few other CSOs conducting P/CVE-related research in BiH. However, the Centre for Security Studies in Sarajevo is a partner organization in the project, “Returning from violence: How to tackle the foreign fighters’ problem in the Western Balkans?”. The project, financed by the International Visegrad Fund, commenced in 2018 and aimed to identify gaps between the challenges of VE and solutions in Visegrad Group countries and in the Western Balkans, and the potential for cooperation among these countries in P/CVE activities. Only recently an edited volume has been published.¹⁴ The chapter on Bosnia and Herzegovina recommended several initiatives starting with a more transparent implementation process of the Strategy on combating terrorism, then the changes in legislation by introducing an obligatory re-socialisation program for the FTF’s after serving their time, and introduction of appropriate awareness programs in schools and religious institutions.¹⁵ Banja Luka-based ProEduca has also conducted research on Salafists and radicalization, publishing two studies so far – one incorporating the results of a survey of Salafists, and the other offering content analysis of media reports on Salafists¹⁶. Centre for Advanced Studies in 2009/2010, and with support from the UK, published “Savremene muslimanske dileme” (“Contemporary Muslim Dilemmas”), a slim volume on relevant issues that looked at point by point arguments and counterarguments (an early effort at counter-narratives) related to liberal and radical interpretations of Islam.¹⁷ Council of Muftis in 2017 published an analysis of ideology narratives of violent extremism, called Analysis of Ideology of Takfir. It aims to provide counter-narratives to violent extremist ideologies and deconstruct their teachings and misuse of Islamic teaching. So far it has been distributed and presented to all imams. In 2018 it has been translated in English, and is available for free download.¹⁸

Preventing violent extremism

Most of the CSOs that have implemented PVE projects in BiH have focused on educational programs structured around awareness raising activities. Both PVE specific and PVE relevant activities predominantly targeted youth. While the CSOs working in the area of P/CVE focused on educational workshops, other CSOs that are not primarily dealing with the prevention and countering of violent extremism mainly conducted activities aimed at supporting and empowering youth.

¹⁴ Anna Orosz (ed). 2018. Returning from violence: How to tackle the foreign fighters’ problem in the Western Balkans?”. Budapest: Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade.

¹⁵ Ibidem, pp.64

¹⁶ Srđan Puhalo.2016. Selefije u BiH. Banja Luka:ProEduca. (available at: <http://proeduca.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/srdjan-puhalo-selefije.pdf>, last accessed on 18 Nov 2018); Srđan Puhalo. 2018. Selefije u BiH 2. Banja Luka:ProEduca.

¹⁷ Ahmet Alibašić and Muhamed Jusić. 2015. Savremene muslimanske dileme. Sarajevo:Centar za napredne studije. (available at: <https://www.cns.ba/v1/cns-izdanja/novo-izdanje-savremene-muslimanske-dileme>, last accessed on 18 Nov 2018).

¹⁸ Vijeće Muftija. 2018. The Ideology Of Takfir And Violent Extremism - An Analysis (available at: https://www.cdv.ba/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Ideology-of-Takfir_final.pdf, last accessed on 16 Nov 2018).

One of the first such efforts was implemented by AI, with the support of the UK Embassy in BiH, in November 2016. The four-month project – “Prevention of radicalism and violent extremism among youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina” – involved a series of workshops offered to students from Tuzla, Zenica, and Sarajevo that employed popular culture to address radicalism and violent extremism. AI also organized smaller meetings of workshop participants with Adam Deen, a former member of banned extremist group Al Muhajiroun, to discuss his own radicalization and de-radicalization processes.

The Youth Resource Centre Tuzla (hereinafter YRC) has also implemented several projects, supported by various domestic and international organizations, aimed at education and awareness raising to prevent VE. The YRC has been part of an OSCE project, for example, to establish local-level prevention and early intervention networks. The project is meant to build cooperation between relevant stakeholders at the local level to help design proactive interventions, with the aim to grow capacities in order to take on the reintegration of radicalized individuals and their families. The YRC has been involved in implementing the IOM-funded “CATch me if you can” campaign as well, and is a partner organization in two more projects: “Youth against Violent Extremism,” which encourages more youth involvement in P/CVE; and “Youth Workers Countering Violent Extremism,” which aims to build the capacity of young workers to detect and report on radical behaviour among youth in the digital and real worlds. Other related efforts by the YRC have included a 2017 petition to proclaim March 22 the International Day of Counter-Terrorism, and the organization of the “Block terrorism!” volleyball tournament in partnership with Pannonica Public Complex, which enjoyed an impressive turn-out.

Three of the YRC’s projects have been implemented in collaboration with PRONI Centar za omladinski razvoj (Centre for youth development) from Brčko.¹⁹ Furthermore, PRONI is implementing a Peace Camp supported by US Embassy, that among others aims at the prevention of radicalization and extremism through empowering youth to implement small scale projects. A PVE dimension has been given to the YOUTH Build project implemented by PRONI and supported by USAID. The young participants from across the country have been taught different life skills and encouraged to engage within their local communities.

Two of the CSOs mapped in this study – Community Service Centre PUŽ in Tuzla and Youth Association for Development VIZIONAR in Bugojno – were partners in the USAID-supported “Community Based Approach to Support Youth in Targeted Municipalities” project, implemented by the IOM in 2015. The project, aimed at reducing youth disenfranchisement and enhancing youth engagement in vulnerable communities in BiH, lasted three years and was implemented in 15

¹⁹ Interview with PRONI and YRC Tuzla staff, 14 Nov 2018.

municipalities across the country: Brčko, Bileća, Bugojno, Bužim, Čapljina, Cazin, East Sarajevo, Foča, Jablanica, Novi Grad/Sarajevo, Prijedor, Tuzla, Zavidovići, Zenica, and Zvornik.

Beyond awareness raising, some projects have focused on peace activism as an avenue to PVE. One notable project is the Ethos Initiative, launched in 2012 by the TPO Foundation, a regionally-focused CSO working in the areas of education, peace, gender, and leadership. The Ethos Initiative is an educational program that teaches ethical values in addressing extremism, and is meant to establish new ways of thinking and leading, in education, politics, and civil society. The project has brought teachers from across the country together and has succeeded in involving educational institutions as partners.

Another ongoing educational project, implemented by Citizens' Association Bistrica in Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje, uses workshops that address issues of extremism. And in August 2018, Sarajevo-based CSO Global Analitika hosted a five-day "United against Extremism" youth summer camp, featuring sports workshops and activities, that was supported by successful Bosnian athletes and by the US Embassy in BiH. Global Analitika was also a partner in organizing an interactive seminar for 300 elementary and secondary school students from BiH in September 2018, which taught participants about Internet safety and discussed extremism and its prevention. This event was supported by the King Fahd Cultural Centre in partnership with the Ministry of Interior of Sarajevo Canton and the Faculty of Criminal and Security Studies at the University of Sarajevo.

Nevertheless, we identified some organizations which didn't have P/CVE in their primary focus of work, but had to incorporate it to answer the needs of their beneficiaries. Those organisations are in many ways service providers for the larger community and their services vary from relief to psychosocial support.

Hope and Homes for Children is a Sarajevo-based British CSO, which works actively in BiH since 1994 and is focusing since then on the reform of social protection system for children - replacing institutional care with family based solutions for children without parental care. As an important aspect of developing a family-based child protection system, HHC is also the developing effective and sustainable prevention programmes for families at risk of separation. In the recent years, radicalization into VE of family members was identified as one among other risk factors for family separation in BiH. HHC helped families to assess their strengths and needs across six wellbeing domains: living conditions, family and social relationships, behaviour, physical and mental health, education, employment and household economy, all of which have been identified as important prevention and protective factors for resisting violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism (VERLT). Besides that, HHC is offering

a specific youth support program and training and capacity building of social protection, health and education professionals.

Humanity in Action, Bosnia and Herzegovina, started in September 2018 with the implementation of the project “Strengthening Resilience of the Youth against Radicalization in the Western Balkans project”, supported by the Slovak Aid: The project consists of four phases, starting with the mapping of youth radicalization, then working with the youth through rising awareness activities, to producing short promo videos advocating against youth radicalization. The final phase envisages publication of a study based on the insights from focus groups and interviews with young participants, key informants and stakeholders.

Countering violent extremism

Projects aimed at countering violent extremism were few, and this was identified as a gap in CSO activities related to VE. Most CVE projects implemented thus far in BiH have been at the initiative of international organizations. Still, one ongoing project of the Atlantic Initiative could be viewed broadly as a CVE activity. AI is working with various relevant professionals and experts – social workers, psychologists, lawyers, criminologists, security experts, etc. – to develop a guidebook for P/CVE activities, meant to harmonize strategies and approaches.

The Association of High School Students, alongside CSOs engaged through the OSCE-supported Coalitions against Hate initiative, have been involved in the CVE project, “Increasing youth engagement in CVE and integrating CVE into formal education.” The objective of the project is to raise awareness and strengthen engagement in CVE among youth, and to integrate CVE-related content into formal education by providing support to education professionals and empowering them to spot early signs of radicalization that could lead to violence.

One of the rare projects employing counter-messaging as an instrument of CVE was implemented by the Post Conflict Research Centre, a Sarajevo CSO focused on peace building and post-conflict reconciliation, with support from IOM. The “Countering Violent Extremism through Social Media” project has provided training and mentorship to 80 young people from communities across BiH, to help them develop and manage their own CVE campaigns.

Faith-based organizations

Beside traditional religious communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Islamic Community, Orthodox Church, Catholic Church, and Jewish Community) which operate under Interreligious Council of BiH, there are NGOs whose activities can be considered faith-based. No specific mentions of religious or faith-related goals actually exist in their statutes, since that would require approval from traditional religious communities. Some of these faith-based NGOs are operating under an informal network called “Coordination of Bosniak Organisations”, which is currently in the process of formal registering. These organizations are usually considered to be faith-based. Some of them might be considered non-violent Salafi movement organizations. Based on interviews with some of their representatives, although potential for P/CVE activities is evident, there is a lack of trust and reluctance to involve in such projects, due to the feeling of being stereotypically targeted and focused exclusively on extremism driven by one religion exclusively. These organizations are sceptical and cautious about P/CVE projects, and perceive them as a threat to their religious identity. Education centre Nahla is very active in the field of women activism, youth, life-long education. Saint Anton`s Bread, a catholic organization, has long-term and ongoing Trauma Centre activities, tackling issues of reconciliation and trauma. La Benevolencija, a Jewish organization, is also a faith-based NGO, but without particular P/CVE relevant activities so far. If faith-based organizations are to be involved in P/CVE projects, as challenging as this may be, it would be a good way to reach at-risk groups.

Gaps in the P/CVE activities of CSOs

As explained in the previous sections, civil society organizations (CSOs) have been engaged in P/CVE to some extent. Mainly their work has been focused on information gathering and research with less direct support to beneficiaries and systematic work on prevention. Only in the last couple of years a larger number of CSOs have shown interest to engage in P/CVE activities alongside with a larger allocation of means dedicated to the field. This is raising the concern of programming which is more donor-centred than tailored to the needs of beneficiaries. On the other hand, a lot of these programs are educational and re-adapted from previous related thematic files such as peace-building, reconciliation, democratization etc. Even some of the projects that have been earlier aimed at building life skills among the youth later became reframed as PVE programs (i.e. Youth Build).

Furthermore, all of the CSOs focused only on religious radicalization and violent extremism, although some of the research conducted by these very CSOs briefly addressed the need to examine cumulative radicalization.²⁰

²⁰ Sead Turcalo and Nejra Veljan, *ibidem*, pp.24

In most of the initiatives, projects and programs run by CSOs youth remains a target, while very few are focused on other vulnerable groups. Also the research conducted by the CSOs shows a lack of examination of position and role of women not only in radicalization processes but also in P/CVE. Although the youth is the main focus group only few projects have been focused on online platforms as a tool for preventing and countering violent extremism. None of the CSOs has addressed the issue of de-radicalisation programs for the imprisoned FTFs, or thoroughly researched the role of diaspora in radicalization into violence.

The gap between the quantitative aspects of the civil society (over 12,000 CSOs, plus the media, religious organizations, etc.) and its actual influence in every-day life is highly visible in BiH. The effectiveness and impact sustainability of civil society-led P/CVE efforts are as much dependent on reliable funding as on the capacity and expertise of implementing actors. Quite understandably, international donors focused on project delivery often prefer directing P/CVERLT funding to a small number of established organisations that have a successful track record in complying with complicated application and implementation requirements.

Nevertheless, the main concern reported by CSOs in this research is the lack of coordinated activities between the government and their non-governmental counterparts, including various international actors in the field. The exchange of information is either too slow or not happening.

Regarding geographical spread, most projects that have been carried out so far were focused on local communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina evenly. As the first P/CVE activities started they were focused mainly on the Zenica – Doboј Canton, Tuzla Canton and Sarajevo, since these communities featured the highest number of departures to Syria and Iraq. Later the P/CVE activities spread to other communities, including those where other forms of radicalization, primarily ethno-nationalist radicalization, have been more pronounced than the religious ones. For instance, IOM broadened its P/CVE intervention area to Prijedor, Brčko, Zvornik, Foča, Bileća and Čapljina.

The relationship between CSOs and national and subnational governments //

The complex constitutional makeup of BiH significantly shapes the relationships between CSOs and national and subnational governments in the country, and makes it difficult to develop and adopt umbrella strategies to provide a framework for cooperation between CSOs and governments at various levels. As of October 2018, there are only two agreements²¹ between CSOs and governments in BiH that articulate policies towards civil society. And, while the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Brčko District have both signed agreements with representatives

²¹ Interview with a CSO activist from Sarajevo, 02 Sept 2018; Interview with a CSO activist from Brčko, 05 Sept 2018; Goran Žeravčić. 2016. Mapping Study of Civil Society Organisations in BiH. EPRD. pp.13-17.

of the CSO sector (these agreements use the term NGO), each ostensibly prioritizing the development of a strategy to enhance the role of civil society and create a more enabling environment for the work of CSOs, no such strategies have yet been adopted.

Still, at the state level, a step forward has been made by changing the Rules on Consultations. The Council of Ministers adopted these changes, which make it possible for any interested party to participate in public policy dialogue in an online consultation forum. An e-consultation portal has been established (ekonsultacije.gov.ba), and state ministries and agencies have appointed consultation coordinators.

At the entity level (in the Federation of BiH and the Republika Srpska), no strategic documents related to the civil society sector exist. Cooperation between entity governments and CSOs is mainly governed in an ad hoc manner, reflecting the lack of will among politicians in both entities to establish a strategic framework for cooperation that increases engagement with civil society in the process of adopting and monitoring policy documents, laws, etc. In practice, even the public consultation process of these governments is limited to the minimum that is required.

Cooperation between CSOs and various levels of government in BiH, and with the private sector, is thus insufficient when it comes to P/CVE activities. The Strategy for Preventing and Combating Terrorism in BiH established a national coordinator for the prevention and countering of VE, as well as a national supervisory body for implementation of the Strategy, but representatives of only three CSOs²² have regularly been invited to coordination meetings, and only as observers. Furthermore, both national and subnational government institutions largely limit their cooperation with CSOs when it comes to P/CVE, merely providing information or participating in conferences organized by those CSOs.

International organisations / donors

Specific activities that addressed the issue of PVE/CVE have been from the beginning supported only by the international donor community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, since the national and subnational governments never allocated funds specifically for P/CVE projects. At the beginning they sponsored research activities conducted by local researchers, and later entered the area of P/CVE.

The Royal Norwegian Embassy in Sarajevo was the first to support research activities in the field of radicalization and violent extremism. It funded two Atlantic Initiative reports on CVE (“The Lure of the Syrian War: The Foreign Fighters’ Bosnian Contingent”; “The New Lure of the Syrian War: The Foreign Fighters’

²² Only three Sarajevo-based CSO’s - Atlantic Initiative, Center for Security Studies and Global Analitika – have been regularly invited to attend the meeting of the Supervisory body.

Bosnian Contingent”), and the regional research report “Between Salvation and Terror: Radicalization and the Foreign Fighter Phenomenon in the Western Balkans” published by Atlantic Initiative and School of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo. Furthermore, the Embassy of Norway supported a project lasting from late 2015 to June 2016 implemented by the Islamic Community that focused on the education of youth of two different age groups²³, and parents about the risks of online radicalization and extremism. Besides the education of youth and parents, project included a training on prevention of extremist behaviour through which 30 imams have been equipped with the skills to transfer the knowledge on life- and soft skills to their peers and youth. In a final multi-day winter camp selected imams and young participants went through a seminar consisting of training in nonviolent communication, decision-making, negotiations, multicultural and multi-ethnic dialogues, etc. with the aim to create a core of trained imams and youth leaders to remain engaged in P/CVE activities.

A wider, regional approach has been taken by UK Government (Foreign and Commonwealth Office - FCO) through the Western Balkans Extremism Research and Policy Analysis Forum, a project that started in October 2016, and is about to last till the second half of March 2019. Project has been implemented through a commercial tender. The aim of the regional research, that focused on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia, was to offer analysis of different aspects of extremism and violent extremism and their links to organized crime and transnational cooperation²⁴. Although the aim was to address various aspects of extremism, the research reports fell short of addressing ethno-nationalist radicalization in the region, and cumulative radicalization. UK Government also supported baseline study on Salafist community and its discourse and attitudes towards traditional Islam and official Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²⁵ Furthermore, FCO funded a project “Moving to sustainable approaches in the prevention of violent extremism in the Western Balkans”, that has been implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) from 2016 till March 2018. It was focused on youth and their parents. IOM implements a further project funded by UK Government aimed to establish a formal referral mechanism for PVE in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Institutional Strengthening, Establishing a Formal Referral Mechanism for Prevention Violent Extremism in Bosnia and Herzegovina”).

The first international organization that began mainstreaming P/CVE activities in their different programs was OSCE. Considering a wide presence of the OSCE Mission across the country it has been able to address different stakeholders in affected and vulnerable communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It organizes

²³ A group of age of 12 to 18, and another the youth in their twenties.

²⁴ The country - and regional research reports are available at: <https://www.britishcouncil.ba/en/programmes/education-society/western-balkans-extremism-research-forum> (last accessed, 20 Nov 2018)

²⁵ See Edina Bećirević, 2016. Salafism vs. Moderate Islam. A Rhetorical Fight for the Hearts and Minds of Bosnian Muslims. Sarajevo: Atlantic Initiative.

regularly multi-stakeholder events on local level responses in prevention and countering violent extremism, aiming to support some of the activities tailored by the local actors. Through the project “Establishment of local-level networks for prevention and early intervention” OSCE supported establishment of local networks with the aim of ensuring cooperation between relevant stakeholders in designing proactive interventions. Project started in 2017, with partners: local police, community leaders, teachers, Mental Health Centres, NGOs, and Social Welfare Centres. One of community-focused projects has been “Local coalitions against hate” that was aimed at the well-established individuals as actors of change to promote positive examples of cohesion from citizens of mixed ethnic and religious backgrounds. The group includes 20 “Coalitions Against Hate,” comprised of 120 organisations, including war veterans, women’s associations, youth, people with disabilities, eco-associations, schools, and social welfare centres. Coalition was involved in in CVE project, especially in organising online CVE campaigns.

Furthermore, there have been capacity building trainings for judges and prosecutors. The Organisation implemented in 2015-2016 a raising awareness project “Support to Dialogue on Prevention of Violent Extremism” funded by US Government with the objective to open the discussion on radicalization and violent extremism beyond the security sector. More than five hundred people from different occupational areas along with national and international experts came together to discuss violent extremism issues. Specific activities of this project included: local-level workshops, roundtables, two Youth Summits, and development and dissemination of an information leaflet.

Besides governmental stakeholders, OSCE broadened its focus on youth and religious communities in addressing P/CVE. OSCE supported the Islamic Community in implementing a training on the role of imams in P/CVE for more than 1,000 imams. The training has been held since 2016, and its designed to empower imams to play a positive role in their respective communities, and enhance their capacities to respond to individual cases of radicalization into violence. A follow-up project with participation of 350 imams has been envisaged. In partnership with the Association of Ilmiyyah²⁷ and Interreligious Council, OSCE started a project that is planned to last until 2019 consisting of mapping the needs of religious communities and support for interreligious dialogue, counter-messaging activities and outreach to young people. Within this project the Islamic Community launched the E-Ilmiyyah platform which includes e-education for imams providing CVE content that can be accessed online. Content includes online lectures on CVE, reading material, and videos on topics such as: faith and violence, counter-narratives, social psychological factors of radicalization, roots of violent extremism in tradition, models of radicalization, how to prepare positive narratives, etc.²⁸

²⁷ Association of Ilmiyyah assembles imams, muallims, muderrises and other employed individuals in the Islamic Community.

²⁸ Vidjeti https://eilmijja.ba/kursevi/nasilni_ekstremizam_i_lekcije_iz_muslimanske_historije

OSCE engaged with the educational sector by holding trainings on CVE for management of Pedagogical Institutes in the country, as well as for a number of teachers and pedagogues. It supports the work of an official Working Group set up in Una-Sana Canton tasked with looking into ways on how to include CVE education in the existing curriculum.

Two Table-top exercises in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been organized by OSCE Mission in BiH in cooperation with the OSCE Transnational Threats Department the Partnership for Peace Consortium. In the first TTX held in Sarajevo, 37 experts from state authorities and private sector energy companies and agencies tested the effectiveness of their existing protection and crisis management systems, including co-ordination with external crisis management mechanisms to mitigate the impact of a terrorist cyber-attack. In the second TTX in Blhać, over 40 participants from education sector, security agencies, various ministries and social sector addressed issues on prevention, intervention and dealing with the consequences of radicalization into violence by using real case scenarios.

Through the project “CVE training for media professionals” started in 2016, OSCE is aiming to develop guidelines on standards in reporting on acts of violent extremism.

USAID has been having a role in P/CVE activities, mainly through the Office of Transition Initiatives, and project partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). OTI funded the project “Community Based Approach to Support Youth in Targeted Municipalities” that targeted individuals and youth at risk within the vulnerable communities. It has been implemented by IOM, and utilizes a community-driven approach aimed at empowering youth-at-risk to formulate, defend and implement their own proposals for change. As such the project has been having a capacity building component through distribution of micro grants for projects of local CSOs dealing with reduction of youth disenfranchisement and enhancement of youth engagement in vulnerable communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

EU has, through its Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, implemented two P/CVE projects. The first, “Understanding the nature and extent of the threat of radicalization and extremism in prisons and places of detention in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, that lasted from December 2017 until June 2018 included pilot threat assessment on nature and extent of radicalization potential in Zenica prison.

Second EU funded project on P/CVE, “Prevention of radicalism and violent extremism among youth”, was implemented by the Islamic Community in 2018. It focused on youth and parents from 25 communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in areas of increased risk for radicalization. Through the project, a model of radicalization prevention among youth was tested, which included trainings and education of Imams (Imam leads formal Islamic prayer, but is also

a leader in the community and gives support and spiritual advice to the community members) and Mualimas (female religious teachers, often leading and engaged in other ordinary local community's activities), as well as parents and adolescents in the selected locations, to develop their skills and broaden their knowledge as to how to develop advanced parenting skills (parents), and build social resilience (adolescents), all for the purpose of radicalization prevention. In that manner, interconnected groups in local community were targeted in order to fight radicalization that may lead to VE, each group applying specific methods and using particular skills.

International Republican Institute has also been active in the field of P/CVE through its national task force consisting of members of parliament, journalists, academics and representatives of civil society. The task force has been widening discussions on P/CVE in the country, and advocating for legislative changes required for an adequate tackling of violent extremism. IRI mainstreamed P/CVE in some other areas of its work such as capacity building of youth representatives of political parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, IRI is implementing the regional program "Research into Action Initiative" funded by the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations of the Department of State. The aim of the project is building of resilience to violent extremism through strengthening of local CSOs, informal groups or even individuals dealing with the P/CVE and linked activities.

Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), due to its nature, implements all P/CVE activities at regional level. The activities are mainly focused on security dimension of CVE, and executed through regional workshops and conferences²⁸. In 2015 RCC established the SEE Regional Platform for Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism leading to Terrorism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters. The Platform has been serving as a contact point between national CVE coordinators in the region and RCC. Two more regional platforms - South East Europe Military Intelligence Chiefs' forum (SEEMIC) and South East Europe National Security Authorities' forum (SEENSA) – have been used by RCC to mainstream P/CVE issues in the work of security agencies in the region. Regional Cooperation Council commissioned a few studies related to the issues of P/CVE conducted by international and local experts²⁹. As a project activity RCC established a web platform focused on P/CVE, serving primarily as a generator of events and articles on prevention and countering of violent extremism.³⁰

²⁸ I.e. "Legal and practical challenges in countering violent extremism leading to terrorism and dealing with current and former foreign terrorist fighters", Sarajevo, 4 May 2016.; "Factors and drivers underlying radicalization and violent extremism leading to terrorism", Sarajevo, June 2016.; "Role of education and civil society in prevention of violent extremism", 25 May 2017; "Prosecution, Detention, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters", 28 Nov 2017; "Regional expert workshop on prevention and countering of online radicalization", 16 April 2018; "Regional conference on law enforcement/judicial services and state attorneys/prosecutors in dealing with terrorism and violent extremism – connected crimes", 30 May 2018; "Community Dialogue with Youth: early signs of radicalisation among youth in local communities", 18 Sept 2018. (see: https://www.rcc.int/docs_archive)

²⁹ Open source intelligence assessment on "Migration crisis, roots of radicalization and violent extremism leading to terrorism in South East Europe" (2016); Valery Perry.2016. Initiatives to Prevent/Counter Violent Extremism in South East Europe: A Survey of Regional Issues, Initiatives and Opportunities.; "Use of social networks by violent extremists" (2017); Vlado Azinović and Edina Bećirević. 2017. A Waiting Game: Assessing and Responding to the Threat from Returning Foreign Fighters in the Western Balkans.

³⁰ See: <https://www.rcc.int/p-cve>

Taken together, far more was invested in prevention of radicalization than in de-radicalization, due to the fact that there are no NGO capacities to carry out such projects, that would also require involvement from the state. Therefore, most international donors are more prone to support prevention activities.

Strengths and weaknesses of CSOs working in P/CVE and related areas //

The mapping undertaken by researchers in this study paints a picture of CSOs in BiH working in P/CVE and related fields, and allows for analysis that helps to clarify their capacity and identify strengths and weaknesses. Most of these CSOs are financed through donations from local or national institutions and companies, government funding, and foreign governments and organisations. Few (15%) gain income from services provided, meaning the vast majority of these CSOs are not self-sustainable. This is reflected in staffing capacities, with over 30% lacking any permanently employed staff. Still, over two-thirds (69%) of mapped CSOs are part of a larger network, most of which are national, but some of which are international; the support provided by such networks may strengthen the sustainability of organizations with limited staff and resources by filling knowledge gaps.

In responses to questionnaires, mapped CSOs indicated significant (84%) support for the idea that more programs to tackle P/CVE are necessary, and 16% expressed that P/CVE is the most important issue to be dealt with in their community. Over a quarter (28%) believes youth should be the primary targets of interventions, but a majority prefers a whole-of-community approach. Still, when asked explicitly if their organization has ever implemented activities directly related to P/CVE, though nearly half of CSOs (46%) answered yes, a deeper analysis of their responses made clear that the term P/CVE is not universally understood. In fact, only 3 CSOs (6% of those mapped) reported activities that are specific to P/CVE. This lack of a shared understanding of what constitutes P/CVE is itself a weakness that may limit the ability of CSOs to develop effective programming, but it also inhibits any cooperation among CSOs that does not include an effort to clarify terms of reference (ToR).

It seems that a wider initiative to harmonize the understanding of P/CVE within the civil society sector would be valuable given the fact that almost 80% of mapped CSOs indicated an intention to work or continue working in this area in the future. Indeed, these CSOs identified the need for capacity building related to P/CVE, including: trainings tailored specifically to CSOs that present best practice experiences; enhanced support for CSO networking in BiH; educational activities in the area of psychology and law; the development of peer-education resources; project management support, especially to help smaller CSOs enter this field; and the provision of readymade tools.

And, while few of these organizations have engaged in activities so far that have constituted P/CVE, those experiences of implementation do hold important lessons. Perhaps the most important of these is that programming of this nature has often been met by resistance, rooted mostly in a lack of awareness of the scope or long-term consequences of VE or in a reticence to discuss or confront the issue openly. This has been observed in educational institutions, other CSOs, and communities at large, and represents something of a chicken-and-egg conundrum in which people's lack of education about or discomfort with the problem leads them to de-prioritize educational initiatives to raise awareness about the problem. But, most worryingly, CSOs reported that even government institutions lacked awareness of the society-wide importance of P/CVE and that they lacked a systematized and multi-sector approach to addressing issues of VE on which CSOs could piggy-back their activities.

This absence of clarity and support translates into a lack of focus on P/CVE in most CSOs, even those mapped in this study because they were identified as linked to the field, leading to a deficiency in the competencies needed to successfully undertake projects in this area. CSOs indicated that they require better support from almost every other sector – from local law enforcement officials to academic experts – but noted that it is the regular exploitation of P/CVE issues in the political arena that makes their activities in this area significantly more challenging. Moving forward, a more synchronized whole-of-government approach is necessary to facilitate more impactful whole-of-society programming.

CSOs and community stakeholders alike also recognize the need to de-securitize and localize P/CVE programming so that communities feel a sense of ownership over these projects. What's more, respondents indicated that the problem of VE must be disconnected from any single religious or ethnic group (associations that are commonly instrumentalized by political leaders), to avoid stigmatization that can become the basis for radicalization into VE. Ultimately, most of these issues cannot be solved by CSOs alone; and addressing them will take more than self-reflection within the civil society sector on its strengths and weaknesses related to P/CVE, but will require responsiveness from various levels of government and other sectors to help CSOs build capacity.

CONCLUSION

The research showed that the civil society organizations working in the P/CVE and related fields reflect all the weaknesses of the entire CSO sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Depending mostly on international donors, they have been not able to take local ownership of the projects in the prevention and countering violent extremism, and develop capacities needed for that endeavour. This is particularly visible by the very nature of the P/CVE activities which are mainly limited to addressing religious (Islamist) radicalization, while the most prevalent types of radicalization such as ethno-nationalist have been neglected, and reciprocal radicalization is not in focus of the donors.

Furthermore, implemented projects are not aimed at developing capacities of CSOs in the P/CVE area, which might highly likely result in the lack of long-term results, considering that prevention and countering of violent extremism requires a long-term approach.

Besides, a deficiency of cooperation, not only among CSOs dealing specifically with the P/CVE, but also between civil society organizations and other actors such as media and private sector in tackling the radicalization and violent extremism has been recognizable. It leads to the lack of a synergetic approach to P/CVE.

Inadequate government policies towards the CSOs at the national and subnational level further weaken the civil society sector, which mostly remains outside of policy making processes. This is particularly visible in the P/CVE area that is overtly securitized in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

O ABOUT THE PROJECT

Communities First is a regional Western Balkans civil society platform for P/CVE led by consortium of six non-governmental organizations from Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. This three-year initiative is focused on fostering national and regional co-operation among grassroots CSOs, faith based organizations, and community activists engaged in P/CVE. The goal of the program is to empower these actors, to increase their capacity, improve efficiency and accountability, and to enable them to become more effective influencers of relevant P/CVE policies.

Activities include: mapping of CSO-led P/CVE programmes and initiatives; developing online CSOs' hub for sharing good practices, resources and increasing regional cooperation; capacity building and mentoring programmes; and creating and implementing small grant programme.

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Vlado Azinović. 2018. Regional Report: Understanding violent extremism in the Western Balkans. British Council. pp.4.

Annex I

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
TPO Foundation (Transcultural Psychosocial Educational Foundation)	http://www.tpo.ba tpo@tpofond.org Porodice Ribar 53. 71000 Sarajevo, Tel: 00387 33 663 350	TPO Foundation advocates for gender equality, dialogue and peace through partnership of civil society, academic institutions and government. It stands for freedom of consciousness and thought, regardless of identity or affiliation.	Regionalni: BiH, Srbija, Hrvatska
Women from Una (Žene sa Une)	http://www.zenesaune.org aida.behrem@zenesaune.org Krupska 26, Bihać Tel: 38737 220 855; 061 787 240	Women from Una offer social, psychological and legal services for different vulnerable groups.	Lokalni: Unsko-Sanski kanton
Peace Building Network (Mreža za izgradnju mira)	www.mreza-mira.net goran.bubalo@mreza-mira.net Obala Kulina bana 39. Sarajevo 00387 61 211 079	Education, security, regional development, human rights, minority rights, education, security, regional development, protection and promotion of human rights, dealing with the past, justice in transition, gender equality, culture of public dialogue and democracy, building capacity of CSOs to build true peace, trust building among BH peoples, more constructive influence on government in BiH, coexistence enhancement.	BiH i zapadni Balkan
Citizens' Association ToPeeR	http://www.topeer.ba/ nvotopeer@gmail.com Kralja Aleksandra 195 Doboj 0038753 205 370, 0038753 205 372	Advocating for rights of disadvantaged groups	Regija Doboj

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
Citizens' Association The Right Path (UG Pravi put)	http://www.udrugapraviput.com pravi.put.udruzenje@gmail.com Ledinac 192. Grude 00387 63 108 122, 00387 39 675 405 (fax)	Humanitarian and relief support.	Hercegovina
UG Zgrade	https://zgrade.wordpress.com udruzenjezgrade@yahoo.com	Social dialogue and human rights.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Association of persons with work-caused disabilities Trebinje	kolaknebojsa@yahoo.com Ul.Kralja Petra Prvog Oslobodioca 42. Trebinje 0038759/225-421,00387/66/973-747	Provision of support to persons with work disability, mostly relating to health and socio-economic issues	Republic of Srpska
Parents' Association Our Children 2014	udrganasadjeca@gmail.com Kralja Tomislava 87, Mostar 0038763313345	Administrative, legal and technical assistance to parents	Herzegovina

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
Counter Addiction Association "Hand in Hand" (Udruženje u borbi protiv ovisnosti "Ruka ruci")	ur.ruka.ruci@gmail.com Irfana Ljubijankića 56. Bihać 0038761965094	Education on psychoactive substances, preventive lectures on dangers of alcohol, tobacco, gambling; facilitating rehabilitation in therapeutic communities, resocialization, prevention of juvenile delinquency and bullying; protection of persons with disabilities and women; counter-discrimination and counter-mobbing activities	West Bosnia and Herzegovina, and East Herzegovina in partnership with „ Stop-Mobbing„
Educational and Research Center "Nahla"	http://www.nahla.ba/ info@nahla.ba Džemala Bijedića 122. Sarajevo +387 33 710 650, +387 33 641 664	Adult education (IT, foreign languages, life skills, business education, employment and self-employment trainings, creative and artistic training, health and nutrition education, religious and spirituality education), business support (mentoring, funding, networking of women entrepreneurs), counselling (psychological counselling, healthy nutrition counselling, carrier counselling), youth empowerment (youth clubs, teen clubs, young activists training), services (library, fitness centre, children playroom, trekking club)	Sarajevo, Tuzla and Bihać
IN Foundation (INF)	http://www.infondacija.org m.dinek@infondacija.org Ul. Banovic Strahinje br 16. Banja Luka 051462613, 051464460	INF provides funding and capacity building for organizations and associations that provide social inclusion of children and youth into formal and informal education, better health care, and better material conditions.	Bosnia and Herzegovina

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
Community Services Center PUŽ (Centar za pružanje usluga u zajednici PUŽ)	http://puz.ba info@puz.ba Goli brijeg 14. Tuzla 003876340149	The aims of the association are the organization and implementation of educational, psychosocial and counselling work with the purpose of promoting human values and development of individuals, families, groups and communities.	Tuzla Canton
Women BiH (Udruženje „Žena BiH“)	https://www.zenabih.ba zenabih@bih.net.ba Trg Ivana Krndelja 3. Mostar 00387 36 550 339, 00387 36 558 526	Promotes and affirms human rights, advocates for economic independence, self-awareness and total inclusion of women into all spheres of life.	Herzegovina-Neretva Canton
Democracy and Traditional Justice Centre (Centar za demokratiju i tranzicionu pravdu)	http://cdtp.org/ cdtp.bl@gmail.com Kralja Petra II Karađorđevića 7A. Banja Luka 00387 51 316 590, 00387 51 316 590	Research of relevant societal issues, promotion of reforms, political responsibility, tolerance, human rights, international cooperation, seminars and public lectures, issuing various printed and video-materials, providing information of places of incarceration, and transitional justice issues	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Foundation of United Women (Fondacija Udružene žene)	http://unitedwomenbl.org/ office@unitedwomenbl.org Kalemegdanska 18. Banja Luka Tel. 00 387 51 462 146, Fax. 00 387 51 463 143	Safe housing for women and children, legal assistance, psychological support, education for women.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
TRAG	nvo.trag@gmail.com Kranjčevićeva 35. SARAJEVO 0038762 704 528; 0038733 862 031	Human rights in general.	

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
Youth Centre KVART (Centar za mlade KVART)	https://entarzamladekvartprijedor.blogspot.com/ kvartprijedor@gmail.com Zanaatska 13. Prijedor 0038752 961 118, 0038752 961 118	Facing with the past; human rights with focus on LGBT persons; social justice.	Prijedor
Youth Advancement Centre- Move Yourself (Centar za usavršavanje mladih – Pokrenite se)	https://pokrenite.se/info@pokrenite.se Mitra Trifunovića Uče 7. Tuzla 0038762281000	Youth empowerment and employment.	Tuzla Canton
YIHRBiH	http://yibr.ba/bhoffice@yibr.org Mula Mustafe Bašeskije 8/4. Sarajevo tel/fax 0038733 219 047	Facing the past, sustainable peace and youth exchange.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Youth Resource Centre Tuzla (Omladinski resursni centar Tuzla)	http://www.omladina-bih.net/orctuzla@bih.net.ba Hadzi Bakirbega Tuzlica 1. Tuzla 0038735/258-077	Youth empowerment.	Bosnia and Herzegovina

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
IPAK Youth Builds the Future (IPAK- Mladost gradi budućnost)	http://ipak-mgb.ba/bs/frontpage/ lahira@ipak-mgb.ba Inženjerskih brigada bb. Tuzla 0038761 0418 80, 0038735 299 027	IPAK features a: Youth Centre IPAK Simin Han Tuzla, Vocational-Educational Training House IOC Križeviči Zvornik, and implements Inter-cultural Communication Programmes; Peace Building Programmes; Culture of Remembrance Programmes; volunteer projects; as well as entertainment programmes.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Association of Victims of War Foča 92-5 (Udruženje žrtava rata Foča 92-5)	zrtveratafoca@gmail.com Filipa Višnjića 4. Foča 0038761212682	Rights of war victims.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Source of Hope Foundation (Fondacija Izvor nade)	www.izvornade.com info@izvornade.com Butmirska cesta 18d.Ilidža 00387 33 778 662	Philanthropy	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Scout Squad Baretnjak (Odred izviđača Baretnjak)	oibaretnjak@gmail.com Topčić Polje bb. Zenica 00387 62 377 306	Youth activism.	Zenica
Youth Centre INPUT (Centar za mlade INPUT)	http://www.inputcentar.com/ input.ze@gmail.com Mokušnice 10. Zenica 0038761441279	Education.	Zenica

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
Citizens' Association Bistrica (Udruženje građana Bistrica)	ug.bistrica@outlook.com Bistrica bb. Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje 003862775610	Youth activism and capacity building.	Central Bosnia Canton
Association for Youth Education and Development Safe step (Udruženje za razvoj i edukaciju mladih "Siguran korak")	begzada.sigurankorak@hotmail.com Marka Miljanova 65. Bijeljina 0038766 737700, 0038755 247-444	Youth rights with special emphasis on Roma population.	Bijeljina
Youth Association BaUm (Udruženje mladih BaUM)	baum.banovici@gmail.com 10. Septembar 48. Banovići 0038762664776	Youth empowerment	Banovići
Centre for Development of Youth Activism CROA (Centar za razvoj omladinskog aktivizma CROA)	udruzenjecroa@hotmail.com Valtera Perića 16. Sarajevo 0038733 202382	Youth empowerment	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Youth Club "Under the Same Sun" (Omladinski klub "Pod istim suncem")	https://www.okpis.org/ba/index.php okpis.jablanica@gmail.com Trg Oslobođenja bb. Jablanica 0038736 753475	Youth, culture, sport, human rights, anti-discrimination.	Jablanica

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
Central Cultural and Artistic Association "Lepa Radić" (Centralno kulturno-umjetničko društvo "Lepa Radić")	http://leparadic.simplesite.com/419438738 ckud.leparadic@yahoo.com Spomen park slobode bb. Gradiška 0038766 015 282; fax 051/814-890	Culture and art promotion.	Gradiška and Srbac
LAN (Learning Activity Network)	http://lan.ba/ izoldaosmanagic@hotmail.com Harmani H15.Bihać 00387603207490	Youth education, democracy and human rights	Una-Sana Canton
Youth Communication Centre (Omladinski komunikativni centar)	http://www.okcbl.org/en/ okcbl@okcbl.org Lazarička 2. Banja Luka tel 0038751 921 592; fax 0038751 921 596	Peace-building, democracy, employment, volunteerism, community service; psycho-social programs for youth and vulnerable groups.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Youth Association Bridge (Udruženje mladih Most)	udruzenjemladihmost@gmail.com JU Centar za kulturu, Titova b.b. Lukavac 0038761928450	Youth empowerment	Tuzla Canton
Youth Association REaktiv (Omladinsko udruženje REaktiv)	http://www.reaktiv.ba info.reaktiv@gmail.com Crkvice 28. Zenica 0038762115966	Youth empowerment	Zenica-Doboj Canton

Name of CSO	Contact Info	Tematski fokus:	Thematic focus:
Schüler Helfen Leben Foundation (Fondacija Schüler Helfen Leben)	http://www.shl.ba office@shl.ba Topal Osman Paše 22/7. Sarajevo 0038733 550 660 fax 0038733 550 661	Youth empowerment	Bosnia and Herzegovina (with special focus on rural areas)
Peace Building Centre (Centar za izgradnju mira)	unvocim@yahoo.com Banjalučka 2. Sanski Most 0038761 443 988	Peace-building	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Youth Association for Development Vizionar (Udruženje mladih za razvoj Vizionar)	http://vizionar.bugojno.org/ vizionar_bugojno@live.com 307. Motorizovane brigade br.92. Bugojno 0038762 376 992	Youth affirmation	Bosnia and Herzegovina

Annex II

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 Fighters 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, de-radicalization, 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-radicalisation: 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 underlying 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., forswearing 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, and 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 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.



