

RELEASE IN FULL

### AME CVE Programming

**(SBU) East Africa CVE Programs (\$9 million):** In East Africa, \$6 million of AME funds will be directed towards corrections and rehabilitation support in Kenya and Somalia to reduce radicalization among prison populations. An additional \$1.5 million will be directed to a Kenya Anti-corruption “Strike Force” project to train vetted investigators and prosecutors to prosecute high-level corruption cases. Finally, \$1.5 million will go to community-focused policing projects in Kenya and Tanzania to improve the relationship between citizens and security providers.

**(SBU) West Africa CVE Programs (\$11.9 million):** In West Africa, a \$1.4 million Border Security project in Benin will enhance and strengthen the Benin Border Security Agency’s reach to rural areas to deter violent extremist influence in strategic communities. In Mauritania, \$1.8 million will be directed towards corrections reform by improving Mauritania’s management and operations of the prison system. In the Sahel region, a \$2.5 million Public Order Management project will improve the capability of the police in Burkina Faso and Senegal to manage both planned and spontaneous public demonstrations. A \$3.8 million Regional Sahel Community Policing program will improve the relationship between citizens and civilian security to jointly identify and address security issues. Finally, a \$2.4 million Regional Sahel Road Safety program will improve police service, road safety, and corruption relating to traffic police in Burkina Faso and Senegal.

**(SBU) Morocco CVE Programs (\$6 million):** In Morocco, \$5 million will support Morocco’s corrections and law enforcement sectors. Specifically, INL will focus on efforts to counter and prevent violent extremism within prisons by supporting projects focused on strengthening prison management, including through policies and procedures development, enhanced classification tools, and rehabilitation efforts. In addition, funds will be used to help provide a counter narrative to violent extremist recruitment and build public trust and confidence in the police, including building police professionalization through citizen engagement and communications, as well as police accountability. In the justice sector, \$1 million will focus on improving trust in the justice system to reduce grievances that contribute to violent extremism, including working with justice sector actors and institutions to enhance access to justice and the delivery of legal services to ensure the public can seek timely redress of grievances.

**(SBU) Regional CVE Programs (\$7.5 million):** To complement AME's CVE efforts in Africa, INL/C will support \$2 million in programming in East Africa and the Sahel to tackle the growing influence of corruption as a driver and facilitator of violent extremism. In Kenya and Tanzania, police are perceived as the most corrupt institutions. INL/C will support targeted anti-corruption efforts within the Kenyan National Police Service and the Tanzanian Police Force, engage with local communities prone to radicalization, and build trust and working relationships between police, local communities, and journalists. INL/C will also engage West African governments and citizens in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria to improve understanding of the nexus between corruption and violent extremism. Projects will also engage national authorities and civil society to tackle corruption in the defence sector.

CVE funding will be used to support regional course developments and deliveries related to preventing and countering violent extremism at the ILEA in Gaborone and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Accra, Ghana. Specific course offerings in areas such as community policing, threat finance, multicultural policing, corrections management, and strengthening law enforcement cooperation with civil society will focus on building the capacity of the criminal justice sector to effectively prevent, identify, and counter violent extremism in regions of Africa including the Horn and Sahel. Of the CVE funding designated for the ILEA program \$1 million is earmarked for the RTC and \$1.5 million for ILEA Gaborone. ILEA CVE focused courses that are being developed and delivered will build upon INL/AME's CVE efforts in the Horn and Sahel regions of Africa.

A key but often overlooked issue with regard to CVE/PVE is the financing of VE. Funding is what enables the messaging to promulgate and the violence to occur. Authorities from countries affected by terrorist/insurgency groups using VE will draw upon ideas from one another—they have similar problems, and similar constraints and challenges, yet often have worked on addressing them in a vacuum because of lack of exposure to countries in a different sub-region. A series of two, four-day workshops, representing \$500,000 in programming, will bring together 50-60 interagency AML/CFT authorities from Kenya, Djibouti, Somalia, Nigeria, Mali, Niger, Cameroon, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, outline and define the financing of VE as a problem set that they are all encountering, and in small breakout (nonattributable) discussions of 10 participants each, facilitate dialogues

enabling them to come up with solutions. The first half day and the last day will be a plenary session bringing together all participants, with breakout sessions in the middle to work through a predetermined set of scenarios/problems. This activity will give each exposure to countries and experiences that are not usually in their sub-region and experience zone, yet have similar problems – and may have divergent ways to address the challenges. It also fosters increased professional contacts and relationships which will have long term effects on information sharing and regional cooperation. The workshop is designed to build capacity to deal with the problem at hand and foster realistic, implementable solutions that can be applied to other, similar problem sets. The resulting shared, suggested and recommended practices can be put into a manual or paper distributed to practitioners in each participating country, as well as to the relevant FATF-style regional bodies.