# Global Consensus

## MADRID+10:
PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM
27-28 October 2015 / Madrid, Spain

#GlobalConsensus

www.stoppingviolentextremism.org

---

### Co-Organized By:

- World Leadership Alliance
- Club de Madrid
- ICSR

### Partners:

- KAICIID
- CID Dialogue Centre
- European Union
- United States of America
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### Knowledge Partners:

- Hedayah
- Anna Lindh Foundation
- IEMed.
- TRENDS Research & Advisory
- Fundación Telefónica
- Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- Spanish Council of Spain
- Spanish Council of Europe

### Supporters:

- Diego Hidalgo Schnurr
- Telefónica
- Bundesrepublik Deutschland Auswärtiges Amt
- Madrid!
- F Isabel Varej

Policy Dialogue Preferential Carrier: Telefónica

Club de Madrid Official Carrier: IBERIA

---

**Thank you for your participation.**
Table of contents

1. Welcome Letters  pag. 3
2. Madrid+10: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism  pag. 7
3. Policy Briefs  pag. 10
4. Working Group Members pag. 15
5. The Workshops pag. 24
6. Program pag. 28
7. Participants pag. 32
8. Partners pag. 40
9. Logistical Information pag. 44
10. The Madrid Agenda pag. 47

annex I - Club de Madrid Policy Dialogue pag. 54
annex II - Food for thought pag. 58
Dear Participant,

Welcome to our Policy Dialogue ‘Madrid+10: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism’, that the World Leadership Alliance-Club de Madrid (WLA-CdM) is delighted to jointly organize with the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR) at King’s College, London and with our partners, the European Commission, the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID), the European Commission and the U.S Department of State.

Ten years ago, on the first anniversary of the Atocha bombings in Madrid, the CdM convened the International Summit on Democracy Terrorism and Security, a unique conference that brought together more than 1,000 political and thought leaders to analyze the causes of terrorism and find better, more sustainable ways of confronting it. The result was the Madrid Agenda - a document which had a profound impact on the global debate, giving rise to a new consensus while destroying the illusion that the political and social divisions that produce and provide justification for terrorism could be resolved through military means alone.

Today, radicalization and extremism of fundamentalist groups continue to undermine human rights and democratic values. The turmoil in the Middle East and the rise of violent extremist attacks in France, Belgium, Denmark, Myanmar, Nigeria, or Australia has deeply shocked the international community. The vicious cycle of violence triggered by extremism – one that could be more damaging and destabilizing to global peace than any conflict since the end of the Cold War – could lead much of the world’s attention to focus on military solutions.

As in the Madrid Agenda, we believe that law enforcement and military means alone, without adequate mid and long-term multi-faceted strategies and foreign policy, will not be enough to tackle the multiple conflicts, root causes and extremist ideologies that are feeding the current situation. In this sense, it is crucial to further discuss non-traditional security approaches and ensure the contribution of increasingly active and influential actors in preventing violent extremism, including constructive engagement with youth, local communities, women and families.

The aim of this Policy Dialogue is to mobilize policy makers, opinion formers, civil society and grassroots organizations around the urgent need to prevent and counter radicalization and violent extremism, increase public engagement and promote grassroots initiatives. With the leadership of WLA-CdM Members, we are convening practitioners and experts from different backgrounds and parts of the
world to analyze the drivers of radicalization, the factors that enable extremists to gain new recruits, change the narrative and commit to a plan of action.

Your active participation and contributions will be essential for the elaboration of the Global Consensus document which will help frame a narrative of principles for preventing and countering violent extremism and for building peaceful and inclusive societies.

In the name of the WLA-CdM I wish to thank you all and our partners for joining us, the city of Madrid for hosting us and especially our main sponsors and supporters for their commitment.

Vaira Vike-Freiberga

President of Latvia (1999-2007) and President of the Club de Madrid
Dear friend,

On behalf of the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR), I am delighted to welcome you to the Club de Madrid’s Policy Dialogue on “Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism” which ICSR has assisted in organizing.

I first became involved with the Club de Madrid more than ten years ago. Back then, Spain and especially the city of Madrid were reeling from one of the worst terrorist attacks in recent memory: the train bombings in Atocha which cost the lives of 191 people. On the first anniversary of this tragic event, the Club de Madrid organized a Global Summit that brought together the world’s smartest and most influential voices – more than 1500 experts and policymakers from 80 countries – who worked together to produce the Madrid Agenda. I am proud of having served this effort.

The Madrid Agenda was a unique document which helped change the global conversation away from fighting terrorism by purely military means towards using all the levers of national and international power, civil society and the power of individual people. It advocated tackling deep-rooted grievances, countering extremist ideas, as well as strengthening and empowering communities. In other words: it formulated the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) approach long before it became an acronym.

Today’s challenges are no less profound. Violent extremism hasn’t gone away. It poses a threat to more societies – and, therefore, more people, more livelihoods, and more futures – than ever before. Yet again, it seems clear that the horrific violence that is perpetrated by extremists is symptomatic of deeper problems that need to be fought in more knowledgeable and more comprehensive ways than had hitherto been the case. And yet again, it is time to bring together smart and influential people to take stock and chart a new way forward. To do this – and to create a new Global Consensus for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism – is the Policy Dialogue’s principal objective.

My organization, ICSR, has supported this process from its inception. Founded in 2008 and based at King’s College London, our mission is to produce first class, rigorous research that helps educate the public and allows policymakers to find more intelligent solutions in tackling radicalization and political violence. In short, our aim is to bring together knowledge and leadership, and we are honored to have been asked by the Club de Madrid to join this partnership.

Over the past six months, my team and I have contributed our insight and intellectual resources in order to define the Policy Dialogue’s program, content, and work streams. Throughout this process, we have emphasized how important it is for this discussion not to be purely “academic”, or to result in
declarations that are laden with acronyms and government speak. We are delighted, therefore, that this year’s Policy Dialogue features not just experts and politicians but also the ones who are “doing” prevention: grassroots initiatives and projects from across the world – brave men and women who are sometimes risking their lives to confront violence and extremism.

Everyone’s contribution is important. We are immensely grateful that you were able to make time and take part in this important initiative, and I look forward to meeting you and hearing your views!

Professor Peter Neumann
Director, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation,
King’s College London
Background

Ten years ago, on the first anniversary of the Madrid train bombings, the Club de Madrid (CdM) convened a unique conference, the *International Summit on Democracy Terrorism and Security*, bringing together more than 1,000 world leaders and experts to analyze the causes of terrorism and find better, more sustainable ways of confronting its scourge.

The result was the *Madrid Agenda* - a document which had a profound impact on the global debate, giving rise to a new consensus while destroying the illusion that the political and social divisions that produce – and provide justification for – terrorism can be resolved through military means alone.

Ten years on, extremism and radicalism of fundamentalist groups is seriously undermining human rights and democratic values. The violent attacks committed in France, Belgium, Denmark, Nigeria and the turmoil in the Middle East is deeply impacting the international community. Large parts of Syria and Iraq have been taken over by Daesh, a group which calls itself the Islamic State (IS), but has little to do with the Islamic faith, values and aspirations of the vast majority of Muslims across the world.

The vicious and violent conflict triggered by extremism – one that could be more damaging and destabilizing to global peace than any conflict since the end of the Cold War – could lead much of the world's attention to focus on military responses. As we noted in the Madrid Agenda, military means alone, without adequate, long-term, multi-faceted strategies and foreign policy, will not be enough to deal with the multiple conflicts, causes and extremist ideologies that have led to the current situation. Thus, it is time for world leaders, opinion formers and experts from different backgrounds and parts of the world to join forces and analyze the drivers of conflict, agree on what needs to be done, and help the shape the debate.
The Policy Dialogue

The aim of the Policy Dialogue is to create an interactive international platform where the basis of a Global Consensus can be formulated and presented. To this end, we have convened a group of influential political leaders, policy makers, and opinion formers drawing attention to the issue by sharing their expertise and lending their credibility and political weight to such a Global Consensus.

The Policy Dialogue will address the issues of countering violent extremism and radicalization from different angles, with the aim of identifying good practices, policies, tools and mechanisms with global and local relevance. It will be an opportunity to share national strategies as well as grassroots initiatives focused on developing credible counter-narratives generated and implemented at the local and community level.

The event will also include parallel thematic workshops bringing together representatives of civil society working to combat various forms of radicalization and extremism, global stakeholders and political leaders lending their expertise and hands-on experience to the debates on these thematic areas.

What is the Global Consensus?

Violent extremism poses a threat to more societies – and, therefore, more people – than ever before. Never in recent history have violent extremists been responsible for more deaths. Their actions are dividing societies, undermining political transitions, hindering economic growth, and making it impossible for countries to overcome chaos and instability. They are now among the main obstacles to the universal aims of “social progress, better standards of life, [and...] freedom” that were proclaimed 70 years ago in the Charter of the United Nations.

Despite the seriousness and magnitude of the challenge, the world’s response to violent extremism has – so far – been divided, one-sided, insufficient and unrealistic. All countries agree that violent extremism is a threat, but many have their own interpretation of the problem and how it should be tackled. There is no agreed narrative, no common set of values and principles, and no apparent strategy for what needs to be done. Many governments have failed to learn from past failures and successes, while others refuse to acknowledge that the threat is more than a military challenge. As a result we find global policies that are contradictory, confusing, and – in some cases – even counterproductive.

Just like 10 years ago, when the Club de Madrid first joined the global debate on the challenge of terrorism from a democratic perspective, the aim of the Global Consensus is to bring together key stakeholders – the most experienced, knowledgeable and influential voices from across the world – to break the deadlock and work out a way forward.

The Global Consensus will be a brief and focused document spelling out the common values, assumptions, and principles that stand the best chance of achieving real, sustainable progress in
the struggle against violent extremism. Its intellectual basis is based on the analysis of world leading experts, the input from former political leaders, contributions from civil society, and the conclusions of the panels and workshops at the Policy Dialogue. It is designed to serve as a guideline – one to which governments, international institutions, civil society organizations and individuals everywhere in the world can commit.

The Global Consensus will be comprehensive, rejecting all one-sided and one-dimensional approaches towards countering violent extremism. Our assumption is that opportunities to sustain success in the fight against violent extremism have been missed because governments have failed to use all the levers of national and international power, collaborate effectively, mobilize non-military resources, and galvanize civil societies. The Global Consensus will therefore address the roles and responsibilities of a wide range of actors, and issues related to faith and values; economics and opportunity; politics and identity; as well as rights and security.

Finally, the Global Consensus will be a call to action. Principles are empty words when they are not implemented, and values are meaningless when no one stands up for them. While producing this document, we are committed to creating the conditions that will allow for the Global Consensus to become effective. We will publicize it, encourage Governments to use it as a guide and benchmark, and highlight the role of civil society organizations that can help implement it. Our aim is for the Global Consensus to create a new standard for what it means to prevent, counter and – ultimately – stop violent extremism.

**Madrid+10’ Global Consensus Drafting Committee**: Danilo Turk, Jorge Domínguez, Ted Piccone, Peter Neumann, Maria Elena Agüero, John Alderdice
The following is a brief introduction to the issues that will be debated at the Policy Dialogue and form the basis for the Global Consensus. The sections draw on papers prepared for the conference, including – but not limited to – contributions from William McCants (faith and values), Peter Neumann (rights and security), Hafez Ghanem (economics and opportunity), and Fernando Reinares (politics and identity). They are preceded by a short outline of key terms and concepts.

**Radicalization and Counter-radicalization**

Radicalization can be defined as the process through which individuals turn to extremism. Though easy to define, the concept is inherently ambiguous. What is seen as “extreme” or “extremist” differs according to context, culture, and period of history.

Moreover, extremism can refer to ideas (advocating racial supremacy, for example), methods (especially violence), or both. This is why many scholars distinguish between "cognitive" and "violent" radicalization.

Most experts agree that there isn’t a simple formula or template that would explain how people radicalize. Each case is different and each pathway needs to be examined on its own merits.

That doesn’t mean, however, that the concept is “unfounded” or that the whole idea of radicalization is a “myth”.

Those who are familiar with the academic literature know that over the past decade researchers have managed to identify a set of drivers that seem to be common to the majority of radicalization trajectories:

- One is the perception of grievance – conflict, injustice, oppression, or socio-economic exclusion, for example – which can make people receptive to extremist ideas.
- Another is the adoption of an extremist narrative or ideology that speaks to the grievance and provides a compelling rationale for what needs to be done.
- Also important are social and group dynamics, given that radicalization often happens in small networks of friends, and that extremist ideas are more likely to resonate if they are articulated by a credible or charismatic leader.

Countering and/or Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE and/or CVE) are umbrella terms which cover non-coercive, non-kinetic policies and programs designed to prevent radicalization into violent extremism and promote the reintegration of radicalized individuals.

In practice, C/PVE programs and initiatives typically aim at:

- Addressing grievances and/or the perception of grievances;
- Countering extremist narratives and ideologies;
- Empowering communities and strengthening their resilience.
- Rehabilitating former violent extremists, or those on the brink of joining.
C/PVE complements counterterrorism (CT), but it is not the same. Its objectives are fundamentally different:

- Counterterrorism pursues violent extremists;
- CVE empowers individuals and communities, so they are able to protect themselves, their families and communities against being targeted by violent extremists.

Furthermore, there is an important distinction between de-radicalization and counter-radicalization:

- De-radicalization targets individuals that have been radicalized. It aims to change their ideas ("cognitive de-radicalization") or behavior ("behavioral de-radicalization" or "disengagement"), so they can be re-integrated into mainstream society.
- Counter-radicalization targets individuals or communities who are at risk of radicalization. It aims to "inoculate" them against the extremist narrative, pre-empt arguments and grievances, and strengthen community structures so they can resist attempts at radicalization and recruitment.

**Faith and Values**

The high-level working group at the Club de Madrid’s 2005 Summit concluded that “while religion has been a major factor in recent acts of terrorism, it is seldom the only one. Religious ideologies, goals, and motivations are often interwoven with those that are economic, social, [political, ethnic and related to confessional identity rather than religious doctrine]”.

At the same time, the group cautioned against disregarding religion as a factor in its own right, and stated that “even though religion may not be the sole cause of terrorism, it can exacerbate the situation. Religion brings to a situation of conflict images of grand struggle and an abiding absolutism... [It may even] contribute to a culture of violence where violence becomes ‘a defining issue’ in the identity of activist groups”. In other words: “religion is seldom the problem, but the role of religion [in situations of violent conflict] can be problematic”.

In the case of Daesh (or ISIS), the appeal is not one that is easily explained with reference to faith and values. In its core region, it recruits followers by appealing to confessional identity and interest, legitimizing its actions with reference to scripture but also – and more importantly – an external enemy that seems to threaten not only religious purity but confessional survival.

Outside the core region, its appeal is countercultural. Youth the world over are drawn to countercultural movements because they want to break with convention, and nothing is more countercultural right now than a group that is so clearly at odds with mainstream culture and Islam, defies international norms and engages in shocking brutality. The more it offends – and the more demands it places on its members – the more its countercultural allure increases.

Responding to violent extremism that draws on faith and religion is more complex than it seems. It requires attending to underlying causes, which may be political, social and ethnic in nature. It also calls for maintaining channels of communication and dialogue, promoting religious pluralism and respect, while – at the same time – avoiding actions that inadvertently increase the extremists’ countercultural appeal.
Rights and Security

The fight against violent extremism is not just one of ideas. It also needs to be fought with the traditional repressive instruments of the state: the police, intelligence services, and – sometimes – the military. Their use is essential, but also poses dilemmas and trade-offs that need to be addressed by the policymakers who guide their deployment and formulate the ‘rules of engagement’.

For civil rights defenders, the choice between rights and security is a false one. They claim that rights and security are (positively) connected, and that any curtailment of liberties will lead to more insecurity, grievances, and – therefore – strengthen the support for those who challenge the state’s power and legitimacy. In the long term, they say, the state’s interests are best served by restraint and protecting rights and the rule of law, even if – in the short term – this limits the security forces’ ability to arrest, kill, and/or capture everyone they suspect of being violent extremists.

The opposite view is that violent extremists pose a different, more significant challenge than ‘ordinary’ criminals: they threaten state and society as a whole, and are seeking to create polarization, civil strife, and destroy the institutions that permit communities to live together peacefully. If governments permit violent extremists to take advantage of democratic protections and the legal system, the violent extremists will be emboldened. If citizens no longer feel the state has a monopoly on the use of force, their confidence will decline. This, they say, undermines the state’s legitimacy, and – in turn – provoke further attacks, leading to chaos, anarchy, and – ultimately – the state’s demise.

There’s no shortage of cases where coercive means have played an important, if not decisive, role in protecting people and thwarting extremist challenges to the state. However, they don’t always work. In other cases, repression has been a major cause for rebellion. As Mohammed Hafez, a scholar of social movements, points out, where repression is indiscriminate and affects not only the violent extremists but also their associates and sympathizers, it “antagonizes inactive supporters, … [and pushes them] to seek the protection of radical groups.” It also “intensifies moral outrage,” giving violent extremists more opportunities to present themselves and their cause as “just” and legitimize their actions.

The challenge is to use security and repressive means in such a way that success against violent extremists can be sustained in the long term, upholds basic principles of law and justice, guarantees accountability, and prevents abuse.

Economics and Opportunity

While there is little empirical evidence directly linking poverty, unemployment, or education with violent extremism worldwide, there are strong indicators that the violence and instability in many regions today stem, at least in part, from a sense of injustice due to economic and political exclusion, as well as to a weak or predatory state that does not deliver for its citizens.

The high-level working group at the Club de Madrid’s 2005 Summit concluded that some countries’ successful integration into the world economy had been mirrored by “the growth of ‘weak globalizers’ who become less competitive, whose populations have failing or stagnant incomes, and – as a result – experience growing unemployment, political tension, and religious fundamentalism. A number of African and Muslim countries have steadily ‘de-globalized’ over the last 25 years. The general effects are an increase in inequalities and social polarization.”
Even today, the actual or perceived marginalization of important segments of society continues to serve as a pretext for unrest and, sometimes, violence. It could be argued that the group Daesh (or ISIS) was able to grow by capitalizing on the perceived marginalization of the Sunni populations in Iraq and Syria. In many countries, youth are marginalized and have little prospects for productive employment, housing, marriage and limited voice in society. The same is true for people living in lagging regions (such as Western Tunisia or Upper Egypt). After all, the Arab Spring started in Sidi Bouzid, a rural region of Tunisia with one of the highest rates of youth unemployment.

Moreover, as societies in the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere have grown and prospered, large groups – possibly the majority of the population – felt that they were not getting their fair share. A small elite of business people and politically-connected groups were reaping most of the benefits, leaving the majority of young people, rural dwellers and women behind.

The challenge for any comprehensive program aimed at countering violent extremism is to strive towards economic and social inclusion by developing more inclusive and accountable economic institutions; creating more opportunities for youth through reform of private sector development and the modernization of the education system; supporting the development of lagging regions and rural areas; and empowering women. In sum, promote more fair, peaceful and Shared Societies.

Politics and Identity

Politics can be related to terrorist radicalization in a number of different ways. Terrorist radicalization may be connected by political structures, institutions, actors and processes, which may inhibit or favor radicalization into terrorism among certain segments of the population. The working of political institutions can regulate social conflicts otherwise prone to the remit of some individuals, objectively or subjectively affected by grievances inherent to such antagonisms, into a process of radicalization leading to terrorism, just like the functioning of those institutional arrangements could have the opposite impact.

Political actors – from elites and political parties to interest groups and social movements – are capable of contributing to radicalization and the prevention of terrorist radicalization within risk groups under their influence. But some civil society entities may equally tolerate and even promote ambivalent attitudes.

Furthermore, politics has an unavoidable international, nowadays often worldwide dimension. Issues of global governance, balances of power between states, ongoing disputes affecting the stability of entire geopolitical regions, as well as open conflicts involving armed confrontations such as in the case civil wars, may all provide ingredients for the narrative that terrorist organizations elaborate as part of their propaganda initiatives. This propaganda is now widely disseminated by means of Internet and the social media, with the purpose of widening the support basis that terrorist organizations enjoy within their respective populations of reference.

Identities, more precisely collective identities, are usually framed and shaped in a given political context and amidst concrete political processes. Adopting and affirming a political or politicized collective identity need by no means to be linked to violence and to terrorism. However, there are observable instances when the universally human quest for identity may become a major motivation to enter the
radicalization process and even to become involved in some kind of terrorist behavior. For a given identity to be associated with support or involvement in terrorism, this form of violence must be incorporated, either from the initial formative period of that identity or throughout its evolution under changing social and political conditions, as an exalted and glorified means of action among the core definitional elements of the ideology.

The challenge is to find ways in which identities, political processes and institutions can be mobilized to prevent rather than promote radicalization, and identify key priorities and trade-offs that should guide policymakers and societies in navigating these issues.
Working Group Members

**CO-CHAIRS OF THE WORKING GROUP**

**John, Lord Alderdice** was a consultant psychiatrist in Belfast and an academic with appointments in Belfast the USA, and currently, the University of Oxford where he is Director of the Centre for the Resolution of Intractable Conflict at Harris Manchester College. He was from 1989 to 1998 the Leader of the Alliance Party and a negotiator of the 1998 Belfast Agreement; then Speaker of the new Northern Ireland Assembly; one of the four international commissioners on terrorism and security in Ireland until 2011. He was also President of Liberal International, (the world-wide federation of liberal political parties) from 2005 to 2009; and from 2010 to 2014 Convenor (Chairman) of the Liberal Democrat Parliamentary Party in the House of Lords.

**Danilo Turk**

President of Slovenia (2007-2012) and Member of the Club de Madrid

In 1971 he enrolled in the University of Ljubljana where he studied law. He obtained an MA with a thesis on minority rights from the University of Belgrade’s Law School. In 1982, he obtained his PhD with a thesis on the principle of non-intervention in international law. In 1983, he became the director of the Institute for International Law of the University of Ljubljana. In the following years, he worked on minority rights. In the mid-1980s, he collaborated with Amnesty International to report on human rights issues in Yugoslavia. Between 1986 and 1992, he served as the UN Special Rapporteur on the Realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In 1990, he returned to Slovenia as member of the Constitutional Commission of the Slovenian National Assembly. From 1992 to 2000, Türk was first the Slovenian Permanent Representative to the United Nations. During this time, he was president of the United Nations Security Council in August 1998 and November 1999. Between 1997 and 1998, he was a member of the UN Human Rights Committee. From 2000 to 2005, he served as UN Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. In 2005 he returned to Slovenia, becoming professor of international law and vice dean of student affairs at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana. In June 2007 he accepted to run in the 2007 Slovenian presidential election. He won the run-off on 11 November 2007 by a landslide, with 68.2% of the votes, becoming the third president of Slovenia from 2007 to 2012.

**MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP**

**Mohammed Abu-Nimer.** Prof. Abu-Nimer is a Senior Advisor to KAICIID and a professor at the School of International Service at American University. At the International Peace and Conflict Resolution program he served as Director of the Peacebuilding and Development Institute (1999-2013). He has conducted interreligious conflict resolution training and interfaith dialogue workshops in conflict areas around the world, including Palestine, Israel, Egypt, Chad, Niger, Iraq (Kurdistan), Philippines (Mindanao), and Sri Lanka. He also
founded Salam Institute for Peace and Justice, an organization that focuses on capacity building, civic education, and intrafaith and interfaith dialogue. In addition to his numerous articles and books, Dr. Abu-Nimer is the co-founder and co-editor of the Journal of Peacebuilding and Development.

**Alvaro Albacete.** Ambassador Albacete is Deputy Secretary General for External Relations at KAICIID. From February 2014, Ambassador Albacete served KAICIID as special advisor to the Secretary-General for public diplomacy. Previously, Ambassador Albacete was Ambassador At Large dealing with interreligious and intercultural dialogue for the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has worked for the European Commission in Bosnia - Herzegovina as an advisor in the area of good government for the Presidency of the State and the Ministry of European Integration between 1999 and 2002. He has also worked for the Inter-American Development Bank in Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia and Panama, and has been a guest professor of the École Nationale d’Administration of France. Ambassador Albacete has served in diverse positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain, including Division for the United Nations, Director of Parliamentary Affairs, Deputy Director of the Minister’s Cabinet and Ambassador.

**Sadiq Al Mahdi**
Prime Minister of Sudan (1966-67) & (1986-89) and Member of the Club de Madrid
After graduating from Oxford University in Economics, Politics and Philosophy (1957), Sadig Al Madi worked in the Ministry of Finance and resigned soon after the Abboud coup d’etat (1958) joining its opposition. In 1961 he was chosen as the chairperson of the civil opposition’s alliance and in November1964 he was elected as the President of Umma Party. He was elected as prime minister from July1966 to May 1967 in the second democracy (1964-1969), and again during the third democratic period in Sudan. He played major roles in the opposition to the first, second and third military regimes in Sudan in the periods: (1958-64), (1969-1985) and (1989 up to now), suffering from a sum of about sixteen years of imprisonments and exiles during the second and third dictatorships. In 2002 he was elected as the IMAM (religious leader) of ALANSAR, and in 2003 he was reelected as Umma Party President. He is the author of tens of books and booklets covering different topics with focuses on democracy, Human Rights, development, authenticity and Islamic Revival. He is also a weekly columnist in ALSHARQ ALAWSAT Newspaper, London.

**Kjell Magne Bondevik**
Prime Minister of Norway (1997-2000, 2001-2005) and Member of the Club de Madrid
Prime Minister Bondevik served as a member of Storting (Parliament of Norway) for the County of Møre og Romsdal from 1973-2005, and has been a member of Storting since 1973. Mr. Bondevik was party leader of the Christian Democratic Party from 1983-1995. He served as his party’s parliamentary leader from 1981-1983, 1986-1989, 1993-1997, and 2000-2001. Mr. Bondevik was Minister of Church and Education in Kåre Willoch’s government (1983-1986), and Minister of Foreign Affairs during the government of Jan P. Syse (1989-1990). Kjell Magne Bondevik was elected Prime Minister in 1997, in a coalition consisting of the Christian Democratic Party, the Centre Party and the Liberal Party. He was appointed Prime Minister again in October 2001 heading a coalition government between the Christian Democratic Party, the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. He served until 2005. Once his mandate as Prime minister was over, Mr. Bondevik went on to found the Oslo Center for Peace and Human Rights in 2006.
John Bruton
Prime Minister (Taoiseach) of the Republic of Ireland (1994-1997) and Member of the Club de Madrid

John Bruton is a former Irish Prime Minister (Taoiseach), who helped transform the Irish economy into the "Celtic Tiger," one of the fastest growing economies in the world. In the year before he took office (1993) the Irish economy grew by 2.7%. John Bruton was also deeply involved in the Northern Irish Peace Process leading to the 1998 Good Friday Agreement, under whose terms a conflict of allegiances dating back to the seventeenth century was resolved. While Prime Minister, Ambassador Bruton presided over a successful Irish EU Presidency in 1996 and helped finalize the Stability and Growth Pact, which governs the management of the single European currency, the Euro. Before being appointed Ambassador to the United States, John Bruton served as a leading member of the Convention that drafted the proposed European Constitution, which was signed in Rome on October 29, 2004. From 1999 until his appointment as Ambassador, he was one of ten Vice Presidents of the European People's Party, which brings together the leaderships of 74 European political parties, many of whom are in Government in their countries. In his position in Washington as Ambassador of the European Union from 2004 to 2009, John Bruton has met with the President and former Presidents of the United States and visited with governors, mayors, business leaders and students in over 20 US states to explain that the expanding European Union is good for the US economy and good for American jobs. He concluded his term as Ambassador in 2009 and, since then, he has been President of IFSC Ireland, a vice President of the Fine Gael party and a member of the boards of Ingersoll Rand, Montpelier re, Cooperation Ireland and the Centre for European Policy Studies. John Bruton was first elected to the Irish Parliament ("Dáil Éireann") in 1969 at the age of 22 as a member of the Fine Gael Party, becoming Party Leader in 1990 and leading it into government in 1994. He previously served as Ireland's Minister for Finance (1981-1982 and 1986-1987); Minister for Industry & Energy (1982-1983); Minister for Trade, Commerce & Tourism (1983-1986); and was Parliamentary Secretary (Junior Minister) from 1973-1977. He has also been opposition spokesman on Agriculture and on Education. As Minister for Finance, he began the task of overcoming a major budget deficit crisis for Ireland in 1981 and made proposals to overhaul budgetary procedures to allow long-term planning and a realistic appraisal of the choices facing legislators. Currently, John Bruton is Chairman of IFSC Ireland, a private sector body set up to develop the financial services industry in Ireland. He is a member of the board of Ingersoll Rand plc, and of Montpelier Re plc. He is also a member of the board of the Centre for European Policy Studies. He is a Distinguished Fellow at the Centre for Transatlantic Relations in Washington DC, and a visiting fellow at the European Institute in the London School of Economic.

Hafez Ghanem, is the Vice President of the World Bank for the Middle East and North Africa. He is a development expert with more than thirty years of experience in policy analysis, project formulation and supervision, and management of multinational institutions. Dr. Ghanem leads the World Bank’s engagement with 20 Middle East and North African countries through a portfolio of ongoing projects, technical assistance and grants worth more than US$13 billion. Prior to this appointment, Dr. Ghanem was a Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution in the Global Economy and Development program leading the Arab economies project. Between 2007 and 2012, he served as the Assistant Director-General at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Dr. Ghanem joined the World Bank in 1983 as a Young Professional and worked as a research economist before moving on to senior economist roles in West Africa and South Asia. He has many publications in professional journals and was a member of
the core team that produced the World Bank’s 1995 World Development Report. He holds a bachelor’s and master’s degree in Economics from the American University in Cairo and a PhD in Economics from the University of California, Davis. He is fluent in Arabic, English and French.

Chandrika Kumaratunga  
President of Sri Lanka (1994-2005) and Member of the Club de Madrid  
Chandrika Kumaratunga graduated in Political Science and International Relations in 1970 from the Political Science Institute (Sciences Po) of the University of Paris; holds a Diploma in Group Leadership; trained as a political journalist at ‘Le Monde’ newspaper; and undertook her PhD studies in Development Economics at the École Pratique des Hautes Études, University of Paris from 1970-1973. From 1976 to 1979, Ms. Kumaratunga served as an Expert Consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. Chandrika Kumaratunga entered mainstream politics in 1993 when elected Chief Minister of the Western Provincial Council. She became Prime Minister in August 1994 after her party won the parliamentary elections. She was elected twice as Executive President in 1994 and 1999 serving for 11 years as President. Her campaign was built on good governance, ending corruption, a negotiated political solution to the ethnic crisis and economic development for all. She also implemented successful programmes to bring about Understanding and Social Cohesion among the diverse communities in Lanka. - the number of majority Sinhala opting for Peace, Dialogue and a Negotiated Solution to the ethnic problem increased from 23 % to 68 % in two years. Her government developed much of the neglected Northern and Eastern districts. When the LTTE resumed its armed conflict, Kumaratunga urged the government forces to exercise caution and to minimize civilian casualties. Even after the LTTE attempted to kill her, Kumaratunga persisted in her for Peace. A landmark agreement was signed between Government and the LTTE in June 2005. Kumaratunga’s government implemented a successful economic development programme, which took the benefits of development to all sections of the population. Education, Health, Ports, Airport, Highways, Power, Water Supply sectors saw massive improvement. President Kumaratunga is Director of the South Asia Foundation and is Chair of the CBK Foundation for Democracy and Justice which she created in 2008.

Yves Leterme  
Prime Minister of Belgium 2009-2011 and Member of the Club de Madrid  
Yves Leterme, who was born on 6 October 1960, has degrees in Law and in Political Sciences from the University of Ghent. As of June 2014, Leterme became the Secretary General of The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA). Since December 2011, Yves Leterme has served as Deputy Secretary General of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Before joining the OECD, Yves Leterme held a variety of political posts in Belgium at all levels and in all areas of government. After starting his career as an Alderman in his home town of Ypres, he became a Member of Parliament in the Chamber of Representatives, Group Chairman and leader of the opposition, Secretary-General and Chairman of the OD&V party, Minister-President and Minister for Agriculture of the Flemish Government, Federal Senator, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Budget and Mobility, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister. During Leterme’s tenure as a Prime Minister, Belgium held the Presidency of the European Union. At a professional level, Yves Leterme has worked, inter alia, as a deputy auditor at the Belgian Court of Audit and as an administrator at the European Parliament.
William McCants is a fellow in the Center for Middle East Policy and director of its Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World. He is also adjunct faculty at Johns Hopkins University and has held various government and think tank positions related to Islam, the Middle East, and terrorism. From 2009 to 2011, McCants served as a U.S. State Department senior adviser for countering violent extremism. He is the author of “The ISIS Apocolypse: The History, Strategy, and Doomsday Vision of the Islamic State” (St. Martin's Press, 2015). He is the founder of Jihadica.com, an academic group blog focused on the global jihadi movement. McCants is the author of numerous articles on Islamist politics and terrorism, including the headlining article of Foreign Affairs’ 9/11 Tenth Anniversary Edition. He also edited the Militant Ideology Atlas, which identified the key ideologues in the global jihadi movement, and also translated, from Arabic into English, a book written by an al-Qaida strategist. Much of his current writing is devoted to Salafi parliamentary politics in the aftermath of the Arab Spring. His first book, “Founding Gods, Inventing Nations: Conquest and Culture Myths from Antiquity to Islam” (Princeton University Press, 2011), traces the history of cultural debate in the Middle East after the Greeks, Romans and Arabs conquered the region. He is also working on a book about the scriptural history of the Quran. McCants has a doctorate from Princeton University and has lived in Israel, Egypt, and Lebanon.

Peter Neumann is Professor of Security Studies at the Department of War Studies, King's College London, and has served as Director of the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation since its foundation in early 2008. Neumann's latest book, Die neuen Dschihadisten: ISIS, Europa und die nächste Welle des Terrorismus (The New Jihadists: ISIS, Europa and the Next Wave of Terrorism), has just been published. Prior to this, Neumann has (co-) authored five other books, including Old and New Terrorism and The Strategy of Terrorism (with MLR Smith). Neumann has led research projects and written influential policy reports about, among others, online radicalization, foreign fighter networks and prison-based de-radicalization programs. ICSR's groundbreaking research on foreign fighters -- for which he serves as principal investigator -- has informed policy-makers and public opinion in Europe and North America, and has featured in numerous publications.

Olusegun Obasanjo
President of Nigeria (1976-1979; 1999-2007) and Member of the Club de Madrid

Mr. Obasanjo became the Nigerian head of state for the first time in February 1976 following the assassination of General Murtala Ramat Mohammed – Mr. Obasanjo was until then Federal Commissioner for Work and Housing in Murtala's military government. Keeping the chain of command established by Murtala Muhammad in place, Mr. Obasanjo pledged to continue the programme for the restoration of civilian government and to carry forward the reform programme to improve the quality of public service. In October 1977, a Constitutive Assembly was convened in order to draw a new Carta Magna, which was later approved in September 1978. This led to the abolition of the military government, the end of the state of siege which had come about with the arrival of the military regime in 1966, and the legalization of political parties. Mr. Obasanjo served until October 1, 1979, when he handed power to Shehu Shagari, a democratically elected civilian president, becoming the first leader in Nigerian history to surrender power willingly. In late 1983, however, the military seized power again. Mr. Obasanjo, being in retirement, did not participate in that coup, nor did he support it. During the
dictatorship of Sani Abacha (1993–1998), Mr. Obasanjo spoke out against the human rights abuses of the regime, and was imprisoned with the claim of planning a coup. He was released only after Abacha’s sudden death on 8 June 1998. In the 1999 elections – the first democratic elections in sixteen years – he decided to run for the presidency as the candidate of the People's Democratic Party. Mr. Obasanjo won the elections and was later also re-elected in 2003. While leading a public campaign against corruption and implementing economic reforms in his country, he has been widely seen abroad as an African statesman championing debt relief and democratic institutions. Olusegun Obasanjo stepped down after the April 2007 elections – won by Umaru Yar’Adua. He has recently been appointed Special Envoy by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon to the war-torn Democratic Republic of Congo. Mr. Obasanjo is a member of the Africa Progress Panel, an independent authority on Africa launched in April 2007 to focus world leaders’ attention on delivering their commitments to the continent.

Farah Pandith is an Adjunct Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, Senior Fellow at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and strategic advisor to the Institute for Strategic Dialogue. Ms. Pandith has been a political appointee in the George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush and Barack H. Obama administrations. She was the first-ever Special Representative to Muslim Communities at the Department of State under Secretaries Clinton and Kerry. Prior to that role, she served as senior advisor to the assistant secretary of state for European and Eurasian affairs at the U.S. Department of State, director for Middle East regional initiatives at the National Security Council and chief of staff for Asia and the Near East at the U.S. Agency for International Development. Ms. Pandith is a CVE pioneer and built first of its kind programs including Sisters Against Violent Extremism and Generation Change. She was a key architect of the Women in Public Service Project. In May 2015, Ms. Pandith was appointed to Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson’s Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC). She also serves on the Board of Overseers at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University and on the Smith College President’s Council.

Andrés Pastrana
President of Colombia (1998-2002) and Member of the Club de Madrid

Andrés Pastrana graduated in Law from the Colegio Mayor Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Bogotá in 1977 and studied International Law at Harvard University in 1978. Professional Experience: In 1978 Andrés Pastrana co-founded and directed the Guión Review and in 1979 he founded the Hoy television news program. He was also president of the American Section of the International Union of Local Authorities from 1988 to 1989. Mr. Pastrana is the son of former Colombian President Misael Pastrana and has had a sense of public duty from a very young age. He entered politics in 1982, serving as City Councilor of Bogotá until 1986, and from 1984 to 1985 he also served as President of the City Council of Bogotá. In 1988, Mr. Pastrana was elected the first Popular Mayor of Bogotá, after surviving a kidnapping attempt ordered by the Cartel of Medellín. His administration succeeded in lowering crime rates in the capital, combating drug addiction, privatizing sanitary services, supplying drinking water to the poorest sectors of society, improving transportation and promoting education. Andrés Pastrana’s time in office was also characterized by stability and law and order. He served as mayor until 1990. Mr. Pastrana founded the New Democratic Force movement in 1991, and succeeded in winning a seat in the Colombian Senate. He served in the Senate until 1993. In 1998, He was elected President of Colombia for a four-year term. After his presidential tenure, he served from 2005 to 2006 as the Colombia Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Pastrana is Honorary President of the Unión de Partidos Latinoamericanos (UPLA). Andrés Pastrana is the recipient of numerous international awards, including journalism prizes from Spain and Colombia.
Tom Parker is a consultant on counter-terrorism matters who has worked for a variety of national and international organizations including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT), the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Tom has previously served as the Policy Director for Terrorism, Counterterrorism and Human Rights for Amnesty International USA, as a war crimes investigator with the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and as an Intelligence Officer in the British Security Service (MI5). Tom has taught undergraduate and postgraduate courses on international terrorism at Yale University, Bard College, and the National Defense University at Fort Bragg.

José Ramos-Horta
President of Timor-Leste (2007-2012) and Member of the Club de Madrid
President Ramos-Horta studied Public International Law at The Hague Academy of International Law (1983) and at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio where he completed a Master of Arts degree in Peace Studies (1984). He was trained in Human Rights Law at the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg (1983). He completed Post-Graduate courses in American Foreign Policy at Columbia University in New York (1983). Due to his active involvement in political awareness and advocating independence for the territory he was deported at the age of 18 to Portuguese East Africa. He returned to Timor in 1971 and, after the 1974 revolution in Portugal, joined with other young Timorese pro-independence activists to found the Social Democratic Association of Timor, later known as the Revolutionary Front of Independent Timor-Leste (FRETILIN). When FRETILIN declared the independence of East Timor in 1975, Ramos-Horta was appointed the minister of external affairs and was instructed to go abroad to seek international recognition and support. He was just 25 years old. Ramos-Horta left East Timor three days before the invasion by Indonesian troops that led to a 24-year occupation. A few days later, he became the youngest diplomat ever to address the United Nations Security Council, successfully urging the Council to adopt a resolution that recognized the right of the people of Timor-Leste to self-determination and independence. After the 1999 referendum in which the people of East Timor voted overwhelmingly for independence from Indonesia, Ramos-Horta returned to his homeland for the first time in 24 years. He served as foreign minister under the provisional United Nations administration (2000–2002) and during the first four years of independence (2002–06), and was selected as prime minister after the political and social crisis that led to the resignation of the first government in 2006. In 2007 he was elected president of the Republic, receiving over 70 percent of the votes cast. On February 11, 2008, Ramos-Horta was shot twice and severely wounded. Evacuated to Australia, he remained for 10 days in an induced coma and spent several months recovering from his injuries. Upon his return to Dili, he was received in triumph by an estimated 100,000 people of all ages, walks of life, and political perspectives. Along with Roman Catholic priest Carlos Belo, Ramos-Horta jointly received the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize. Both men also received the Order of Liberty, Grand Cross, from Portugal in 1996.

Ambassador Ebrahim Rasool is the founder of the World for All Foundation and a Distinguished Scholar in Residence at Georgetown University’s Edmund A Walsh School for Foreign Service. He works in the Al Waleed bin Talal Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding, advancing an alternative paradigm to the inertia of Orthodoxies in the face of Extremisms. Ambassador Rasool has recently completed a term of duty as South Africa’s Ambassador to the United States of America.
Fernando Reinares  (Elcano Royal Institute, Madrid)
Director of the Program on Global Terrorism at the Elcano Royal Institute, as well as Professor of Political Science and Security Studies at Universidad Rey Juan Carlos in Madrid. He is also Adjunct Professor in the Security Studies Program at Georgetown University and Visiting Professor in the Terrorism and Homeland Security Program at American University, both in Washington, DC. He is Contributing Editor of the journal Studies in Conflict and Terrorism.

Jorge Sampaio
President of the Republic of Portugal (1996-2006) and Member of the Club de Madrid
As a lawyer, Jorge Sampaio fulfilled directive functions in Law School. He worked as a Defence Lawyer for political prisoners in the Tribunal of Public Order of Lisbon. After the Carnation Revolution of April 25 1974, Jorge Sampaio funded MES, (Portuguese acronym for Social Left Movement) but abandoned the political project soon after. In 1978 he joined PS, the Socialist Party, where he remains to present day. Jorge Sampaio was President of the Academic Association of the Law Department and one of the principle players of the denominated Academic Crisis of 1961 that constituted the origin of the long and generalized student protest that lasted until the 25 April 1974, and that profoundly shook up Salazar’s dictatorship. In 1969 he was presented as a candidate for the elections of the National Assembly integrated in the lists of the Democratic Electoral Commission. During the years of the Revolution, he played an important role in the dialogue with the high moderator of the Armed Forces Movement being important his active support to the opposition of the “Grupo de los Nueve”. In March 1975, he was named Secretary of State of the External Cooperation and that same year founded the Socialist Intervention. In 1978 Jorge Sampaio affiliated himself with the Socialist Party and one year later was elected as the Deputy of the Republican Assembly, aside from becoming part of the National Secretariat of the Socialist Party. From 1979 to 1984 he was a member of the European Commission of Human Rights in the European Council where he carried out important work in the defence of Fundamental Rights and contributed to a dynamic application of the principles contained in the European Convention of Human Rights. He was re-elected Deputy of the Republican Assembly in 1980, 1985, 1987 and 1991. In the year 1989 he was elected as the General Secretary of the Socialist Party and was named by the Republican Assembly member of the State Council. As Governor of Lisbon (1989-1996), Mr. Sampaio was President of the City Union of Portuguese Language (UCCLA) and elected vice-president of the Union of Ibero-American Cities in 1990. Also he became President of the Euro-Cities Movement (1990) and President of the World Federation of the United Cities (1992). In 1995, Jorge Sampaio announced his wish to run for the presidency of the Republic. He won the election of 14 January 1996 in the first round against Aníbal Cavaco Silva and got re-elected five years later. In May 2006, Jorge Sampaio was appointed by the UN Secretary-General as his first Special Envoy for the Global Plan to Stop Tuberculosis. In April 2007, current UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon designated him as High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations. Mr. Sampaio has received two national orders, the first being Prince Henry el Navegante and the other Infante don Henrique.
Thomas Wuchte, OSCE Head on Anti-Terrorism Issues. Thomas A. Wuchte took over as Head on Anti-Terrorism Issues in March 2012. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and received a post-graduate degree in International Relations and Russian Studies from the University of Illinois. He has extensive experience in government to government, non-governmental, academic and military multilateral co-operation throughout the OSCE region, as well as such regional organizations as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the Organization of American States (OAS). Before assuming his duties at the OSCE, Mr. Wuchte was the United States Special Coordinator for United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. UNSCR 1540 is a part of the UN Counterterrorism Strategy related to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Shortly before joining the OSCE, Mr. Wuchte received the U.S. Department of State's Award for Excellence in International Security Affairs from Secretary of State Hillary Clinton for his efforts to work collaboratively with international partners.
WORKSHOP 1 – ROLE OF WOMEN IN COUNTERING RADICALIZATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

This topic has received considerable attention in the past several years from counter-terrorism policymakers and practitioners looking to develop better and more effective policies, programs and strategies in this area. At the international level, UNSCR 1325 (2000) and its subsequent resolutions are often cited as foundational policies calling for a gender perspective in peace and security efforts. Further to these, however, we know that while women can be powerful agents of change and play a decisive role in detecting early signs of radicalization and developing responses to violence, terrorism and extremist narratives, they can be just as critical in promoting extremist ideologies, mobilizing support for violent terrorist groups and directly carry out attacks. This workshop aims to advance the countering violent extremism (CVE) debate and expand on good practice and policy frameworks by articulating specific programmatic and policy recommendations on the role of women in this scenario.

The workshop objectives will be pursued in two panels. The first will explore the process of radicalization in women and girls, and identify possible interventions aimed at preventing them from engaging in violent extremism. The second will explore the varied roles women can play in countering radicalization and violent extremism in order to better understand if/how they can more effective engage in developing more nuanced and targeted efforts to counter violent extremism (CVE).

SESSION 1 - 27 October, 18.15 – 19.30
Countering Female Radicalization and Recruitment

Moderated by HE Maqsoud Kruse, Executive Director, Hedayah
Speakers:
- Farah Pandith, Institute for Strategic Dialogue
- Anne Speckhard, Georgetown University

SESSION 2, 28 October, 11.00 – 12.30
Integrating women in countering radicalization and violent extremism programs and policy

Moderated by HE Maqsoud Kruse, Executive Director, Hedayah
Speakers:
- Georgia Holmer, US Institute of Peace
- Mariam Safi, Organization for Policy, Research and Development Studies, Afghanistan
WORKSHOP 2 – EDUCATORS IN DIALOGUE, YOUTH IN DEBATE: COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Educators and Youth, to the south and north of the Mediterranean, are central to any strategy aimed at countering the underlying causes of violent extremism. Effective formal and non-formal education programmes equip young people with the values, knowledge, skills and attitudes which are essential for an active “intercultural citizenship”, resisting radicalization and building an alternative regional narrative to extremist views. Equally as important is to promote a debate through which the youth are empowered to become the leaders of tomorrow and active agents of change in their societies.

This first thematic workshop of 27th October on “Educators and Youth: Countering Extremism” presents research and innovative methodologies developed by the Anna Lindh Foundation, the central institution for intercultural dialogue in the Mediterranean. From the flagship debate programme “Young Arab Voices” to the forthcoming “Educators for Intercultural Citizenship”, the panel will present a unique platform for discussion on a pioneering theory of change and a roadmap for investment in youth.

SESSION 1 - 27 October, 18.15 – 19.30
Moderated by: Eleonora Insalaco, Anna Lindh Foundation Programmes Manager / Coordinator of the Anna Lindh Report on Intercultural Trends
Speakers:

- Haythem Kamel, Young Arab Voices trainer and co-founder of SDA, the Sustainable Development Association (Egypt)
- Meghann Villanueva, Director of the Peace and Human Rights Programme of Fundacio Catalunya Voluntario (Spain)
- Steven Stegers, European Associators of History Educators (EUROCLIO) Deputy Director (Netherlands)
- Noureddine Erradi, Chairman and Interculturalisation Coordinator of IFA: Integration for All (Belgium)
- Fadi Daou, Chairman and CEO of Adyan, Lebanese Foundation for Interfaith Studies (Lebanon)

SESSION 2, 28 October, 11.00 – 12.30
This second thematic workshop on “Educators and Youth: Countering Extremism”, prepared by European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed -Head of the Spanish Network of the Anna Lindh Foundation) presents further insight to the challenges that the education systems are facing. These challenges, both in the north and south of the Mediterranean, refer to methodologies, curricular contents and learning processes, and the panel debate will expose pioneering policies aimed at transforming education practice.

Moderated by: Senen Florensa, Executive President of IEMED and Head of the Spanish Network of the Anna Lindh Foundation
Speakers:

- Lynn Davies, Emeritus Professor of International Education, University of Birmingham (UK)
- Omar Ramadan, Head of the Secretariat of the Radicalization Awareness Network - RAN (tbc)
- Faouzia Charfi, former Secretary of State for Higher Education and Scientific Research (Tunisia)
- Ivo Veenkamp, Deputy Executive Director, Hedayah
WORKSHOP 3 – BUILDING PEACE THROUGH INTERRELIGIOUS DIALOGUE

The workshop will provide a platform for interactive discussion on the potential of interreligious and intercultural dialogue in building peace and social cohesion. It will illuminate the opportunities and challenges of interreligious dialogue in this context. The workshop will be split into two 90-minute sessions that will each focus on experiences from two different parts of the world: Central African Republic (CAR), Syria and Iraq. KAICIID will invite religious leaders and policy-makers from these regions to serve as speakers. The format of the workshop will include panel discussions and interactive dialogical sessions that will link the findings of the policy paper on Faith and Values: Amplifying Voices of Positive Narrative to PVE/CVE with the reality in the field. During this workshop the moderator and participants will hold to principles of fair and respectful dialogue, on the basis of shared and common understanding, while recognizing differences. The dialogical method that KAICIID adheres to and promotes will be used during both sessions of the workshop in order to facilitate mutual understanding among participants (policy-makers and religious leaders). All sessions of the workshop will be conducted under Chatham House rule. The session will conclude with final remarks from the moderator, incorporating the conclusions of the workshop and reflections on best practices and recommendations gathered during the interactive sessions.

SESSION 1 - 27 October, 18.15 – 19.30
The potential of religious leaders as actors in peacebuilding processes
Moderator: Prof. Mohammed Abu-Nimer
Speakers:
• Ambassador Alvaro Albacete, Deputy Secretary General for External Relations, KAICIID
• H.E. Lydie Florence N’Douba, Minister of Reconciliation for the Central African Republic: Dialogue is nice in theory – what are the real world obstacles?
• Rev. Nicolas Guerekoyame, Head of the Evangelical Community, Central African Republic: What are the real interests of religious leaders in conflict?
• Imam Oumar Kobine, President of the Islamic Community, Central African Republic: How much impact can

SESSION 2, 28 October, 11.00 – 12.30
The Role of Religious Communities in supporting Social Cohesion
Moderator: Prof. Mohammed Abu-Nimer
Speakers:
• Mr. Mesrur Mohialdeen, Commissioner, Iraqi Institute for Human Rights, Iraq
• Bishop Elias Toumeh, Greek Orthodox Bishop of Wadi al Nasara, Syria
• Ms. Vian Dakhil, Member of the Iraqi Parliament, Representative of the Yazidi Community, Iraq
• Sheikh Dr. Abed El Fattah Al Samman, Preacher, Author and Programme Presenter, Syria
WORKSHOP 4 - ONLINE RADICALIZATION

This workshop deals with one of the newest challenges in countering violent extremism: the radicalization and recruitment of individuals through social media and the internet. Hosted by TRENDS and supported by Google, it brings together experts and policy makers to discuss the latest approaches and solutions. It also highlights successful grassroots initiatives that have mobilised communities to engage in "counter-speech", that is, to stand up to and challenge violent extremism through innovative projects and messages.

SESSON 1 - 27 October, 18.15 – 19.30
The Role of Governments and Technology Companies

Welcome: Dr. Ahmed Al Hamli, TRENDS Research and Advisory, Abu Dhabi
Moderator: Dr. Richard Burchill, TRENDS

Speakers:
- Ambassador Rashad Husain, Director of the Centre for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications, U.S. Department of State
- N.N., Sawab Centre, Abu Dhabi
- Verity Harding, Google
- Nick Pickles, Twitter
- Chema Alonso, Eleven Paths

SESSION 2, 28 October, 11.00 – 12.30
Online Radicalization: Counterspeech

Moderator: Dr. Richard Burchill, TRENDS

Speakers:
- Dr Maura Conway, Dublin City University
- Nick Kaderbhai, ICSR
- Abdulaziz Alhamza, co-founder, Raqqa is Being Slaughtered Silently
- Hanif Qadir, President of the Active Change Foundation, London, and initiator of #notinmyname
- Shahmahmood Miakhel and Eliza Urwin, United Sates Institute for Peace, Afghanistan
The Program

Tuesday, 27th October 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Registration for ‘Madrid+10’ Participants - Hotel Melia Fenix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Registration for ‘Madrid+10’ Participants - Palacio Municipal de Congresos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 15:00</td>
<td>‘Madrid+10’ Policy Dialogue Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welcome Words:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jorge Quiroga, Vicepresident of the Club de Madrid, President of Bolivia (2001-2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Neumann, Director, International Center for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR), King’s College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fernando Frutuoso de Melo, Director-General International Cooperation and Development - DG DEVOO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Inaugural Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madrid Room - Palacio Municipal de Congresos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga, President of the Club de Madrid, President of Latvia (1999-2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manuela Carmena, Mayor of the City of Madrid, Institutional Member of Club de Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jorge Fernández Díaz, Minister of Interior, Government of Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keynote: H.M. King Felipe VI of Bourbon and Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30 – 18:00</td>
<td>Beyond Counterterrorism: New Approaches towards Preventing Violent Extremism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madrid Room - Palacio Municipal de Congresos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Neumann, Director, International Center for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR), King’s College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panelists:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faisal Bin Abdulrahman Bin Muaammar, Secretary-General of International Dialogue Centre KAICIID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Élisabeth Guigou, President of the Anna Lindh Foundation and President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hanif Qadir, Active Change Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Sewall, Under Secretary of State for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights, United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fuad Siniora, Member of Club de Madrid, Prime Minister of Lebanon (2005-2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tuesday, 27th October 2015

18:15 – 19:30

Thematic Workshops
Palacio Municipal de Congresos

**Workshop 1 – Role of women in countering radicalization and violent extremism**
Organizer: *Hedayah*
Berlin Room

**Workshop 2 – Educators in dialogue, youth in debate: countering violent extremism**
Organizer: *Anna Lindh Foundation & IEMed*
Amsterdam Room

**Workshop 3 – Building Peace through Interreligious Dialogue**
Organizer: *KAICIID*
Paris Room

**Workshop 4 – Online Radicalization**
Organizer: *ICSR & Trends*
London Room

21:00

Dinner
Casino de Madrid

**Keynote:** Habib Essid, Prime Minister, Government of Tunisia
### Managing Turmoil the Middle East in Transformation

**Palacio Municipal de Congresos - Madrid Room**

**Moderator:**
- Farah Pandith, Strategic Advisor to the Institute for Strategic Dialogue and Senior Fellow at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University

**Panelists:**
- Sadig Al Mahdi, Member of Club de Madrid, Prime Minister of Sudan (1966-1967; 1986-1989)
- Scott Atran, Director of Research, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
- Javier Solana, Member of Club de Madrid, Secretary General of NATO (1995-1999), Secretary General of the Council of the EU (1999-2009)
- Volker Türk, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection (UNHCR)

### Coffee Break

### Thematic Workshops

**Palacio Municipal de Congresos**

**Workshop 1 – Role of women in countering radicalization and violent extremism**
- Organizer: Hedayah
- Berlin Room

**Workshop 2 – Educators in dialogue, youth in debate: countering violent extremism**
- Organizer: Anna Lindh Foundation & IEMed
- Amsterdam Room

**Workshop 3 – Building Peace through Interreligious Dialogue**
- Organizer: KAICIID
- Paris Room

**Workshop 4 – Online Radicalization**
- Organizer: ICSR & Trends
- London Room
Wednesday, 28th October 2015

13:00 – 14:30
International Jurisdiction on Terrorism as a Preventive Tool
Lunch
Palacio Municipal de Congresos - Roma Room
Moderator:
Laura Chinchilla, Nominated Club de Madrid Member, President of Costa Rica (2010-2014)
Panelists:
Bogdan Lucian Aurescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Romania
Jean-Paul Laborde, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director, Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)
José García-Margallo y Marfil, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Spain

15:00 – 16:30
Moving Forward: Obstacles and Opportunities in the Fight Against Violent Extremism
Palacio Municipal de Congresos - Madrid Room
Moderator:
Jennifer M. Shipley, Vice President of Club de Madrid, Prime Minister of New Zealand (1997-1999)
Panelists:
Anne Aly, Founding Chair of People against Violent Extremism, Professor Edith Cowan University, Associate Professor Curtin University
John Bruton, Member of Club de Madrid, Prime Minister of Ireland (1994-1997)
Hafez Ghanem, World Bank Vice President for MENA, nonresident senior fellow in Brookings
Hugo Martínez Bonilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of El Salvador
Loretta Napoleoni, Expert on terrorist financing and money laundering

16:30 – 18:00
Closing Session
Palacio Municipal de Congresos - Madrid Room
Danilo Turk, Member of Club de Madrid, President of Slovenia (2007-2012)
John Alderdice, House of Lords/ICSR
Keynote:
Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations
Closing remarks:
José García-Margallo y Marfil, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Spain
Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga, President of the Club de Madrid, President Latvia (1999-2007)
#GlobalConsensus

## Participants

### Club de Madrid Members Confirmed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position and Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valdis Birkavs</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Latvia (1993-1994)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bruton</td>
<td>Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland (1994-1997)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felipe Calderón</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Mexico (2006-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Chinchilla</td>
<td>President of Costa Rica (2010-2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Dimitrov</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Bulgaria (1991-1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Gusenbauer</td>
<td>Chancellor of Austria (2007-2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehdi Jebali</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Tunisia (2011-2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehdi Jomaa</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Tunisia (2014-2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wim Kok</td>
<td>Prime Minister of the Netherlands (1994-2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Alberto Lacalle</td>
<td>President of Uruguay (1990-1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardo Lagos</td>
<td>President of Chile (2000-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zlatko Lagumdžija</td>
<td>President of Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina (2001-2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yves Leterme</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Belgium (2008, 2009-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Mancham</td>
<td>President of the Republic of Seychelles (1976-1977)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rexhep Meidani</td>
<td>President of Albania (1997-2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos Mesa</td>
<td>President of Bolivia (2003-2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olusegun Obasanjo</td>
<td>President of Nigeria (1999-2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roza Otunbayeva</td>
<td>President of the Kyrgyz Republic (2010-2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andres Pastrana</td>
<td>President of Colombia (1998-2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percival Noel James Patterson</td>
<td>Prime Minister of Jamaica (1992-2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian Piñera</td>
<td>President of Chile (2010-2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jorge Fernando Quiroga</td>
<td>President of Bolivia (2001-2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iveta Radičová</td>
<td>Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic (2010 - 2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oscar Ribas Reig  
Prime Minister of Andorra  

Jose Luis Rodríguez Zapatero  
President of the Government of Spain  
(2004-2011)

Petre Roman  
Prime Minister of Romania  
(1990-1991)

Jorge Sampaio  
President of Portugal  
(1996-2006)

Jenny Shipley  
Prime Minister of New Zealand  
(1997-1999); Vice President, Club de Madrid

Fuad Siniora  
Prime Minister of Lebanon  
(2005-2009)

Boris Tadić  
President of Serbia  
(2004-2012)

Jigme Yoser Thinley  
Prime Minister of Bhutan  
(2008-2013)

Alejandro Toledo  
President of Peru  
(2001-2006)

Danilo Türk  
President of Slovenia  
(2007-2012)

Cassam Uteem  
President of Mauritius  

Vaira Vike-Freiberga  
President of Latvia  
(1999-2007); President, Club de Madrid

Club de Madrid Honorary Members Confirmed

Enrique Iglesias  
Secretary-General of the Ibero-American Secretariat  
(2005-2013)

Javier Solana  
Secretary General NATO  
(1995-1999) and EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy  
(1999-2009)

Members of Constituent Foundations

Diego Hidalgo Schnur  
Founder and Honorary President, FRIDE

José Manuel Romero  
Vice-President, FRIDE

Anthony Jones  
Vice-President and Executive Director, GFNA

Club de Madrid Advisors

Rut Diamint  
International Security Professor, University Torcuato Di Tella (UTDT); Researcher, CONICET

Jorge Dominguez  
Chair of the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies, Harvard University

Jerry Jones  
SVP and Chief Ethics and Legal Officer, Axciom

Peter Neumann  
Director, The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation

Timothy Phillips  
Co-Founder and Chairman of the Board, Beyond Conflict

Ted Piccone  
Senior Fellow in Foreign Policy, Brookings Institution
Keynote Speakers

H.M. King Felipe VI of Bourbon and Greece
Kingdom of Spain

Habib Essid
Prime Minister, Government of Tunisia

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General, United Nations

José Manuel García-Margallo y Marfil
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Spain

Jorge Fernández Díaz
Minister of Interior, Government of Spain

Sarah Sewall
Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights, U.S. State Department

Fernando Frutuoso de Melo
Director General, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), European Commission

Manuela Carmena
Mayor of the City of Madrid, Institutional Member of Club de Madrid

Participants

Carlos Abella y de Arístegui – Director General for International Relations and Foreigners, Ministry of Interior, Government of Spain

Mohammad Ali Abtahi – President, Institute for Interreligious Dialogue

Mohammed Abu-Nimer – Director of the Peacebuilding and Development Institute, KAICIID

Fonsi Acevedo – Head of Events, KAICIID

Yadh Ben Achour – President, Higher Political Reform Commission of Tunisia

Ahmed Al Hamli – President & Founder, TRENDS Research & Advisory

Álvaro Albacete – Deputy Secretary General for External Relations, KAICIID

Lord John Alderdice – Member of the House of Lords; Middle East Advisor, University of Oxford

Abdelaziz Alhamza – Co-founder, Raqqa is Being Slaughtered Silently

Mustafa Y. Ali – Secretary-General, Global Network of Religions for Children

Rushanara Ali – Board Member, Westminster Foundation for Democracy

Rza Aliyev – International Relations Analyst, Nizami Ganjavi International Center

Chema Alonso – CEO, Eleven Paths, Telefónica

Rogelio Alonso – Director of the Master on Terrorism, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

Miles Armitage – Counter-terrorism Ambassador, Government of Australia

Anne Aly – Founding Chair, People Against Violent Extremism

Maria Giulia Amadio Viceré – PhD candidate in Political Science, LUISS “Guido Carli” University

Veronique Andrieux – Senior Program Officer, Club de Madrid

Aranza de Areilza Churuca – Dean, International Relations and Humanities, IE Business School

Scott Atran – Director of Research, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

Larry Attree – Head of Policy, Saferworld

Bogdan Lucian Aurescu – Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Romania

Matthijs Balder – Political Affairs, Embassy of the Netherlands in Spain

Stefan Bantle – First Counsellor for Political Affairs, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Natalia Basterrechea – Head of Public Policy for Spain and Portugal, Facebook

Wadee Battí Hanna – Ambassador, Embassy of Iraq in Spain

Andreas Baumgartner – Partner, Tony Blair Associates

Carol Bellamy – Chair, Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), and former head of UNICEF

Mohamed Iqbal Ben Rejeb – President, Rescue Association of Tunisians Trapped Abroad

Noman Benotman – President, Quilliam Foundation

Richmond Blake – Advisor in the Office of the Under-Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights, U.S. Department of State

Sebastian Bloching – Head of Policy, European Partnership for Democracy

Matthew Boland – Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer, U.S. Embassy in Spain
Jasmina Bosto – Partnership Assistant, KAICIID
Andrew Bradley – Director of IDEA’s office in Brussels, International IDEA
Carmen Buján Freire – Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Spanish Government
Richard Burchill – Director of Research and Engagement, TRENDS Research & Advisory
Jan Buschbom – Co-Founder, Violence Prevention Network
Anne C. Speckhard – Adjunct Associate Professor of Security Studies, Georgetown University
Emilio Cassinello – Director, CIPax
Mohan Chainani – Vice President and co-Founder, Council Foundation Spain-India
Faouzia Charfi – Former Secretary of State, Tunisian Ministry of Education and Research
Wacef Chiha – Ambassador, Embassy of Tunisia in Spain
Kobsak Chutikut – Secretary General, Asia Peace and Reconciliation Council (APRO)
Sean Cleary – Executive Vice-chair, Future World Foundation
Alison Coburn – Co-Founder and Deputy Chief Executive, Common Purpose International
Matt Collier – Assistant Legal Attaché, U.S. Embassy in Spain
Maura Conway – Principal Investigator in VOX-Pol Network of Excellence, Institute for International Conflict Resolution and Reconstruction
Henar Corbi – Member of the Advisory Board, Sefarad-Israel Center
Vian Dakhil – Yazidi Parliamentarian, Iraqi Parliament
Justin Dangel – Founder, voter.com
Fadi Daou – Chairman and CEO, Adyan Lebanese Foundation for Interfaith Studies
Lynn Davies – Emeritus Professor of International Education, University of Birmingham
Nathalie Delapalme – Executive Director of Research and Policy, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
Arancha Díaz-Llado – Institutional Relations Director, Telefónica
Philip Divett – Program Officer, UNODC
Elisabeth Dixon – Chief Executive, Common Purpose South Africa
Berivan Dosky – 1st Secretary, Embassy of Iraq in Spain
Christian Dussey – Director, Geneva Center for Security Policy
Abed El Fattah Al Samman – Professor, American Open University
Chister Elfverson – Special Adviser to Secretary-General of United Nations, World Tourism Organization
Raphaëla Engel – Advisor in the Directorate for Security Policy, Austrian Federal Ministry of Defence
Noureddine Erradi – Interculturalisation Coordinator and Chairman of IFA (Integration ForAll)
Carla Fernández-Durán – Program Officer, Club de Madrid
Martin Fleischer – Vice-president for Regional Security and Director of Brussels’ office, East-West Institute
Senén Florensa – Executive President, IEmed
Frank Foley – Lecturer in International Relations, King’s College London
Florian Forster – Head of Immigration and Border Management, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Shaﬁk Gabr – Chairman, ARTOC Group for Investment and Development
Galgano Galgani – Deputy Chief of the Italian State Police, Italian Central Service for Counterterrorism
Andrea Galindo – Director, Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights
Carola García-Calvo – Researcher on Global Terrorism, Royal Institute Elcano
Magdalena Gawronska – Director of External Affairs, Community of Democracies
Pepijn Gerrits – Director of Programmes, Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
Hafez Ghanem – Vice President for the Middle East and North Africa, World Bank
Elyes Ghariani – Counsellor for Diplomatic Affairs, Government of Tunisia
Mohamed Ghoral – Protocol Director, Government of Tunisia
Andrew Glazzard – Senior Research Fellow, Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)
Ken Godfrey – Executive Director, European Partnership for Democracy
Mario Gomes – Diplomatic Advisor, Union for the Mediterranean
Kinga Gόnoz – Chair of the Roma Advisory Board, Open Society Foundations
Cristina Goñi – Secretary-General, International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO)
Antonia Grant – Project Director, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, British Ministry of Culture
Nicolas Guerekoyame-Gbangou – President, Central African Republic Evangelical Alliance
Elisabeth Guigou – President, Anna Lindh Foundation
Cecilia Guzmán – Executive Director, La Otra Mirada
Nasser bin Hamad Al-Khalifa – Member of the Qatari Royal Family
Verity Harding – UK Public Policy Manager, Google
Laila Hasan – Office of Policy and Global Issues, US Department of State
Karim Hauser Askalani – Head of Governance, Casa Árabe
Irene Hell – Founder, Friends in Media
Ana Hernández – CVE Project Manager, FIIAPP
Matthew Hodes – Director, United Nations Alliance of Civilizations
Georgia Holmer – Director Rule of Law, Center for Governance, Law and Society, United States Institute of Peace (USIP)
Beate Anna Hoppe – First Secretary for Political Affairs, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Spain
Sylva Horakova – Deputy Director of the Center for Human Rights and Democracy, People in Need
Mariela Hoyer – Spanish Editor, KAICIID
Peter Huber – Ambassador, Embassy of Austria in Spain
Rashad Hussain – Director, Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications, US Department of State (CSOCC)
Peder Hyllengren – Researcher on Security, Strategy and Leadership, Swedish Defence University
Esther Ibanga – Founder, Women without Walls Initiative
Nicolás Ibáñez – President, La Otra Mirada
Eleonora Insalaco – Programmes Manager, Anna Lindh Foundation
Suzanne Jabbour – Director, Restart Center
Emma Jebraoui – President, Institute of Human Development
Tobias Jung – Director for Innovation and Strategy, FIIAPP
Zhai Junyin – Kingold Group
Hind Aboud Kabawat – Director of Interfaith Peacebuilding, Center for World Religion, Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution, George Mason University
Haythem Kamel – Trainer, Young Arab Voices; and Co-founder, Sustainable Development Association
Lina Khatib – Research Associate, University of London’s School of Oriental and African Studies
Oumar Kobine Layama – President, Central African Republic Islamic Community
Karina Kosina – Second Secretary, Embassy of Austria in Spain
Heinrich Kret – Ambassador and Special Representative for Dialogue among Civilizations Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Germany
Maqsoud Kruse – Executive Director, Hedayah
Jean-Paul Laborde – UN Assistant Secretary-General and Director, Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)
Wilson Lau – Head of Strategy and Development, JSG Johnny’s Group
Ibrahim Lethome – Legal Advisor, Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
Wang Lidan – Deputy Director for American and Oceanian Affairs, Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Juan López-Dóriga Pérez – Ambassador, Embassy of Spain in Tunisia
Toresa Lou – Shareholder and Business Development, Astrophysics Inc
Walid Maaouia – President, A.S.E
Abraham Mahshie – Political Officer, U.S. Embassy in Spain
Manuel Marion – Senior Officer Transnational Threats, OSCE
Hugo Martínez Bonilla – Minister of Foreign Relations, Government of El Salvador
Javier Martínez Sanchiz – Legal Officer, Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, United Nations
Francisco Martínez Vázquez – Secretary of State for Defense, Ministry of Interior, Government of Spain
Busaya Mathelin – Ambassador, Embassy of Thailand in Spain
William McCants – Director of the Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World, Brookings
Clem McCartney – Content and Policy Coordinator, Shared Societies Project, Club de Madrid
Shafqat Mehmoond – Founder and Chairman, PAIMAN Trust Alumni
Shahmahmood Miakhel – Director in Afghanistan, United States Institute for Peace
Laura Mijares – Associate Professor of Arab and Islamic Studies, Complutense University of Madrid
Barah Mikail – Senior Researcher, FRIDE
Thomas Mills – Professor of Political and Social Sciences, University of Bath
Amjad Mohamed-Saleem – Thematic Advisor, World Humanitarian Summit; Visiting Fellow, International Institute of Advanced Islamic Studies
Mesrur Mohialdeen – Board Member, Iraqi Institute for Human Rights
Mansouria Mokhefi – Special Advisor on MENA, French Institute for International Relations
Rafael Moreno – Project Officer, Club de Madrid
Ridha Ben Mosbah – Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Government of Tunisia
Edit Schlaffer – Founder and Executive Director of Women without Borders/SAVE
Ismail Serageldin – Founding Director, Bibliotheca Alexandrina; Co-Chair, NGIC
Narcís Serra – President and Professor, Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals
Kelly Simcock – Director of Commissions, Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Foundation for Peace
Mark Singleton – Director, International Centre for Counter-Terrorism
Viktor Sjögren – Desk Officer, Unit for Democracy and Civil Society of the Swedish Ministry of Culture
Geoffrey Smith – Vice-President of the Australasia and the Pacific Islands Convention, World Economic Council
Elin Solberg – Police Department Special Director, Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security
Steven Stegers – Deputy Director, European Association of History Educators
Praaveen Swami – National Editor for Strategic and International Affairs, The Indian Express
Michael Swain – Ambassador, Embassy of New Zealand in Spain
Andrew Tabler – Gross fellow in the Program on Arab Politics, Washington Institute
Raymond Tam – Vice-President of the Asia Convention, World Economic Council
Ronald Tam – Head of Asia Corporate Finance, Jeffries & Co
Jimmy Tao – CEO, Vitargent International Biotechnology Limited
Peter Tempel – Ambassador, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Spain
Boris Teterev – Founder, Inara & Boris Teterev Foundation
Gonzalo Torrico Flores – Former Minister, Government of Bolivia
Elias Toumeh – Bishop, Greek Orthodox Church of Wadi al Nasara
Henry Tuck – Programme Coordinator, Institute for Strategic Dialogue
Volker Turk – Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, UNHCR
Krishna R. Urs – Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy in Spain
Eliza Urwin – Senior Program Officer, United States Institute for Peace
Esther Utrilla – Justice Technical Assistance Team Leader, FIAPP
Carlos Valdes – Institutional Relations Director, EFE Europe
Kato Van Broeckhoven – Decentralized Cooperation Programme, UNITAR

Catherine Van der Linden – Political and Public Affairs, Embassy of Belgium in Spain
Adriaan Van der Meer – Head of Unit, European Commission
Ivo Veenkamp – Deputy Executive Director, Hedayah
José María Vera Villacís – Director General, Intermon Oxfam
Irene Vergara – Program Officer, Club de Madrid
Andre Vervooren – Director Department of Public Safety, City of Rotterdam
Lurdes Vidal – Editor-in-Chief of afkar/ideas and Head for the Department of the Arab and Mediterranean World, IEmed
Meghann Villanueva – Director of Peace and Human Rights Programme, Fundacio Catalunya Voluntària
Pedro Antonio Villena Pérez – Director-General, Casa Árabe
Paul Walton – President, Anna Lindh Foundation
Grace Wang – Policy Advisor, UNDP
Wayne Wang – Kingold Group
Liu Wei – Staff of the Division of Canadian and Oceanian Affairs, Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Robert Wesley – President, Terrorism Research Initiative
Yuli Mumpuni Widarso – Ambassador, Embassy of Indonesia in Spain
Hassan Wirajuda – Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Indonesia
Katy Wright – Head of Global External Affairs, Oxfam International
Thomas Anthony Wuchte – Head on Anti-Terrorism Issues, OSCE
Shen Xin – Deputy Director General for European and Asian Affairs, Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo – Director General, Mujeres por África
Ignacio Ybáñez Rubio – Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Spain
Xie Yuan – Vice-President, Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
François Zayek – President and CEO, Astrophysics Inc
Laudy Zayek – Vice-President of Human Resources, Astrophysics Inc
Sara Zeiger – Senior Research Analyst, Hedayah
Hao Zhongwei – Deputy Director General for American and Oceanian Affairs, Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Madrid+10 Policy Dialogue Team

Maria Elena Agüero – Deputy Secretary-General, Club de Madrid
Maram Anbar – Senior Program Officer, Club de Madrid
Agustina Briano – Outreach and Development Officer, Club de Madrid
Rubén Campos – Programs Coordinator, Club de Madrid
Ricardo Hidalgo – Chief Financial Officer, Club de Madrid
Nick Kaderbhai – Senior Research Fellow, The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation
Borja Lucas – Institutional Relations Assistant, Club de Madrid
Marina Migliari – Internal Governance Officer, Club de Madrid
Susana Mañueco – Communications Coordinator, Club de Madrid

Peter Neumann – Director, The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation
Lorena Pacheco – Programs Department Assistant, Club de Madrid
Luis Pérez – Communications Officer, Club de Madrid
María Romero – Events Manager, Club de Madrid
Katie Rothman – Head of Operations, The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation
Irene Sánchez – Events Manager Assistant, Club de Madrid
Carlos Westendorp – Secretary General, Club de Madrid

Club de Madrid Support Staff

Sara de Agustín – Human Resources and Accounting Officer, Club de Madrid
Rafael Ordóñez – Communications, Club de Madrid
Laura González – Logistics Assistant, Club de Madrid
Eva Guillemot – Project Financial Manager, Club de Madrid
Ana Nieto – Receptionist, Club de Madrid
Montserrat Sánchez – Office Manager, Club de Madrid
"MADRID +10: The Policy Dialogue on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism" is a two-day conference mobilizing policy makers, opinion formers, civil society and grassroots organizations around the concept of preventing and countering radicalization and violent extremism, increasing public engagement and fostering grassroots initiatives.

The MADRID+10 Initiative is a participatory and collaborative process, possible thanks to the valuable contributions and collaborations of our partners and supporters.

Organizers:

World Leadership Alliance-Club de Madrid

The Club de Madrid is the world's largest, independent group of democratic, political leaders, committed to addressing the challenges of democratic transition and consolidation where they can make a difference.

The principal added value of the Club de Madrid is a unique membership of more than 100, democratically elected, former Presidents and Prime Ministers, from over 60 countries, willing and able to share their individual and collective experience, diverse expertise and networks in support of democratic values and leadership worldwide. As former Presidents and Prime Ministers, no longer in public office, Club de Madrid Members are not politically constrained and thus freer to share their experience and offer strategic advice.

www.clubmadrid.org
@CLUBdeMADRID

The International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence (ICSR)

ICSR's mission is to bring together knowledge and leadership. Producing first class, rigorous research, our aim is to educate the public and help policymakers and practitioners find more intelligent solutions in dealing with radicalisation and political violence.

http://icsr.info/
@ICSR_Centre
European Union

The European Commission is the European Community’s executive body. Led by 27 Commissioners, the European Commission initiates proposals of legislation and acts as guardian of the Treaties. The Commission is also a manager and executor of common policies and of international trade relationships. It is responsible for the management of European Union external assistance.

http://ec.europa.eu
@EU_Commission

KAICIID Dialogue Centre

KAICIID is an intergovernmental organization that promotes dialogue to prevent and resolve conflict, and to enhance understanding and cooperation between people of different cultures and followers of different religions. Founded by Austria, Spain, and Saudi Arabia with the Holy See as a founding observer, its Board of Directors comprises prominent representatives of five major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism). Through its programmes in the Central African Republic, Indonesia, Iraq, Syria, Nigeria, and Tanzania, KAICIID supports peacebuilding and increases dialogue skills and capacity to foster cooperation and support reconciliation. KAICIID brings together religious leaders and policy makers to sustainably address contemporary challenges.

http://www.kaiciid.org/
@KAICIID

United States of America - Department of State

The U.S. State Department's mission is to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere. This mission is shared with the USAID, ensuring we have a common path forward in partnership as we invest in the shared security and prosperity that will ultimately better prepare us for the challenges of tomorrow.

http://www.state.gov/
@StateDept
Knowledge Partners:

Hedayah
Hedayah was established to serve as the premier international institution for training, dialogue, collaboration, and research to counter violent extremism in all of its forms and manifestations, in support of long-term, global efforts to prevent and counter terrorism.
http://www.hedayah.ae/
@Hedayah_CVE

Anna Lindh Foundation
The Anna Lindh Foundation is an inter-governmental institution bringing together civil society and citizens across the Mediterranean to build trust and improve mutual understanding.
http://www.annalindhfoundation.org
@AnnaLindh

The European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed)
The European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed), founded in 1989, is a consortium comprising the Catalan Government, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Barcelona City Council. It incorporates civil society through its Board of Trustees and its Advisory Council formed by Mediterranean universities, companies, organisations and personalities of renowned prestige.
http://www.iemed.org/
@IEMed_

TRENDS Research & Advisory
TRENDS Research & Advisory is an independent and progressive research center, based in Abu Dhabi, UAE, established in August 2014. TRENDS Research & Advisory is committed to building a global network of research associates across a range of subject areas and disciplines. TRENDS aims to help improve policies and decision-making processes through rigorous research and analysis.
http://trendsinstitution.org/
@TrendsRA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation - Spain
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation plans, directs, implements and assesses Spain’s foreign policy and development cooperation policy, following the Government’s guidelines and applying the principle of unity of external action.
@SpainMFA
Supporters:

[Logos of Telefónica, Bundesrepublik Deutschland Auswärtiges Amt, Madrid, UnitedCVE, IBERIA, and TURKISH AIRLINES]

Policy Dialogue Preferential Carrier:
Logistical Information

AIRPORT TRANSFERS

Upon arrival at Adolfo Suarez Madrid-Barajas Airport you can reach the Hotel Melia Fenix or other hotels nearby either by:

**TAXI:** Stands can be found at the door of every terminal. The ride to the city center takes approximately 20 minutes depending on traffic, and has a set price of 30€ from the airport.

**UNDERGROUND:** You can take the underground (line 8) from all terminals to Nuevos Ministerios Station where you will need to change to line 10 to Alonso Martínez Station. From there, you could take another train (line 4) to Colon or walk down Génova Street, towards Plaza Colón and Paseo de la Castellana where you will see the Melia Fenix. The hotel is 10 minutes walking distance.

VENUE:
The Policy Dialogue will take place at the **PALACIO MUNICIPAL DE CONGRESOS DE MADRID**

Address:
Avenida de la Capital de España, s/n. 28042, Madrid

Please note that transport to/from the venue will be available from Melia Fenix Hotel as explained in the next section.
TRANSPORT FROM/TO HOTEL-VENUE
Transportation times to/from Hotel Melía Fenix – Palacio Municipal de Congresos (PMC) will be as follows:

27th October
12:30  Bus will depart to the PMC (Meeting point at Hotel Melia Fenix reception)
19:00  Bus will depart from PMC to Hotel Melia Fenix.

28th October
08:00 Bus will depart to the PMC (Meeting point at Hotel Melia Gran Fenix reception)
18:00 Bus will depart from PMC to Hotel Melia Fenix.

REGISTRATION
Registration will take place at Hotel Melia Fenix – Floor [-1] hospitality desk next to the business center
• Oct. 26th from 16:00 to 20:00
• Oct. 27th from 9:00 to 11:30

Palacio Municipal de Congresos – Main entrance: Avenida de la Capital de España
• Oct. 27th from 12:30 to 14:00

*** All participants are required to wear their accreditation badges to access the venue ***
Should you lose your badge, please inform the staff immediately.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
English and Spanish are the official languages for the Policy Dialogue 2015.
Translation into French and Arabic will be available in some of the meeting rooms.

DRESS CODE
We suggest Business attire during the conference and for dinners.

INTERNET & TWITTER
Wi-Fi will be available at the PMC during the entire event.

Follow our Policy Dialogue 2015 on Twitter at #GlobalConsensus and our official profile @CLUBdeMADRID.

WEATHER
October is a cool/cold month in Madrid and visitors can expect daytime temperature highs of around 15°C (59°F). As for evening temperatures, visitors can expect temperatures of about 5°C (41°F).
**TAXI**

If you need to take a taxi, please contact the following numbers:

**Radio Taxi:**

Phone Nº: 0034 91 447 3232

Phone Nº: 0034 91 447 5180

*Taxi rate from the airport to the city center is 30€, set price.*

*Taxi ride from the airport to Madrid’s city center is about 20 minutes.*

*Taxi ride from the Melia Fenix hotel to Palacio Municipal de Congresos (venue) is about 15 minutes.*

---

**TOURIST INFORMATION**

For tourist activities, you can contact the **Tourist Information Centre:**

Colón Tourist Information

Phone: +34 914544410

Address: Plaza Colón (In the corridor of the Paseo de la Castellana’s Subway, access from Génova Street or Goya Street)

Email: turismo@esmadrid.com
The **Madrid Agenda**

2005

To remember and honour the victims of the terrorist attacks of March 11, 2004, the strength and courage of the citizens of Madrid, and through them, all victims of terrorism and those who confront its threat.

We, the members of the Club of Madrid, former presidents and prime ministers of democratic countries dedicated to the promotion of democracy, have brought together political leaders, experts and citizens from across the world.

We listened to many voices. We acknowledged the widespread fear and uncertainty generated by terrorism. Our principles and policy recommendations address these fundamental concerns.

Ours is a call to action for leaders everywhere. An agenda for action for Governments, institutions, civil society, the media and individuals. A global democratic response to the global threat of terrorism.

**The Madrid Principles**

Terrorism is a crime against all humanity. It endangers the lives of innocent people. It creates a climate of hate and fear, it fuels global divisions along ethnic and religious lines. Terrorism constitutes one of the most serious violations of peace, international law and the values of human dignity.

Terrorism is an attack on democracy and human rights. No cause justifies the targeting of civilians and non-combatants through intimidation and deadly acts of violence.

We firmly reject any ideology that guides the actions of terrorists. We decisively condemn their methods. Our vision is based on a common set of universal values and principles. Freedom and human dignity. Protection and empowerment of citizens. Building and strengthening of democracy at all levels. Promotion of peace and justice.

**A Comprehensive Response**

We owe it to the victims to bring the terrorists to justice. Law enforcement agencies need the powers required, yet they must never sacrifice the principles they are dedicated to defend. Measures to counter terrorism should fully respect international standards of human rights and the rule of law.

In the fight against terrorism, forceful measures are necessary. Military action, when needed, must always be coordinated with law enforcement and judicial measures as well as political, diplomatic, economic and social responses.
We call upon every state to exercise its right and fulfil its duty to protect its citizens. Governments, individually and collectively, should prevent and combat terrorist acts. International institutions, governments and civil society should also address the underlying risk factors that provide terrorists with support and recruits.

**International Co-operation**

Terrorism is now a global threat. We saw it not only in Madrid, New York and Washington, but also in Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi, Tel Aviv, Bali, Istambul, Riyadh, Casablanca, Baghdad, Bombay, and Beslan. It calls for a global response. Governments and civil society must reignite their efforts at promoting international engagement, cooperation and dialogue.

International legitimacy is a moral and practical imperative. A multilateral approach is indispensable. International institutions, especially the United Nations, must be strengthened. We must renew our efforts to make these institutions more transparent, democratic and effective in combating the threat.

Narrow national mindsets are counterproductive. Legal institutions, law enforcement and intelligence agencies must cooperate and exchange pertinent information across national boundaries.

**Citizens and Democracy**

Only freedom and democracy can ultimately defeat terrorism. No other system of government can claim more legitimacy, and through no other system can political grievances be addressed more effectively.

Citizens promote and defend democracy. We must support the growth of democratic movements in every nation, and reaffirm our commitment to solidarity, inclusiveness and respect for cultural diversity.

Citizens are actors, not spectators. They embody the principles and values of democracy. A vibrant civil society plays a strategic role in protecting local communities, countering extremist ideologies and dealing with political violence.

**A Call to Action**

An aggression on any nation is an aggression on all nations. An injury to one human being is an injury to all humanity. Indifference cannot be countenanced. We call on each and everyone. On all states, all organizations -national and international- and on all citizens.

Drawing on the deliberations of political leaders, experts and citizens, we have identified the following recommendations for action, which we believe should be extended, reviewed, and implemented as part of an ongoing, dynamic process.
The Madrid Recommendations

Political and philosophical differences about the nature of terrorism must not be used as an excuse for inaction. We support the Global Strategy for Fighting Terrorism announced by the Secretary General of the United Nations at the Madrid Summit on March 10.

We urgently call for:

- the adoption of the definition proposed by the United Nations HighLevel Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change in December 2004.
- the ratification and implementation of all anti-terrorism-related conventions by those states which have not yet done so.
- the speedy conclusion of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

And we believe it is a moral and practical necessity to address the needs of the victims of terrorism.

We therefore recommend:

- exploring the possibility of creating high commissioners for victims both at the national and international level, who will represent the victims’ right to know the truth, obtain justice, adequate redress and integral reparation.

International Co-operation

The basis for effective co-operation across national borders is trust and respect for the rule of law. Trust is built through shared norms, reciprocity and the practical experience of effective collaboration.

To encourage this sense of mutual confidence, we propose:

- the establishment of regular forums for law enforcement and intelligence officials, which may grow from informal bilateral consultations into a formalised structure for multilateral co-operation.
- the strengthening of regional organisations, so that measures to combat terrorism are tailored to local needs and benefit from local knowledge and networks.
- the effective co-ordination of these mechanisms at the global level.

International collaboration in the fight against terrorism is also a question of human and financial capital.

We call for:

- the establishment of an international mechanism -including states, non-governmental organisations and the private sector- to help link states that are in need of resources with those that can provide assistance.
• the creation of a trust fund for the purpose of assisting governments that lack the financial resources to implement their obligations, as proposed by the United Nations High-Level Panel.

Underlying Risk Factors
Terrorism thrives on intimidation, fear and hatred. Authorities have a responsibility to ensure freedom, including religious freedom. Leaders, including religious leaders, have a responsibility, in turn, not to abuse that freedom by encouraging or justifying hatred, fanaticism or religious war.

We propose:
• the systematic promotion of cultural and religious dialogue through local encounters, round tables and international exchange programmes.
• the continuous review by authorities and the mass media of their use of language to ensure it does not unwittingly or disproportionately reinforce the terrorist objective of intimidation, fear and hatred.
• the creation of programmes, national and international, to monitor the expression of racism, ethnic confrontation and religious extremism, their impact in the media, as well as to review school textbooks for their stance on cultural and religious tolerance.

While poverty is not a direct cause of terrorism, economic and social policy can help mitigate exclusion and the impact of rapid socioeconomic change, which give rise to grievances that are often exploited by terrorists.

We recommend:
• the adoption of long-term trade, aid and investment policies that help empower marginalised groups and promote participation.
• new efforts to reduce structural inequalities within societies by eliminating group discrimination.
• the launch of programmes aimed at promoting women's education, employment and empowerment.
• the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Terrorists prosper in societies where there are unresolved conflicts and few accountable mechanisms for addressing political grievances.

We call for:
• new initiatives at mediation and peace-making for societies which are marked by conflict and division, because democracy and peace go hand in hand.
• a redoubling of efforts to promote and strengthen democratic institutions and transparency within countries and at the global level. Initiatives such as the Community of Democracies may contribute to these goals.

Confronting Terrorism
Democratic principles and values are essential tools in the fight against terrorism. While any successful strategy for dealing with terrorism requires terrorists be isolated, the preference
must be to treat terrorism as a criminal act to be handled through existing systems of law enforcement, with full respect for human rights and the rule of law.

We recommend:

- taking effective measures to make impunity impossible either for acts of terrorism or for the abuse of human rights in counterterrorism measures.
- the incorporation of human rights laws in all anti-terrorism programmes and policies of national governments as well as international bodies.
- the implementation of the proposal to create a special rapporteur who would report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the compatibility of counter-terrorism measures with human rights law, as endorsed by the United Nations Secretary General in Madrid.
- the inclusion and integration of minority and diaspora communities in all our societies.
- the building of democratic political institutions across the world embodying these same principles.

In the fight against terrorism, any information about attacks on another state must be treated like information relating to attacks on one's own state.

In order to facilitate the sharing of intelligence across borders, we propose:

- the overhaul of classification rules that hinder the rapid exchange of information.
- the clarification of conditions under which information will be shared with other states on the basis of availability.
- the use of state of the art technology to create regional and global anti-terrorism data bases.

The principle of international solidarity and co-operation must also apply to defensive measures.

We recommend:

- the creation of cross-border preparedness programmes in which governments and private business participate in building shared stockpiles of pharmaceuticals and vaccines, as well as the seamless co-operation of emergency services.

Solidarity must be enhanced by new efforts at co-ordinating the existing instruments of anti-terrorist collaboration.

We propose:

- the streamlining and harmonisation of national and international tools in the fight against terrorism.
- the creation of clear guidelines on the role of the armed forces in relation to other agencies of law enforcement at the national level.
- the drawing up of national plans to co-ordinate responsibilities in the fight against terrorism, allowing for agencies or organisations with special skills to contribute to a comprehensive effort.
The threat from terrorism has made efforts to limit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction even more urgent.

We call for:

- the United Nations Security Council to initiate on-site investigations where it is believed that a state is supporting terrorist networks, and if necessary to use the full range of measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.
- the conclusion of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the strengthening and implementation of the biological weapons convention.
- the continuation of innovative global efforts to reduce the threat from weapons of mass destruction, such as the Global Threat Reduction Initiative and the Global Partnerships.

Terrorists must be deprived of the financial resources necessary to conduct their campaigns.

To curb terrorist funding networks, we recommend:

- increased and co-ordinated law enforcement and political and civic education campaigns aimed at reducing the trafficking of illegal narcotics, revenues from which are used to finance terrorism.
- the creation of an international anti-terrorist finance centre, which furthers research, trains national enforcement officials, and serves as a source of co-ordination and mutual assistance.
- the development of tools to increase the transparency of fundraising in the private and charitable sectors through the exchange of best practices.
- the expansion of ‘financial intelligence units’, which facilitate the effective cooperation between government agencies and financial institutions.

**Civil Society**

The process of building democracy as an antidote to terrorism and violence needs to be supported by the international community and its citizens.

We propose:

- the creation of a global citizens network, linking the leaders of civil society at the forefront of the fight for democracy from across the world, taking full advantage of web-based technologies and other innovative forms of communication.
- an ‘early warning system’ as part of this network, helping to defuse local conflicts before they escalate, as well as providing a channel for moral and material support to civil society groups facing repression.
Taking The Madrid Agenda Forward

The Club of Madrid will present the Madrid Agenda to the United Nations, the forthcoming Community of Democracies ministerial meeting in Chile, as well as other institutions and governments. The Club of Madrid will engage with universities, specialised research institutes and think-tanks to elaborate the proposals made by the Summit’s working groups and panels.

The space for dialogue and exchange of ideas opened by this Summit, drawing on the work of the numerous experts, practitioners and policymakers involved, must continue. The papers prepared provide a powerful tool for all those who wish to understand the challenge from terrorism and seek effective solutions.

Keeping in our hearts the memory of the victims of terrorism in different continents, and the terrible attacks in the United States in 2001, we believe it would have both symbolic and practical value to hold a further global conference on September 11, 2006, to take stock of the progress made in realising the Madrid Agenda.
Members combine a wealth of unique, individual and collective experiences, particularly interesting in the analysis and generation of new ideas in the democratic management of today’s urgent challenges. Every year the Club de Madrid with the support of major partners, convenes a global conference that brings together experts, practitioners and leaders to discuss a topic of global interest.

2014
Democracy and Human Rights in Decline? A Call for Action Italy

2013
Societies that Work: Jobs for Inclusion Australia

2012
Harnessing 21st Century Solutions: a Focus on Women USA

2011
Digital Technologies for 21st Century Democracies USA

2010
Reconstruction and Democratic Development: the Case of Haiti Spain
2009
The Political Dimensions of the World Economic Crisis
Spain

2008
Global Forum on Leadership on Shared Societies
The Netherlands

2007
Democratizing Energy: Geo Politics and Power
Spain

2006
The Challenges of Energy and Democratic Leadership
Spain

2005
International Summit on Democracy, Security and Terrorism
Spain

2004
Democracies in Danger: Diagnoses and Prescriptions
Spain

Madrid+10: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
### Food for Thought


# Global Consensus

**MADRID+10:** Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

27-28 October 2015 / Madrid, Spain

#GlobalConsensus

www.stoppingviolentextremism.org

## Co-organized by:

- **World Leadership Alliance**
- **Club de Madrid**
- **The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR)**

## Partners:

- **KAICIID**
- **CID Dialogue Centre**
- **European Union**
- **United States of America**
- **Government of Spain**

## Knowledge Partners:

- **Hedayah**
- **Anna Lindh Foundation**
- **IE Med.**
- **TRENDS**
- **Euro-Med Monitor**
- **European Commission**
- **Mediterranean Foundation**

## Supporters:

- **Diego Hidalgo Schnur**
- **Telefónica**
- **Bundesrepublik Deutschland Auswärtiges Amt**
- **Club de Madrid Official Carrier**

Policy Dialogue Preferential Carrier: **IBERIA**

Club de Madrid Official Carrier: **TURKISH AIRLINES**